NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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INDEX

GEOGRAPHICUS INDICUS

BEING

A LIST, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

OF THE

Principal Places in Her Imperial Majesty's Indian Empire,

WITH NOTES AND STATEMENTS

STATISTICAL, POLITICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE,

OF THE SEVERAL

PROVINCES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE EMPIRE,

THE NATIVE STATES, INDEPENDENT AND FEUDATORY, ATTACHED TO AND IN POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP WITH EACH;

AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIA AND THE EAST.

WITH MAPS.

Names spelt in accordance with recent authorised Orthography.

85553

BY

J. FREDERICK BANESS, F.R.G.S., F.S. Sc. (Lond.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Surveyor and Chief Draftsman, Geographical and Drawing Branch.

3-8

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HON'BLE

GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL,

Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

THIS WORK ON MODERN INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

IS

Dedicated

WITH THE DEEPEST RESPECT

BY

THE AUTHOR.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

PREFACE.

IMPERIAL INDIA of the *present day* is a vast country and a varied field. It is a matter for surprise how little is known of its Geography as a whole. To convey a comprehensive knowledge of the Geography and present Extent and Resources of this great Empire, as well as of the Native States embraced therein, in a brief and convenient form, made as complete as a judicious utilization of available and *authentic* materials of the most recent date could render it, has long been the desire of the compiler. The difficulty of bringing so wide a subject within convenient limits, so as to reduce the labour of reference to a minimum, has been very great; how far success has been attained in the attempt now made, the public will decide. A work like this,—the first of its kind relating to Modern Indian Geography,—has involved considerable labor and thought, and no pains have been spared to make its form attractive as to arrangement, and its contents correct as to detail. As a handy work of reference for the literary and official world of India, as well as of Europe, and for those whose work or tastes may lead them to enquire about matters connected with England's Indian Empire of the present time, it is hoped that this Index will prove of some practical value.

The authorities consulted will be found at the end of the text.

CALCUTTA, J. F. B.
January 1881.

ERRATA.—*CORRECT YOUR COPY.*

Page 18.—Mooltan Division. For *District Station*, read, District Statistics.
„ 20.—Height of Chamba. For *033*, read, 3033.
„ 34.—Lalitpur District. For *24°-42'*, read, 24°-22'.
„ 35.—Height of Pachmarhi. For *3558*, read, 3538.
„ 112.—Area of Sohawal. For *300 square miles*, read, 238 square miles.
„ 112.—Area of Koti. For *100 square miles*, read, 174 square miles.
„ 112.—Height of Rewah City, 1045, omitted.
„ 112.—Height of Maihar City, 1335, omitted.
„ 113.—Ali Rajpur, Latitude 22° 18' N., Longitude 74° 23' E., omitted.
„ 122.—Longitude of Ootacamund. For *76'-4'*, read, 76°-44'.
„ 123.—Longitude of French Rocks. For *76°-44'*, read, 76°-43'.
„ 154.—Line 10 from top. For *Gorvernment*, read, Government.
„ 181.—Line 6 from bottom. For *43,00,000*, read, 1,00,00,000.
„ 182.—Line 6 from top. For *in this respect*, read, in respect to intrusion from without
„ 186.—Line 14 from top. For *settlement Europeans*, read, settlement of Europeans.
„ 188.—Line 2 from top. For *most industrial*, read, most industrious.
„ 190.—Chhattisgarh. For *parallels of 80° 30' and 83° 15' N. and meridians of 16° 50' and 23° 10' E.*, read, meridians of 80° 30' and 84° 15' E., and parallels of 19° 50' and 23° 10' N.
191—Harriana. For *752° 0'*, read, 75° 20'.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Page.

The Indian Empire, or India British and Feudatory.
Position—Coast Line—Area—Population—Revenue—Land Frontier Line—Length—Breadth ... 9
Great Natural Divisions 9
Length and Basin Areas of the Rivers of India 9
The Provinces of British India, Statistics 9
British India, other sources of Revenue 10
Do. do., Population, classified ... 10
Feudatory India 10
Indian Railways—Indian Canals ... 11
Principal Mountain Ranges ... 11

The Punjab Province.
Delhi Division—Hissar Division ... 15
Umballa Division—Jullundur Division 16
Amritsar Division—Lahore Division ... 17
Rawalpindi Division—Mooltan Division 18
Derajat Division—Peshawar Division 19
Native Feudatory States, with notes ... 20
Military Stations of the Punjab ... 21
Frontier Tribes of the Punjab ... 21
Brief General Description ... 22

The N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
Meerut Division, N. W. Provinces ... 29
Rohilkhand Division, N. W. Provinces. 30
Agra Division, N. W. Provinces ... 31
Allahabad Division, N. W. Provinces ... 32
Benares Division, N. W. Provinces ... 33
Jhansi Division, N. W. Provinces ... 34
Kumaun Division, N. W. Provinces ... 34
Native Feudatory States, N. W. Provinces, with notes 35
Military Stations, N. W. P. and Oudh... 35
Brief General Description of the N. W. Provinces 36
Lucknow Division, Oudh... ... 40
Rae Bareli Division, Oudh ... 40
Fyzabad Division, Oudh 41
Sitapur Division, Oudh 41
Brief General Description of Oudh ... 42

Page.

The Bengal or Lower Provinces.
Area of Territory under the Bengal Government 46
Burdwan Division 47
Presidency Division 48
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.. 49
Dacca Division 50
Chittagong Division 50
Patna Division 51
Bhagalpur Division 52
Chota Nagpore Division 53
Orissa Division 53
Calcutta—Area, Population, Revenue, &c. 53
Native Feudatory States, with notes ... 54
Military Stations of Bengal ... 55
Brief General Description ... 55

The Assam Province.
Districts of the Province 65
Native Feudatory States, with notes ... 66
Military Stations of Assam ... 67
Brief General Description ... 67

The Central Provinces.
Nagpur Division 73
Jubbulpore Division 74
Nerbudda Division 75
Chhattisgarh Division 76
Native Feudatory States, with notes ... 77
Other Zamindaris or Estates ... 78
Military Stations of the Central Provinces 78
Brief General Description ... 79

The British Burmah Province.
Pegu Division 85
Tenasserim Division 86
Arakan Division 87
Military Stations of British Burmah ... 87
Native Feudatory States 87
Rangoon—Area, Population, Revenue, &c. 87
Brief General Description ... 88

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Page.

Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
West Berar Division 95
East Berar Division 95
Brief General Description of Berar ... 96

Hyderabad, (The Nizam's Territory) or the Deccan 97
Districts of Hyderabad Native State ... 98
Military Stations, Hyderabad ... 98

The Rajputana Agency.
British District of Ajmere-Merwara ... 101
Military Stations, Rajputana Force ... 101
Do. do. Mhow Division ... 101
Do. do. Central India Force 101
Native Feudatory States, with notes ... 102
Brief General Description of Rajputana 104

The Central India Agency.
Native Feudatory States, with notes ... 111
Brief General Description of Central India 114

The Madras Presidency.
Area of Territory under the Madras Government 118
Districts of the Presidency ... 119
Military Stations of the Presidency ... 123
Native Feudatory States, with notes ... 123
Government Taluks and Zamindaris of the Presidency 124
Ports of the Presidency ... 127
Brief General Description... ... 127

Mysore (Native State.)
Nundydroog Division 133
Ashtagram Division 133
Nagar Division 133
Brief General Description 134

Coorg Province.
Sub-Divisions and Towns of Coorg ... 137
Brief General Description... ... 137

The Bombay Presidency.
Area of Territory under the Bombay Government 142
Northern Division 143

Page.

Central Division 144
Southern Division 145
Sind Division 146
Military Stations of the Presidency ... 147
Native Feudatory States, with notes... 148
Brief General Description 153

The French Territories ... 163

The Portuguese Territories ... 164

Outlying Independent States.
Afghanistan 167
Afghan Ethnology 171
Afghan Tribes 173
Baluchistan 177
Bhutan 178
Cashmere or Kashmir 179
Manipur 180
Nepal 181
Sikkim 182
Tipperah (Hill) 182

Ocean Islands.
Andaman Islands and Cocos ... 182
Nicobar Islands 183
Laccadive Islands 183
Maldive Islands 184
Ceylon 184

The Straits Settlements and Aden.
Penang or Pulo Penang 186
Province Wellesley 186
Malacca 187
Singapore 187
Aden Settlement 188
Perim Island 189

Glossary of Indian Territorial Designations... 190

Thermal Statistical Tables ... 194

Religions and Peoples of India.
Brief General Description ... 196
Principal Indian Peoples and Tribes ... 198

Authorities consulted ... 203

Alphabetical Index of Principal Indian Names ... 1 to 112

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

CONTENTS AND KEY
TO THE DIVISIONS AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF
INDIA.

Under His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

1. **The Indian Empire:** or **India, British and Feudatory.** General Statements.
2. **The Presidency of Bengal,** *(See Glossary of Indian Territorial designations.)*

embracing 3 Lieutenant Governments.
3 Chief Commissionerships.
1 Residentship.
2 Governor-General's Agencies for Native or Foreign Territory.

As follows, *viz.* :—

1. The PUNJAB PROVINCE, with the Native States attached thereto. ... ... — Lieutenant-Governor.
2. The NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH, with the Native States attached thereto. ... — Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. and Chief Commissioner, Oudh.
3. The BENGAL or LOWER PROVINCES, with the Native States attached thereto. ... ... — Lieutenant-Governor.
4. The ASSAM PROVINCE, with the Native States attached thereto. ... ... — Chief Commissioner.
5. The CENTRAL PROVINCES, with the Native States attached thereto. ... ... — Chief Commissioner.
6. The BRITISH BURMAH PROVINCE, with the Native States attached thereto. ... ... — Chief Commissioner.
7. The BERARS or HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, with HYDERABAD (the Nizam's Territory) or the Deccan. ... ... — Resident Hyderabad, and Chief Commissioner, Berar.
8. The RAJPUTANA AGENCY for the Native States in Rajputana. ... ... — Governor-General's Agent.
9. The CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY for the Native States in Central India. ... ... — Governor-General's Agent.

3. **The Presidency of Madras,**

embracing 1 Governorship.
1 Chief Commissionership.

As follows, *viz.* :—

1. The Districts of the PRESIDENCY, in the country known as the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS, with the Native States attached thereto. ... ... — Governor.
2. * The Provinces of MYSORE (Native State) and COORG ... Chief Commissioner.

4. **The Presidency of Bombay,**

embracing 1 Governorship.

As follows, *viz.* :—

1. The Province of SIND, and the districts included in the NORTHERN, CENTRAL and SOUTHERN DIVISIONS of the Presidency, with the Native States attached thereto. ... — Governor.

5. **The French Territories.**
6. **The Portuguese Territories.**

7. OUTLYING INDEPENDENT STATES.
OCEAN ISLANDS near the Malabar, Coromandel and Burmah Coasts.
The STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
GLOSSARY of INDIAN TERRITORIAL DESIGNATIONS.
THERMAL STATISTICAL TABLES for various Stations in India and the East.
RELIGIONS and PEOPLES of INDIA.

* Geographically, the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg come within the limits of the Madras Presidency, they do not however, except in Military matters, appertain to that jurisdiction, the Chief Commissioner being in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government. The Provinces are here included within this Presidency for convenience of reference.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

I.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE:

OR

INDIA, BRITISH AND FEUDATORY.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Indian Empire: or India, British and Feudatory.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

Position, Coast-Line, Area, Population, Revenue &c.

Between 8° and 35° North Latitude, *i. e.*, from Cape Comorin to extreme point of Hazara District in the Punjab Province, and 67° and 100° East Longitude, *i. e.*, from Kurrachee to extreme point of Tenasserim District in the British Burmah Province.

Estimated { Coast Line* 9,185 English Miles. / Area 1,490,335 Square Miles. | Estimated { Population 242,427,646. / Revenue Rs. 636,506,977.

Estimated Land Frontier Line { Inclusive of / Exclusive of } Kashmir, Sikkim and Manipur, ... 5,575 miles. / ... 5,100 ,,

Length, North and South from extreme point of Hazara District to Cape Comorin, ... 1,920 ,,

Breadth, West and East from Kurrachee to extreme point of Lakhimpur District in Assam, 1,900 ,,

* Inclusive of Islands.

Great Natural Divisions.

1. The Himalayan Region on the North.
2. Hindustan Proper, containing the basins of the Indus and the Ganges: the Great Desert, and the High Tract of Central India.
3. The Deccan beyond the Vindhya Mountains, comprising the Valleys of the Nerbudda and Tapti, and a high Table land supported by the Eastern and Western Ghats.
4. The Valley of the Brahmaputra and the Delta of the Ganges.
5. The Provinces of the Eastern Coast and the Irrawady Delta.

Length and Basin Areas of the Rivers of India.

Rivers.	Estimated Basin area.	Length.	Rivers.	Estimated Basin area.	Length.	Other Basins.	Estimated Area.
	Sq. miles.	miles.		Sq. miles.	miles.		Sq. miles.
Ganges	391,100	1514	*Mahi	15,500	350	*Thar Desert ..	68700
*Indus	372,700	1800	Brahmani	15,400	410	*West Coast ..	41700
Brahmaputra ..	361,200	1800	Baitarani	11,900	345	Arakan	29700
Irrawady	150,800	1060	Subarnrekha ..	11,300	317	*Kattywar and Cutch	27600
Godavari	112,200	898	Vaiga	9,800	130	Orissa Coast ..	22200
Krishna	94,500	800	*Sabarmati ..	9,500	200	Tenasserim Coast ..	14200
*Tapti	27,000	441	Palar	6,300	220	Coromandel Coast ..	10300
Salwin	62,700	750	*Western Banas ..	6,300	180	Palikat Lake ..	6700
Mahanadi	43,800	520	South Ponnar ..	6,200	245	Kolair Lake ..	3100
*Luni	22,400	320	Vellar	4,500	..		
*Nerbudda ..	36,400	801	Vaipar	3,900	..	*Total Area.*	
Ponnar	20,500	355	Tambaravari ..	3,600	80	Basins of Bay of Bengal	1,441,900
Cauvery	27,700	472	*Dhardar	1,800	..	*Indian Basins of the Arabian Sea. ..	629,600
Sitang	18.300	230				Total Square miles ..	2,071,500

British India—1877-78.

Administrations.	Divisions.	Districts.	Towns and Villages.	Area.	Population.	Density	Land Revenue.	Date of Census.
				Sq. miles.		per sq.m	Rs.	
Punjab	10	32	34,519	104,973	17,604,505	168	18,875,159	10th January 1868.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7	35	91,846	81,777	30,776,442	376	40,198,652	18th January 1872.
	4	12	24,870	23,954	11,220,232	468	11,628,422	1st February 1869.
Bengal	9	43	171,069	155,202	60,357,141	389	36,019,949	April 1872.
Assam	..	11	17,940	52,731	4,129,972	78	3,631,843	February 1872.
Central Provinces	4	19	34,139	84,208	9,251,234	109	6,202,123	25th January 1872.
Bombay	4	24	30,906	125,849	16,199,144	129	33,116,103	21st February 1872.
Madras	..	21	56,249	138,318	31,281,177	226	34,893,966	15th November 1871
Ajmere and Merwara	..	1	698	2,711	396,331	146	319,696	1st April 1876.
Berar	2	6	7,549	17,711	2,227,654	126	6,028,429	7th November 1867.
Mysore (Native State)	3	8	35,026	27,081	5,055,412	187	7,270,650	14th November 1871
Coorg	..	6	....	2,000	168,312	84	200,000	14th November 1871
British Burmah	3	16	14,918	87,456	3,011,614	35	4,827,094	15th August 1872.
Grand Total ..	46	234	519,729	903,971	191,679,170	212	203,212,086	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Indian Empire: or India, British and Feudatory.—Continued.

British India—Other sources of Revenue, 1877-78.

Jurisdictions.	Forests.	Excise.	Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India	106,450	194,320	1,349,450	14,842,540	....	234,720
Bengal	426,230	6,867,890	11,869,000	26,936,010	64,328,810	10,814,520
Assam	134,330	1,625,660	....	....	....	557,090
North-Western Provinces and ..	800,150	2,148,800	....	....	....	3,783,420
Oudh	402,950	691,140	....	....	....	1,011,150
Punjab	683,710	1,043,770	....	....	....	2,741,620
Central Provinces ..	683,910	1,472,400	....	....	....	1,035,180
British Burmah ..	1,603,080	1,760,780	4,210,590	117,670	....	702,200
Madras	404,340	4,710,690	2,033,500	11,421,860	....	4,892,210
Bombay	1,261,630	4,055,300	6,760,420	11,282,740	27,498,410	4,162,720
Totals ..	6,506,680	24,570,750	26,222,960	64,600,820	91,827,220	29,934,830

1877-78—Population of British India classified according to Religious Denominations.

Administrations.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Sikhs.	Parsis, Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines and others.	Totals.
Punjab	22,131	6,125,616	9,334,472	1,144,088	....	978,198	17,604,505
N. W. Provinces and Oudh ..	21,626 *47,743	26,542,600 9,971,236	4,186,913 1,201,253	....	14,159	11,144	30,776,442 11,220,232
Bengal	94,094	38,843,179	19,559,017	....	....	1,860,851	60,357,141
Assam	2,075	2,679,872	1,104,663	....	....	343,362	4,129,972
Central Provinces ..	10,487	6,518,137	240,965	....	36,651	2,444,994	9,251,234
Bombay	107,901	12,385,587	2,840,954	....	250,065	614,637	16,199,144
Madras	533,760	28,863,978	1,857,857	....	21,254	4,328	31,281,177
Ajmere and Merwara ..	715	348,248	47,310	....	....	58	396,331
Berar	841	1,883,242	168,283	....	6,604	168,684	2,227,054
Mysore (Native State) ..	25,676	4,807,667	208,991	....	13,078	....	5,055,412
Coorg	2,410	128,197	11,304	....	....	26,401	168,312
British Burmah ..	36,301	35,200	101,452	....	2,762,123	76,538	3,011,614
Totals ..	905,760	139,132,759	40,863,434	1,144,088	3,103,934	6,529,195	191,679,170

* Includes 40,212 Soldiers and Prisoners, European and Native.

Feudatory India—1877-78.

Locality.	Native States and Chiefships.	Estimated.			Tribute.	Military Forces, estimated.		
		Area.	Population.	Revenue.		Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
		Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs.			
Punjab Province *	35	101,534	5,418,370	16,011,030	280,180	400	6,158	42,715
North Western Provinces ..	2	5,125	657,000	1,540,000	....	28	500	2,000
Bengal Province †	32	38,379	2,311,547	2,025,583	105,895	....	....	11,894
Assam Province ‡	23	12,074	206,452	117,545	....	30	400	4,400
Central Provinces	15	28,835	1,052,836	577,410	135,230	....	....	....
Bombay Presidency ..	433	72,960	8,954,590	44,596,467	1,035,033	575	13,734	40,763
Madras Presidency	5	9,745	3,252,161	8,060,226	1,010,000	4	21	2,122
Rajputana Agency	19	129,091	9,667,710	29,680,500	1,246,531	1,183	22,225	61,350
Central India Agency ..	62	86,121	8,177,810	27,022,870	46,607	603	14,012	47,005
British Burmah Province § ..	3	4,500	50,000	....	....	....	....	....
Nizam's Dominions ..	1	98,000	11,000,000	60,000,000	....	720	6,000	34,000
Totals ..	630	586,364	50,748,476	189,631,631	3,859,476	3,543	63,050	246,249

* Including Kashmir. † Including Sikkim. ‡ Including Manipur. § Including Karennee.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Indian Empire : or India, British and Feudatory.—*Continued.*

No.	Indian Railways, including Branches.	Miles open
	Guaranteed Lines.	
1	East Indian Railway	1503
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ...	547
3	Eastern Bengal Railway	172
4	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway ...	...
	Punjab Portion 553 m.	
	Sind Portion 109 m.	
		662
5	Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	1268
6	Madras Railway	858
7	South Indian Railway	612
8	Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway	422
	State Lines.	
1	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	219
2	Tirhoot State Railway	82
3	Calcutta and South Eastern St. Railway	28
4	Nulhati State Railway	27
5	Patna and Gya State Railway ...	57
6	Northern Punjab State Railway ...	103
7	Indus Valley State Railway... ...	501
8	Muttra and Hathras State Railway ...	29
9	Rajputana State Railway	428
10	Sindhia State Railway	35
11	Holkar and Neemuch State Railway ...	172
12	Baroda (Gaikhwar) Railway ...	20
13	Khamgaon State Railway	8
14	Amraoti State Railway	6
15	Wardha Valley State Railway ...	45
16	Dhond and Manmad State Railway ...	145
17	Nizam's State Railway	121
18	Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway	163
19	Kohat and Rawalpindi under constructn.	
20	Kandahar State Railway ditto ...	
21	Nusseerabad and Neemuch line ditto ...	
22	Ajmere and Ahmedabad line ditto ...	111
23	Western Rajputana State Railway do. ...	
24	Patri State Railway	22
	Miles open in 1878-79. ...	8366

Note. For other details of the Indian Railways, Canals and Mountain Ranges, see the descriptive notes of each Province under the item "Topography."

No.	Indian Canals.
1	Circular Canal, Calcutta, Bengal
2	Hooghly and Dhappa Canal, Bengal.
3	Calcutta and Eastern Canal, Bengal.
4	Maugrah Canal to Jaipur on the Hooghly, Bengal.
5	Rajmehal Canal, Behar, Bengal.
6	Damoodah and Hooghly Canal, Bengal.
7	Ganges Canal, North-Western Provinces.
8	Lower Ganges Canal, N. W. Provinces.
9	Eastern Jumna Canal, N. W. Provinces.
10	Western Jumna Canal, Punjab.
11	Sarda Canal, Oudh, North-Western Provinces.
12	Rohilkhand Canals, North-Western Provinces.
13	Orissa Canals, Orissa, Bengal.
14	Gunduk Canals, Behar, Bengal.
15	Soane Canals, Behar, Bengal.
16	Kistna Canals, Madras Presidency.
17	Godavari Canals, Madras Presidency.
18	Sirhind Canals, Punjab.
19	Bari Doab Canal, Punjab.
20	Sutlej Canals, (Upper and Lower) Punjab.
21	Bahawalpur Canals, Punjab.
22	Sind Canals, West of the Indus, Punjab.
23	Sind Canals, East of the Indus, Punjab.
24	Tapti Canals, Bombay Presidency.
25	Agra Canal, North-Western Provinces.
26	Dehra Dun Canals, N. W. Provinces.

No.	Principal Mountain Ranges.
1	The Himalayan Range, North Frontier, India.
2	The Suliman Range, West of the Indus.
3	The Salt Range, Punjab.
4	The Halla Range, Sind, Bombay Presidency.
5	The Aravalli Range, Rajputana.
6	The Vindhya Range, Central India.
7	The Satpura Range, Central India.
8	The Mahadeo Range, Central Provinces.
9	The Sewalik Range, N. W. Provinces.
10	The Garo, Khasi and Naga Range, Assam.
11	The Eastern-Ghats, Madras Presidency.
12	The Western-Ghats, or Sahyadri Range, Bombay Presidency.
13	The Nilgiri Hills, Madras Presidency.
14	The Palni Hills, Madras Presidency.
15	The Rajmehal Hills, Bengal.
16	The Satmala or Ajanta Hills, Central India.
17	The Khaimur Range, Central India.
18	The Shervaroy Hills, Madras Presidency.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

1.

THE PUNJAB PROVINCE:

Comprising 10 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 32 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Lieutenant-Governor.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Punjab Province.

DELHI DIVISION.

1877-78. 3 DISTRICTS.	Delhi.	Chief Towns with Population.	Gurgaon.	Chief Towns with Population.	Karnal.	Chief Towns with Population.	Division Totals.
Latitude N. (of District capital to nearest minute)	28° 39′		28° 37′		29° 42′		
Longitude E. (of District capital to nearest minute)	77 16		77 4		77 2		
Height in feet	715		..		809		
District Statistics.							
Area, in Square Miles ..	1,277		1,980		2,352		5,609
Number of Villages	794		1,264		966		3,024
Population ..	608,850		689,653		610,927		1,909,430
,, Per Square Mile ..	477		348		264		340
Average Rainfall in inches ..	19		31		20		23
Land Revenue .. Rs.	8,80,170		10,62,969		6,29,687		25,72,826
Classification of Population.							
Christians (Europeans ..	648		18		223		889
Christians (East Indians ..	120		1		6		127
Christians (Natives ..	1,475		..		26		1,501
Sikhs	580		128		9,295		10,003
Hindus	438,886		476,552		356,305		1,271,743
Mahomedans	130,645		212,934		151,723		495,302
Others	36,496		20		93,349		129,865
Total ..	608,850	Delhi 166553, Sonepat 13637, Ballabgarh, Larsauli, Okhla, Paharganj, Mundka, Rai, Maihaoli, Chaesa, Basant, Tihar, Safdarjang, Sikri, Pulbudhia, Sangholа, Kimashpur, Pali, Nathupur, Alipur, Badarpur, Faridabad, Fatahpur-Biloch, Indarpat, Mahraulii, Murthal, Naiafgarh, Palam.	689,653	Gurgaon, Palwal 13553, Farakhnagar 10594, Rewari 25190, Firozpur 10536, Bighala, Nagli Jnayatpur, Goraora, Khoi, Kholiri, Dharuhera, Nuh, Tauru, Badshahpur, Hodal, Siani, Bhunsi, Sikandarpur, Kundal, Kiruri, Dhanawas, Garhi-Harsaru, Hasanpur, Hattin, Nagina, Punahana, Shahjahanpur, Sohna.	610,927	Karnal 27025, Panipat, 24500, Kaithal 15866, Tikhana, Shamgarh, Uchana, Jhil, Barauli, Sewa, Karhans, Kalana, Machrauli, Allupur, Asandh, Batana, Gharaunda, Gohela, Kunjpura, Pundri, Sewan, Amauli, Sidhwal, Indri, Naukha, Sanbhalkha, Naisang, Rajaund, Bughiada, Samana.	1,909,430
Languages.							Urdu and Hindi.

HISSAR DIVISION.

1877-78. 3 DISTRICTS..	Hissar.	Chief Towns with Population.	Rohtak.	Chief Towns with Population.	Sirsa.	Chief Towns with Population.	Division Totals.
Latitude N. (of District capital to nearest minute)	29° 10′		28° 54′		29° 32′		
Longitude E. (of District capital to nearest minute)	75 46		76 38		75 7		
Height in feet	689		712		702		
District Statistics.							
Area in Square Miles ..	3,540		1,809		3,121		8,470
Number of Villages	658		436		654		1,748
Population ..	484,681		536,959		210,795		1,232,435
,, Per Square Mile ..	137		295		68		145
Average Rainfall in inches ..	21		18		18		19
Land Revenue .. Rs.	4,24,109		8,82,696		1,75,692		14,82,497
Classification of Population.							
Christians (Europeans ..	51		29		12		92
Christians (East Indians ..	62		9		33		104
Christians (Natives ..	9		10		..		19
Sikhs	1,812		257		21,525		23,594
Hindus	376,833		456,229		77,980		911,042
Mahomedans	102,938		71,118		82,120		256,166
Others	2,986		9,307		29,125		41,418
Total ..	484,681	Hissar 14162, Hansi 12210, Bhiwani 33223, Fatahabad, Barwala, Balsamand, Rattia, Tohana, Tosham, Sewani, Kairu, Bhal, Agroha, Bas, Khot, Bajina, Sungarpur, Randha, Bamla.	536,959	Rohtak 14994, Sampla, Gohana, Jhajjar 12456, Kharkhauda, Sanghi, Beri, Salhawas, Mahm, Kalanaur, Badli, Majra, Bahadurgarh, Butana, Baroda, Murdlana, Sisana.	210,795	Sirsa 12807, Dabwali, Arbohat, Ellenabad, Fazilka, Rania, Usmankhera, Sohuwala Narel, Mataut, Jamal, Chautala, Kori, Amiwala, Lambi, Awadhan, Darbi, Jodhka.	1,232,435
Languages.							Urdu and Hindi.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Punjab Province,—Continued.

UMBALLA DIVISION.

1877-78. 3 DISTRICTS.	Umballa.		Ludhiana.		Simla.		Division Totals.	Languages.
Latitude N. (of District capital to nearest minute)	30° 21′	Chief Towns with Population.	30° 55′	Chief Towns with Population.	31° 6′	Chief Towns with Population.		
Longitude E. (of District capital to nearest minute)	76 52		75 54		77 13			
Height in feet	902		806		7,084			
District Statistics.								
Area in Square Miles ..	2,621	Umballa 26,258. Umballa Town 24,037. Jagadhri 12,532. Rupar 10,261. Shahabad 11,666. Sadhaura 11,167. Cheppar, Manauli, Mulana, Rori, Ladwa, Manimajr, Mubarakpur, Mustafbad, Pihewa, Radaur, Kharar, Ghanauli, Naraingarh Kurali, Pipli, Thanesar, Kaepur, Barar, Bilaspur, Buriya, Garhikotaha, Sikandra.	1,368	Ludhiana 39,985. Jagraon 16,320. Dehlon, Pakhowal, Khanna, Samrala, Raekot, Ber, Machiwara, Sanahwal, Ramgarh, Talwandi, Bhattian, Dhindari, Pawa, Wazirawal, Dorahe, Allaur, Badowal, Panohar, Dakha, Man, Aligarh, Aliwal, Rampur, Malaudh.	18	Simla, 17,440. Kasauli, Kalka, Kotgarh, Kotkhai, Baraull, Dagshai, Subathu, Jutogh, Solon, Sanawar, Kakkarhatti, Mahasu.	4,007	Urdu and Hindi.
Number of Villages	2,324		880		270		3,474	
Population	1,035,488		583,245		33,995		1,652,728	
Per Square Mile	394		429		1,888		412	
Average Rainfall in inches ..	29		21		78		43	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	7,74,088		7,84,581		13,592		15,72,261	
Classification of Population.								
Christians (Europeans ..	1,195		81		2,312		3,588	
Christians (East Indians ..	111		34		283		428	
Christians (Natives ..	80		127		87		294	
Sikhs	56,440		95,413		410		152,263	
Hindus	689,333		219,371		24,444		933,148	
Mahomedans	286,874		206,603		5,525		499,002	
Others	1,455		61,616		934		64,005	
Total ..	1,035,488		583,245		33,995		1,652,728	

JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

1877-78. 3 DISTRICTS.	Jullundur.		Hoshiarpur.		Kangra.		Division Totals.	Languages.
Latitude N. (of District capital to nearest minute)	31° 26′	Chief Towns with Population.	31° 32′	Chief Towns with Population.	32° 5′	Chief Towns with Population.		
Longitude E. (of District capital to nearest minute)	75 37		75 57		76 18			
Height in feet	900		1,066		2,419			
District Statistics.								
Area in Square Miles ..	1,326	Jullundur 50,924. Nakodar, Rahon 12,914. Kartarpur 11,053. Phillour, Adampur, Bilga, Nawashahar, Mahatpur, Nurmahal, Banga, Shahkot, Jandiala, Malsian, Alawalpur, Gohawar, Atari, Maksudan, Lidhran, Dokoha, Rurka.	2,086	Hoshiarpur 21,316. Urmar cum Tanda, 13,971. Garhshankar, Una, Dasuya, Garhdiwala, Hajipur, Hariana, Mahilpur, Anandpur, Miani, Mukerian, Nurpur, Balachor, Mubarakpur, Parwain, Gagret, Achintpurni.	8,988	Kangra, Nurpur, Kulu, s. d. Haripur, Spiti, Kotla, Dera, Goler, Kailang, Dankar, Lingti, Dharmsala, Pfach, Dera-Gopipur, Baijnath, Palampur, Bhagsu, Hamirpur, Nadaun, Shahpur, Jawala-Mukhi, Siba Sujanpur, Tira, Sultanpur, Lahul.	12,400	Punjabi, Urdu and Hindi.
Number of Villages	1,257		2,182		731		4,170	
Population	794,764		938,890		743,882		2,477,536	
Per Square Mile	596		450		86		199	
Average Rainfall in inches ..	27		34		141		67	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	12,05,701		12,40,433		6,11,871		30,58,005	
Classification of Population.								
Christians (Europeans ..	631		40		248		919	
Christians (East Indians ..	14		18		3		35	
Christians (Natives ..	401		4		26		131	
Sikhs	117,167		79,413		1,314		197,894	
Hindus	318,401		415,471		693,643		1,427,515	
Mahomedans	358,427		317,967		48,613		725,007	
Others	23		125,977		35		126,035	
Total ..	794,764		938,890		743,882		2,477,536	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Punjab Province,—*Continued.*

AMRITSAR DIVISION.

1877-78. 3 DISTRICTS.	Amritsar.		Gurdaspur.		Sialkot.		Division Totals.	Languages.
Latitude N. } of District capital to nearest minute	31° 37′	Chief Towns with Population.	32° 3′	Chief Towns with Population.	32° 31′	Chief Towns with Population.		
Longitude E. } of District capital to nearest minute	74 55		75 27		74 36			
Height in feet	756		..		829			
District Statistics.								
Area in Square Miles ..	1,562	Amritsar 142,381. Ajnala, Atari, Majitha, Tarn-Taran, Dharmkot, Gharenda, Chahkanjri, Jandialah, Raiya, Kahngarh, Khasa, Lopoke, Chamyari, Chabhal, Bundala, Kathanian, Naushahra, Rajasansi, Ramdas, Sarhali, Vairowal, Sultanwind.	1,818	Gurdaspur, Batala 26,929. Pathankot, Dalhousie 2,255. Nainakot, Shahpur, Sujanpur, Srigovindpur, Narot, Rania, Kadian, Bakloh, Shakargarh, Kahnuwan, Kalanaur, Aliwal, Naushahra, Kaler, Sarna, Madhopur, Tibri, Bahrampur, Dinanagar, Dhar, Bhimpur, Dunera, Dera-Nanak, Fatehgarh.	1,955	Sialkot 32,990. Zafarwal, Dharmkot, Pasrur, Daska, Tatli, Raya, Bajwat, Sambrial, Chaprar, Jamki, Miani, Chawinda, Narowal, Phillora, Phukalian, Satrah, Kullowal.	5,335	Punjabi, Urdu and Hindi.
Number of Villages	1,574		1,880		2,314		5,768	
Population	832,750		906,126		1,005,004		2,743,880	
Per Square Mile	535		496		510		514	
Average Rainfall in inches ..	31		35		51		39	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	7,82,434		10,44,330		10,98,989		29,25,753	
Classification of Population.								
Christians { Europeans ..	358		109		1,535		2,002	
Christians { East Indians ..	37		..		62		99	
Christians { Natives.. ..	129		10		214		353	
Sikhs	223,219		79,387		50,279		352,885	
Hindus	138,027		303,107		218,771		659,905	
Mahomedans	377,135		422,196		601,959		1,401,290	
Others	93,845		101,317		132,184		327,346	
Total ..	832,750		906,126		1,005,004		2,743,880	

LAHORE DIVISION.

1877-78. 3 DISTRICTS.	Lahore		Gujranwala.		Ferozepore.		Division Totals.	Languages.
Latitude N. } of District capital to nearest minute	31° 35′	Chief Towns with Population.	32° 10′	Chief Towns with Population.	30° 55′	Chief Towns with Population.		
Longitude E. } of District capital to nearest minute	74 21		74 14		74 40			
Height in feet	706		..		645			
District Statistics.								
Area in Square Miles ..	3,659	Lahore 128,441. Kasur 16,793. Muzang, Ichra, Chung, Bhai-Pheru, Kanganpur, Khudian, Sharakpur, Jallo, Asal, Chunian, Khemkarn, Muridki, Man, Munanwan, Khori, Patti, Raewind, Manhiala, Changa-Manga, Shahdara, Wan, Radharam.	2,563	Gujranwala 20,362. Hafizabad, Akalgarh, Wazirabad 15,346, Abruwala, Dhaunkal, Aujla, Siranwali, Talwandi, Mananwala, Baddoke, Shekhupura, Ghakkhar, Kamoke, Ramnagar, Eminabad, Butala, Pindi-Bhatian, Sohdra, Jalalpur.	2,739	Ferozepore Town 20,592. Ferozepore 15,886. Muktsar, Makhu, Zira, Dagru, Moga, Dharmkot, Ghal, Mohanka, Moodkee, Nathana, Mamdot, Kot-Bhai, Mallanwala, Kulghari, Lalla, Darapur, Talwandi.	8,961	Punjabi, Urdu and Hindi.
Number of Villages	1,455		1,202		312		2,969	
Population	789,666		550,576		549,253		1,889,495	
Per Square Mile	218		207		204		211	
Average Rainfall in inches ..	22		33		14		23	
Land Revenue	5,24,337		4,57,748		5,05,229		14,87,314	
Classification of Population.								
Christians { Europeans ..	2,292		19		900		3,211	
Christians { East Indians ..	598		25		10		633	
Christians { Natives.. ..	98		57		24		179	
Sikhs	119,268		38,911		160,487		318,666	
Hindus	116,287		104,156		68,406		288,849	
Mahomedans	470,216		357,550		245,659		1,073,425	
Others	80,907		49,858		73,767		204,532	
Total ..	789,666		550,576		549,253		1,889,495	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Punjab Province,—*Continued.*

RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

1877-78

4 DISTRICTS.

	Rawalpindi.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Jhelum.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Gujrat.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Shahpur.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Division Totals.
Latitude N. of District capital	33° 37′		32° 55′		31° 27′		32° 16′		
Longitude E. to nearest minute	73 6		73 47		75 14		72 31		
Height in feet	1,709		827		..		664		
District Statistics.									
Area in Square Miles ..	6,218		3,910		2,029		4,700		16,857
Number of Villages	1,658		966		1,428		667		4,719
Population	711,256		500,988		616,347		368,796		2,197,387
,, Per Square Mile ..	114		128		324		78		130
Average Rainfall in inches ..	36		20		42		16		28
Land Revenue .. Rs.	6,85,916		5,81,785		565,961		3,79,979		22,13,641
Classification of Population.									
Christians { Europeans ..	2,072		42		25		14		2,153
Christians { East Indians ..	64		16		21		1		102
Christians { Natives ..	61		3		3		1		68
Sikhs	24,355		13,865		20,653		3,122		61,995
Hindus	60,720		49,111		53,174		53,590		216,595
Mahomedans	621,169		434,157		537,696		305,507		1,898,529
Others	2,815		3,794		4,775		6,561		17,945
Total ..	711,256		500,988		616,347		368,796		2,197,387
Languages.	Punjabi, Urdu and Hindi.								

Rawalpindi 20803. Murree 7939. Lawrencepur, Pindigheb, Hasan-Abdal Fatahjang, Kahuta, Hazro, Gujar-Khan, Campbellpur, Jand, Makhad, Tret.

Pind-Dadan-Khan 15397. Jhelum 11319, Chakwal Talagang, Lawa, Ahmadabad, Domeli, Duman, Jalalpur, Rotas, Dolwal, Choya-Saidan-Shah, Dina, Haranpur Sohawa.

Jalalpur 10414, Gujrat 17401, Phalia, Kharian, Kalra, Aurangabad, Dinga, Kathala, Kunjah, Kadirabad, Karianwala, Naurangabad, Pabbi.

Shahpur, Khushab, Sakesar, Bhera 14710, Mitha Tiwana, Miani, Sahiwal, Naushahra, Nurpur, Midh, Dharema, Laksin, Kund, Jhawarian, Mithalak.

MOOLTAN DIVISION.

1877-78

4 DISTRICTS.

	Mooltan.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Jhang.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Montgomery.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Muzaffargarh	Chief Towns with Popln.	Division Totals.
Latitude N. of District capital	30° 12′		31° 16′		30° 58′		30° 5′		
Longitude E. to nearest minute	71 31		72 22		73 21		71 14		
Height in feet	402		..		600		386		
District Station.									
Area in Square Miles ..	5,927		5,702		5,573		2,954		20,156
Number of Villages	1,211		786		2,155		552		4,704
Population	471,563		348,027		359,437		295,547		1,474,574
,, Per Square Mile ..	80		61		64		98		73
Average Rainfall in inches ..	6		5		8		9		7
Land Revenue .. Rs.	5,18,578		2,83,072		2,95,800		4,88,908		15,86,358
Classification of Population.									
Christians { Europeans ..	910		13		48		24		995
Christians { East Indians ..	252		5		4		6		267
Christians { Natives ..	72		..		4		..		75
Sikhs	909		2,994		12,286		2,571		18,760
Hindus	87,009		57,297		69,805		36,748		250,859
Mahomedans	360,188		270,819		277,291		249,865		1,158,163
Others	22,223		16,899		..		6,333		45,455
Total ..	471,563		348,027		359,437		295,547		1,474,574
Languages.	Punjabi, Urdu and Hindi.								

Mooltan 50878. Mailsi, Lodhran, Shujabad, Channa, Sarai-Sidhu, Kahror, Adamwaham, Shershah Tatipur, Karmpur, Narol, Khanewal, Kabirwala, Makhdumpur, Ranwan.

Jhang 222 7, Chiniot 12000. Maghina 13618. Baghri, Kaim, Kandiwal, Shahkot, Lodhrawala, Kadirpur, Shorkot, Lalian, Bhawana, Massan, Samundri, Ahmazpur, Narela, Borala.

Montgomery, Sayadwala, Haveli, Harappa. Kamalia, Hujra, Gugera, Atari, Pakpattan, Kabir, Dipalpur, Chichawatni, Okara, Satghara.

Muzaffargarh, Sinanwan, Kinjar, Daera, Dinpanah, Parhar, Sitpur, Jatoi, Adukot, Kuraishi Alipur, Khairpur, Khangarh, Rangpur, Shahr Sultan.

NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF INDIA

The Punjab Province,—*Continued.*

DERAJAT DIVISION.

1877-78 — 3 DISTRICTS.	Dera Ismail Khan.		Dera Ghazi Khan.		Bannu.		Division Totals.	Languages.
Latitude N. (of District capital to nearest minute)	31° 51′	Chief Towns	30° 4′	Chief Towns	33° 0′	Chief Towns		
Longitude E. (of District capital to nearest minute)	70 56	with	70 49	with	70 39	with		
Height in feet	571	Population	395	Population.	1,276	Population.		
District Statistics.								
Area in Square Miles ..	7,096		4,740		3,171		15,007	
Number of Villages	716		354		625		1,695	
Population	394,864		308,840		287,547		991,251	
,, Per Square Mile ..	56		118		91		66	
Average Rainfall in inches ..	10		11		12		11	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	3,02,519		3,47,368		3,88,389		10,38,266	
Classification of Population.								
Christians (Europeans ..	169		54		27		250	
Christians (East Indians ..	31		10		11		52	
Christians (Natives ..	33		2		4		39	
Sikhs	1,587		1,124		493		3,204	
Hindus	48,756		38,467		26,222		113,445	
Mahomedans	338,387		264,527		260,550		863,464	
Others	5,901		4,656		240		10,797	
Total ..	394,864	Dera Ismail Khan 24,950, Paharpur, Takwara, Vihoa, Paniala, Dera-Fatah-Khan, Duria-Khan, Leia, Zam, Bhakkar, Dabra, Kulachi, Jatta, Tank, Karor, Jalowali, Kalfur Kot, Kot Sultan, Mankera, Daraban.	308,840	Dera Ghazi Khan 20,130, Choti, Rojhan, Yaru, Bruceabad, Tibbi, Drigri, Sharwala, Vidor, Sanghar, Batil, Jampur, Vihowa, Mithankot, Land, Dajal, Dilbar, Mangrotha, Asni, Umarkot, Shahwali, Fatahpur, Rajanpur Cantonment 1,138, Fazilpur, Harrand, Taunsa.	287,547	Edwardesabad 3,250, Nammal, Much, Latammar, Tochi, Baran, Piplan, Gambilla, Bannu, Dhak, Isakhel, Jand, Mianwali, Kalabagh, Laki, Darra Ban, Marwat, Bhangikhel, Janikhel, Manjwala, Musakhel, Azim.	991,251	Pukhto Pushto, Punjabi, Urdu, Baluchi and Hindi

PESHAWAR DIVISION.

1877-78 — 3 DISTRICTS.	Peshawar.		Hazara.		Kohat.		Division Totals.	Languages
Latitude N. (of District capital to nearest minute)	34° 2′	Chief Towns	Abbottabad. 34° 9′	Chief Towns	33° 36′	Chief Towns		
Longitude E. (of District capital to nearest minute)	71 37	with	73 15	with	71 29	with		
Height in feet	1,165	Population.	4,166	Population.	1,767	Population.		
District Statistics.								
Area in Square Miles ..	2,497		2,835		2,839		8,171	
Number of Villages	654		343		1,251		2,248	
Population	523,152		367,218		145,419		1,035,789	
,, Per Square Mile ..	271		122		52		127	
Average Rainfall in inches ..	15		52		23		30	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	6,61,608		1,90,615		86,015		9,38,238	
Classification of Population.								
Christians (Europeans ..	3,366		49		53		3,468	
Christians (East Indians ..	20		5		7		32	
Christians (Natives ..	26		..		..		26	
Sikhs	2,014		973		1,837		4,824	
Hindus	27,408		18,563		6,544		52,515	
Mahomedans	481,447		346,112		136,565		964,124	
Others	8,871		1,516		413		10,800	
Total ..	523,152	Peshawar 58,430, Peshawar Cantonment 22,729, Mardan 1,964, Akora, Khairabad, Nawakila, Rustam, Hashtnagar, Hoti, Khaisa Khattak, Taru, Doaba-Daudzai, Badhber, Shabkadar, Utman Bolak, Matta, Yusufzai, Fort Mackeson, Katlang, Jamrud, Sawabi, Charsadda, Daudzai, Nowshera, Tangi, Fort Bara.	367,218	Haripur, Abbottabad, Ghazi, Srikot, Thapla, Mangal, Tawi, Cantonment, 2,894, Balakot, Amb, Shirwan, Dhamtaur, Dungagali, Natiagali, Hattar, Chamba, Lora, Kohala, Mansahra, Garh, Habibulla, Khanpur, Nara, Bakot, Thandiani, Turbela, Ughi (Agror) Margli, Mirpur.	145,419	Kohat 11,040, Shadipur, Nila, Gaddakhel, Lachi, Banda, Hangu, Bahadurkhel, Teri, Maraj, Fort Garnet, Gandiaur, Kachai, Khushalgarh Shakardara, Gumbat, Khushalgarh, Tatkai, Garu.	1,035,789	Pukhto Pushto, Punjabi, Urdu, Persian and Hindi.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Punjab Province,—*Continued.*

List of the Native Feudatory States or Foreign Territory, included in the Province, and Subordinate to the Punjab Government.

No.	1877-78 States and Chiefships.	Estimated. Population.	Estimated. Revenue.	Area.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Forces. Cavalry.	Forces. Infantry.	Of the Capital. Latitude. N.	Of the Capital. Longtde. E.	Of the Capital. Height.	Under what Officers.
			Rs.	Sq. ms.		Rs.				° ′	° ′	feet.	
1	*Jummoo and Kashmir	1,534,970	55,75,780	64,000	Maharaja.	..	160	1400	25,600	32-44 / 34-6	74-55 / 74-51	.. / 5,263	* Lieutenant-Governor. † Political Agent and Supdt. ‡ A Superintendent. § Commr. Jullundur Divn. ¶ Commissioner Lahore Dn. **Commissioner Delhi Dn. †† Commr. Hissar Division.
2	*Patiala } Phulkian	1,586,000	45,66,770	5,419	do.	..	109	2750	4,600	30-20	76-27	..	
3	*Jind } States	190.475	4,04,280	1,259	Raja.	..	10	200	1,600	29-19	76-21	734	
4	*Nabha }	226,155	6,50,000	928	do.	..	22	560	1,250	30-23	76-12	..	
5	†Bahawalpur ..	500,000	16,00,000	17,285	Nawab.	..	12	300	1,500	29-24	71-47	375	
6	‡Chamba	130,000	2 07,000	3,092	Raja.	5,000	4	..	160	32-34	76-9	033	
7	¶Kapurthala ..	258,370	9,50,000	598	do.	1,31,000	15	198	1,200	31-23	75-25	..	
8	¶Mandi	145,950	3,70,000	1,125	do.	1,00,000	3	..	1,650	31-42	76-56	2991	
9	¶Suket	41,000	73,800	395	do.	11,000	..	40	500	31-32	76-56	2955	
10	§Faridkot ..	68,000	3,00,000	612	do.	..	3	200	600	30-40	74-48	709	
11	**Pataudi	21,000	80,000	53	Nawab.	..	6	40	100	28-18	76-50	..	
12	††Loharu	20,000	57,000	226	do.	..	11	55	180	28-26	75-51	..	
13	††Dujana	27,000	65,000	89	do.	..	..	..	130	28-41	76-41	..	
14	Maler Kotla ..	91,650	2,59,000	164	do.	..	5	120	350	32-30	75-55	..	
15	Kalsia	69,000	1,56,000	169	Sardar.	..	3	50	260	..	..	..	
16	Sirmur (Nahan) ..	90,000	2,10,000	1,045	Raja.	..	10	100	530				
17	Kahlur (Bilaspur)..	60,000	1,00,000	448	do.	8,000	20	..	880				
18	Bashahr (Rampur)..	90,000	50,000	3,257	do.	3,950	..	..	100				
19	Hindur (Nalagarh)	70,000	90,000	249	do.	5,000	4	125	500				
20	Keonthal (Julung)..	50,000	60,000	112	do.	..	2	..	100				
21	Baghal	22,000	60,000	124	do.	2,000	1	20	200				
22	Baghat	10,000	8,000	60	Rana.	3,690	..	..	35				
23	Jubbal	40,000	30,000	257	do.	2,520	..	..	80				
24	Kumharsain ..	10,000	10,000	94	do.	2,000	..	..	65				
25	Bhajji	19,000	23,000	94	do.	1,440	..	..	100				
26	Mailog (Pata) ..	9,000	10,000	53	Thakur.	1,440	..	..	75				
27	Balsan (Ghodna) ..	6,000	7,000	50	Rana.	1,080	..	..	50				
28	Dhami	5,500	8,000	29	do.	360	..	..	100				
29	Kuthar	4,000	5,000	19	do.	1,080	..	..	50				
30	Kunhiar	2,500	4,000	9	Thakur.	180	..	..	20				
31	Mangal .. .	800	700	13	Rana.	72	..	..	25				
32	Bija	800	1,000	6	Thakur.	180	..	..	20				
33	Darkuti	700	600	4	Rana.	..	..	..	15				
34	Tarhoch	10,000	6,000	75	Thakur.	280	..	..	80				
35	Sangri	700	1,000	16	Mian	..	..	..	10				
a.	Ratesh ..	300	200	3	Thakur.	..	..	..	..				
b.	Theog ..	3,000	3,300	29	do.	..	..	..	..				
c.	Koti Under	2,500	6,000	43	do.	..	..	..	..				
d.	Gund Keonthal	1,000	1,000	11	do.	..	..	..	..				
e.	Madhan	1,000	1,600	20	do.	..	..	..	..				
f.	Khairi ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
g.	Pandur ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
	TOTAL ..	5,418,370	160,11,030	101,534	..	2,80,180	400	6158	42,715				

Simla Hill States, or the Cis Sutlej Highlands. See statement below for position of the several groups.

Commissioner, Umballa Division.

Remarks.—The relations of Kashmir and Bahawalpur with the British Government are regulated by treaties, those of Patiala, Jind and Nabha by *Sanads* or rescripts of the Governor General. Kashmir pays an annual tribute of shawls and shawl-goats; Patiala, Jind and Nabha furnish a quota of horsemen for general duty in British territory. These chiefs, differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted full powers of life and death over their subjects. The total tribute paid by the above Feudatory States, amounts to about £28,000 per annum.

The above Principalities are arranged in the following Geographical Groups, as a key to their position:—

Trans Sutlej Highlands.
- Jummoo and Kashmir.
- Chamba.
- Mandi.
- Suket.

Cis Sutlej Highlands.

Southern Group.
- Hindur (Nalagarh.)
- Jubbal.
- Kahlur (Bilaspur.)
- Patiala.
- Sirmur (Nahan.)

Cis Sutlej Highlands, (contd.)

East Central Group.
- Balsan (Ghodna.)
- Darkuti.
- Gund.
- Keonthal (Julung.)
- Koti.
- Madhan.
- Pandur.
- Raiengarh.
- Tarhoch.
- Theog.

West Centl. Group.
- Baghat.
- Bija.
- Dhami.

Cis Sutlej Highlands, (contd.)

West Centl. Group.
- Kunhiar.
- Kuthar.
- Mailog (Pata.)

Northern Group.
- Baghal.
- Bashahr (Rampur.)
- Bhajji.
- Kanuti.
- Kotgarh.
- Kumharsain.
- Mangal.
- Sangri.

Sirhind Plain.
- Bahawalpur.
- Dujana.
- Faridkot.
- Jind, in detached parts.
- Kalsia, ditto.
- Kapurthala.
- Loharu.
- Maler Kotla.
- Nabha, in detached parts.
- Pataudi.
- Patiala (plain territory.)

Other Chief Towns of above States—

- Basi, in Kalsia.
- Bawal, in Nabha.
- Bhadaur, in Patiala.
- Bhimbar, in Kashmir.
- Bilaspur, in Kahlur.
- Chachrauli, in Kalsia.
- Chini, in Bashahr.
- Dadri, in Jind.
- Gilghit, in Kashmir.
- Gulmarg, Plateau in Kashmir.
- Kanti, in Nabha.
- Kishtwar, in Kashmir.
- Kot Kapura, in Faridkot.
- Ladakh, Province of Kashmir.
- Leh, in Kashmir.
- Nahan, in Sirmur.
- Nalagarh, in Hindur.
- Narnaul, in Patiala.
- Phagwara, in Kapurthala.
- Punch, in Kashmir.
- Rajpura, in Patiala.
- Rampur, in Bashahr.
- Sangrur, in Jind.
- Srinagar, capital Kashmir.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Punjab Province,—*Continued.*

Military Divisions, Districts and Stations.

Divisions.	Number.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. (To the nearest minute.)	Long. E. (To the nearest minute.)	Height.
			In:	° ′	° ′	Feet.
Sirhind.	1	Umballa (Head Quarters)	43	30-21	76-52	902
	2	Kasauli	72	30-53	77- 1	6,173
	3	Dagshai	70	30-53	77- 6	6,100
	4	Simla (Army Head Qrs.)	69	31- 6	77-13	7,084
	5	Jutogh	69	31- 6	77- 9	6,370
	6	Subathu	70	30-58	77- 2	4,253
	7	Ludhiana	27	30-55	75-54	806
	8	Phillour	26	31- 1	75-50	..
	9	Jullundur	31	31-20	75-37	900
Rawalpindi.	*1	Rawalpindi, (Head Qrs.)	34	33-37	73- 6	1,709
	2	Murree	57	33-55	73-27	7,518
	3	Jhelum	22	32-55	73-47	827
	4	Campbellpore	..	33-45	72-24	.. ..
	5	Attock	..	33-53	72-17	1,193
	6	Talagang	15	32-56	72-27	1,530
	7	Sialkot ..	37	32-30	74-35	829
	8	Kuldanah (On the Murree & Abbottabad Road.)				
	9	Kalabagh (On the Murree & Abbottabad Road.)				
	10	Bara Gully (On the Murree & Abbottabad Road.)				
	11	Khaira Gully (On the Murree & Abbottabad Road.)				
	12	Chungla Gully (On the Murree & Abbottabad Road.)				

* Under the orders of the Punjab Government.

Divisions or District.	Number.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. (To the nearest minute.)	Long. E. (To the nearest minute.)	Height.
			In:	° ′	° ′	Feet.
Lahore Divn.	1	Lahore (Meean Meer), Head Quarters. ..	25	31-31	74-25	709
	2	Mooltan	7	30-12	71-31	408
	3	Ferozepore	23	30-55	74-40	645
	4	Amritsar (Govindgarh) ..	26	31-37	74-55	756
	5	Kangra	141	32- 5	76-18	2,419
	6	Bhagsu	130	32-12	76-22	4,058
	7	Dharmsala	123	32-16	76-23	6,111
	8	Bakloh	86	32-15	75-58	4,584
	9	Dalhousie	86	32-32	75-59	6,740
Peshawar Dist.	1	Peshawar (Head Quarters)	17	34- 1	71-37	1,165
	2	Shabkadar	..	34-13	71-36	..
	3	Michni	..	34-11	71-29	..
	4	Abazai	..	34-19	71-37	..
	5	Mackeson	..	33-46	71-36	..
	6	Nowshera	..	34- 0	72- 2	..
	7	Cherat	..	33-50	72- 1	4,497
* Punjab Frontier Force.	1	Abbottabad (Head Qrs.).	47	34- 9	73-15	4,166
	2	Mardan	..	34-11	72- 6	..
	3	Kohat	18	33-36	71-29	1,767
	4	Edwardesabad ..	11	33- 0	70-39	1,276
	5	Dera Ismail Khan ..	10	31-51	70-56	571
	6	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	6	30- 4	70-49	395
	7	Rajanpur	4	29- 6	70-22	395
	8	Mangrotha	..	30-43	70-37	..
	9	Bahadur Khel	..	33-10	70-59	..
	10	Quetta, Baluchistan ..	..	30- 6	66-56	5,604

Punjab Frontier Tribes.

Locality.	Tribe.	Race.	No. of fighting men.
Adjoining Hazara	Hassanzais	Pathans	8,000
Adjoining Peshawar	Jaduns	Pathans and Swatis dependent on Swat ..	20,000
	Bonerwals		
	Swatis		
	Ranizais		
	Othman Khels		
	Mohmands	Pathans, dependent on Cabul ..	12,000
Adjoining Kohat and Peshawar	Afridis	.. ..	20,000
	Bezotis	.. ..	30,000
Adjoining Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan	Sipahs	.. ..	
	Orakzais	.. ..	
	Zaimusht Afghans	Pathans ..	
	Turis	.. ..	20,000
	Waziris	.. ..	
Adjoining Dera Ismail Khan ..	Ushtaranas	.. ..	
	Kasranis	Baluchis	5,000
	Bozdars		
Adjoining Dera Ghazi Khan ..	Khetrans	Pathans	3,000
	Khosahs		
	Logharis		
	Gurchanis	Baluchis	12,000
	Marris		
	Bugtis		
		Total ..	130,000

For further information regarding these tribes, and Afghán Ethnology in general, see Mr. A. H. Keanes' paper, quoted under "Afghanistan," in "Outlying Independent States."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The territories under the Government of the Punjab include all the country from the river Jumna on the east, to the Suleman mountains on the west, and from Kashmir and the Swat country on the North, to Rajputana and Sind on the South. This extensive Province, one of the most important in India, is situated between 27° 30′ and 35° 0′ North Latitude, and 69° 0′ to 79° 0′ East Longitude, the extreme length being about 800 miles and extreme width about 650 miles. The area of the British possessions within these limits is 104,973 square miles, that of the native dependencies about 101,534 square miles, the total area being about 206,507 square miles, of which less than one-third are cultivated, one-fourth culturable and the remainder unculturable waste. The Punjab west of the river Bias was annexed in March 1849, on the close of the second Sikh war. The Jullundur Doab and the hill district of Kangra, were ceded in March 1846 after the first Sikh war. The country east of the river Sutlej, formerly designated the Cis Sutlej States, and including the territory on the left bank of the Sutlej, was annexed in December 1845, the lapsed estates being brought under British administration in January 1847, and the hill district of Simla being acquired after the Gurkha war of 1814-16. The Delhi territory, west of the river Jumna was transferred from the North-Western Provinces in February 1858.

Topography, &c.

Punjab Proper is so called from two Persian words signifying 'five waters' in reference to the five great rivers which flow through it. With respect to the propriety of the designation, it is however to be observed, that there are in fact *six* rivers, the *Indus*, the *Jhelum*, the *Chenab*, the *Ravi*, the *Bias* and the *Sutlej*, but as the Bias has a much shorter course than the others, it seems to have been disregarded when the name of the country was bestowed. In this description the whole country lying within the Lieutenant-Governor's jurisdiction, is designated as "The Punjab Province."

The northern and southern parts of the Punjab Province differ very greatly in physical features. On the north-east runs the western portion of the great northern mountain barrier of our Indian empire known as the Himalayas or Himaleh, consisting not of one but of a vast series of ranges and valleys separating the upper basins of the large rivers, from the Jumna on the east to the Indus on the west, and skirted on the southern side by the lower or subordinate ranges known as the Sewaliks and Salt Range. The North-West portion is also very mountainous, the hills beyond the Indus forming a series almost like a continuation of the Himalayas, and connecting with the Suleman range which forms the western boundary of the province for some 300 or 400 miles. The Salt Range runs east and west between the Jhelum and the Indus. The southern face of this range is for the most part abrupt and precipitous, and the highest point on it is Sakesar 4,994 feet. On the west of the river Indus the range is continued until it meets the Suleman Range, and the name then changes to that of the Kalabagh hills.

The plains of the country may be described as vast expanses of alluvial clay and loam intersected by the great rivers of the province of which the Indus is the chief, (see also Bombay Presidency). The great rivers from which the Punjab Proper takes its name, form natural divisions of a large portion of the country, known here as the *Doabs*. These divisions stretch south-west between the rivers with a regularity unbroken by any eminence of importance, and decline imperceptibly from about 1,600 feet above sea level to about 200 feet at the junction of the united streams with the Indus. The long and narrow strip between the Suleman range and the Indus is known as the *Derajat* (Upper and Lower); the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

country lying between the Indus and the Jhelum, is the *Sind Sagar Doab;* that between the Jhelum and the Chenab, the *Jach* or *Chaj Doab;* that between the Chenab and the Ravi, the *Rechna Doab;* that between the Ravi and the Bias, the *Bari Doab;* and that between the Bias and the Sutlej, the *Jullundur Doab.* Of these Doabs the Sind Sagar is the most extensive, while that of the Bari is by far the most populous as well as the most important, containing as it does the three great cities of Lahore, Amritsar and Mooltan. These *Doabs* have some features in common; in the submontane portions vegetation is most luxuriant; in the vicinity of the rivers the tracts are enriched by their alluvial soil and fertilised by inundation, while as the higher central parts are approached, uncultivated land, covered with low brush-wood and reed grass, is met with, affording boundless grazing grounds for camels, cattle, sheep and goats. Towards the lower extremities of the large rivers, as they approach each other, the country becomes nearly level, in which, owing to the extremely scanty rainfall, cultivation is maintained by means of numerous small canals or irrigation channels, which intersect the country in every direction.

In consequence of the nearly unbroken flatness of the surface, the great rivers frequently change their courses in an extraordinary degree. The Sutlej which formerly ran close to the town of Ludhiana, is now several miles to the northward; the Ravi which once washed the walls of the city of Lahore, runs in a channel three or four miles off to the northward; the Chenab which ten or twelve years ago ran close to the town of Ramnagar, is now four or five miles distant, and the same applies to the Jhelum. So the Ghara at no great distance of time held for above 200 miles a course considerably westward of the present and parallel to it.

The Sutlej, the most eastern of the large rivers above named, rising in Thibet, unites with the Bias at Hariki, a few miles from the village of Sobraon, the scene of our great battle with the Sikhs, the united stream for about 300 miles to the confluence with the Chenab, is then called the *Ghara.* The Chenab meets the Jhelum near Jhang, and the Ravi near Sirai Sidhu; this stream then loses the name of Chenab and takes the name of *Trimab*, or 'three waters' for a further distance of 110 miles to the junction with the Ghara at Madwala; from this point to the confluence with the Indus near Mithankot, a further distance of about 60 miles, the single stream of these united waters bears the name of *Punjnad*, or 'five streams.' These noble streams, besides affording means of inland navigation scarcely equalled, are of inestimable value for the purposes of irrigation.

Amongst the minor rivers of the province, are the *Cabul* and *Swat* rivers in the Peshawar valley, the *Kuram* and *Luni* in Upper Derajat, the *Sohan* near Rawalpindi and the *Markanda* and *Ghagar* in the Umballa District, the two last-named losing themselves in the Bickaneer desert.

The country lying between the Sutlej and the Jumna is not properly part of the Punjab Proper. It includes in the upper part, the Cis Sutlej states, and in the lower, the Delhi territory. The hills in this latter portion of the province appear to be spurs or offshoots of the end of the Aravalli range, the principal being the hills in the Delhi and Gurgaon districts.

The means of communication in the Punjab include rivers and canals, ordinary roads and railroads. The water communication is about 2,500 miles; the length of made roads about 25,000 miles, and the length of Railway lines open for traffic at the present time is about 1,080 miles. Of the Railway lines there are four within the limits of the province, *viz:* the *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway*, open for traffic; the *Punjab Northern State Railway* open up to Jhelum, the extension to Rawalpindi being under construction and which will be very shortly opened for traffic; the *Indus Valley State Railway* from Mooltan *viâ* Bahawalpur to Rohri, open for traffic; and a small section of the *Rajputana State Railway* from Delhi to Rewari, with a branch to Faraknagar, also open for traffic. Branch

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

feeders to these lines, *viz.*, from Ludhiana to Ferozepore, from Amritsar to Shahpur, from Jullundur to Hoshiarpur, from Umballa to Kalka, from Raiwind to Kasur, from Wazirabad to Jummoo *viâ* Sialkot, and from Wazirabad to the Salt Range, are in contemplation. Among the principal of the various canals which run through the province are the Bari Doab Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Sirhind Canal, the upper and lower Sutlej Canals, and the Delhi and Gurgaon irrigation works. Of these the Bari Doab Canal is the most important; leaving the Ravi at Madhopur where the river debouches from the lowest of the Himalayan ranges, the main line 247 miles in length, after throwing off branches to Lahore, Kasur and Sobraon, passes through Amritsar, and crossing the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway at Changamunga station, again empties itself into the Ravi. In addition to the main line, 247 miles, the Kasur branch, 84 miles, the Sobraon branch 61 miles, and the Lahore branch 74 miles, make up an aggregate length of 466 miles. The main line of the Sirhind canal leaves the Sutlej at Rupar.

Climate and Sanataria.

The climate of the Punjab is characterized by much drought, and as compared with that of the rest of Northern India is more given to extremes, the heat being intense in the summer months owing to the general scantiness of the rain-fall, (except in the sub-Himalayan districts), and the cold great during the cold season which lasts longer than that of countries farther south. The hot season begins about the middle of April, and the heat is almost intolerable from that time till August, being greater than elsewhere in India. Frequent dust-storms then occur, and on calm days spiral columns of dust arise and travel onward, whirling round continually for one or two miles before subsiding. In September the heat moderates, October is temperate and agreeable, and from November to April it is cold, and frosts occur at night. The rain-fall throughout the province chiefly occurs in July and August, but a considerable amount of rain falls in the winter and early spring months, especially in the northern and western districts. At the hill stations the rain-fall is considerably heavier than in the plains. The following are the Sanataria of the Punjab province, they are 15 in number, *viz*:—*Murree* in district Rawalpindi, height 7,518 feet; *Cherat* in district Peshawar, height 4,497 feet; *Sakesar* in district Jhelum, height 4,994 feet; *Dalhousie*, height 6,740 feet, and *Bakloh*, height 4,584 feet, in district Gurdaspur; *Bhagsu*, height 4,058 feet, and *Dharmsala*, height 6,111 feet, in district Kangra; *Simla*, height 7,084 feet, *Kasauli*, height 6,173 feet, *Dagshai*, height 6,100 feet, *Subatku*, height 4,253 feet, *Jutogh*, height 6,370 feet, *Solon*, height 5,165 feet, and *Sanawar*, height 5,750 feet, all in district Simla; and *Sheik Budin*, height 4,516 feet, in district Dera Ismail Khan. See also list of Punjab Military Stations.

Staples and Manufactures.

The crops chiefly grown in the Punjab are, in the spring harvest, wheat, barley, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, tobacco and poppy, and in the autumn harvest, millets, maize, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and indigo. The cultivation of tea is almost exclusively confined to the Kangra valley, in which there are about thirty plantations. Of the mineral products of the Punjab, the most important is the rock salt found in the hills of the Salt Range, and *Kankar*, which consists of irregularly shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts. It forms the chief material for road-making, and also yields when burnt, an excellent lime for mortar. Alum is produced in large quantities at Kalabagh on the Indus in the Bannu district. Coarse wools are produced in several of the plain districts, and of a better description in the hills, but the finer kinds of wool used in the manufactures of the principal towns, are chiefly obtained from countries beyond the frontier. The cultivation of silk has been attempted in a few places, but without any great success as yet.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, but the manufacturing industry is very considerable and important, silk and cotton goods are extensively made in most of the large towns,—the silks of Mooltan, Amritsur, Lahore, Shujabad and Leia being noted in the Indian markets,—carpets, brocades, cutlery and arms are also extensively manufactured.

Form of Administration.

On the annexation of the Punjab in March 1849, a Board of Administration for its affairs was constituted, to which the Commissioners of the Trans and Cis Sutlej States were also made subordinate. The Board was abolished in February 1853, and its powers and functions were vested in a Chief Commissioner, subordinate to whom a Judicial Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Delhi territory from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and its dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship from the 1st January 1859; Sir John Lawrence who had been hitherto the Chief Commissioner, being appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1866 a Chief Court, consisting of two judges, a barrister and a civilian, was substituted for the Judicial Commissioner, and which was constituted the final Appellate authority in criminal and civil cases, with powers also of original criminal jurisdiction in cases of European British subjects charged with serious offences. In 1869 a third judge, a civilian, was added to this court,

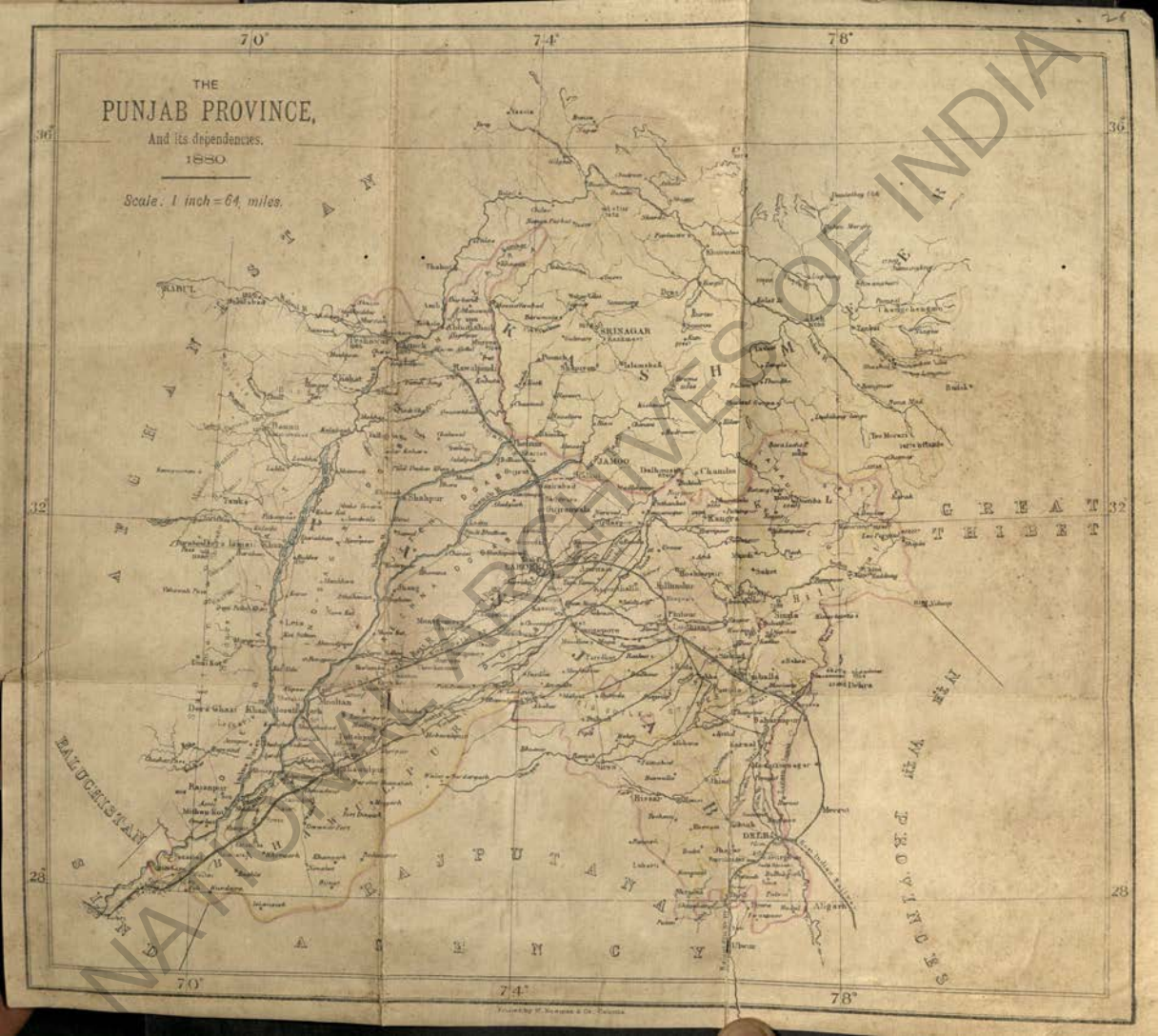
For administrative purposes the Punjab Province is divided into ten divisions, with an average area of 10,567 square miles, each under the control of a Commissioner. These ten divisions comprise thirty-two districts, with an average area of 3,300 square miles, each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner, and these districts are again sub-divided into 132 *tahsil's*, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions of districts, with an average area of about 800 square miles, under Tahsildars or sub-divisional officers.

Census.

On the 10th of January 1868, a Census of the British possessions under the Government of the Punjab, was taken, which showed a total population of 17,604,505 souls. At the beginning of 1855 the total population was estimated at not less than 14,668,287 inhabitants, the increase in 13 years amounting to nearly three millions. No later census has been taken, but presuming that the population has increased in the same ratio during the past eleven years, (*i.e.*, from the date of the last census) as it did in the 13 years preceding, it may be roughly calculated that the population of the province at the end of 1878 amounted in round numbers to 20,143,000 souls. The proportion of females to males is a little less than half. The average population per square mile for the whole province was 168 in 1868. Of the total population the agricultural classes compose 55 per cent., non-agricultural 45 per cent. The whole population of the British portion of the Punjab has been classified as follows:—9,334,472 Mahomedans; 6,125,616 Hindus; 1,144,088 Sikhs; 978,198 Aborigines and others, and 22,131 Christians, European, East-Indian, and Native.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

2.

THE N. W. PROVINCES & OUDH:

Comprising 11 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 47 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The North-Western Provinces.

Comprising 7 Divisions, or Commissionerships, embracing 35 Districts.

1877-78	MEERUT DIVISION.												DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
6 DISTRICTS.	DEHRA DUN.		SAHARANPUR.		MUZAFFARNAGAR.		MEERUT.		BULANDSHAHR.		ALIGARH.			
Lat. N. } of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute	30° 19′ 78 4	Chief Towns with	29° 57′ 77 35	Chief Towns with	29° 28′ 77 44	Chief Towns with	29° 1′ 77 45	Chief Towns with	28° 24′ 77 54	Chief Towns with	27° 54′ 78 7	Chief Towns with		
Height in feet	2,229	Population.	907	Population.	790	Population,	735	Population.	727	Population.	606	Population.	1,973,333	
District Statistics.		Dehra 7,316. Kalsi, Chakrata, Mussoorie, Sanatarm. Population 8,650. Height, 6,620. Latitude 30-27. Longitude 78-6. Kaipur, Ambari, Shorepur, Kanipokhri, Landour Cantonment.		Saharanpur 40,680. Deoban 18,975. Roorkee, Jaranda, Kankhal, Nakur, Muhammadpur, Nagal, Hardwar 18,740. Nainsukh, Jawasi, Faizabad, Muzafarabad, Tiron, Jawalapur, Manglaur, Rampur, Ganjoh, Sultanpur, Bhagwanpur, Landhaura, Sarsawa.	Muzaffarnagar 10,793. Budhana, Kairana 17,742. Shamli 9,300. Pur, Khandla 11,026. Jansath, Bainswal, Khatauli, Bidauli, Mirapur, Thana-Bhawan, Charthawal, Baghra, Jalalabad, Majhera, Shahpur, Jhanjhana, Gordhanpur.	Meerut City and Cantonment 81,386. Bagpat 7,367. Ghaziabad 10,366. Barauf 8,404. Hapur 14,544. Mawana, Sardhana 12480. Shahdara 7,257. Pilkhawa 5,938. Hastinapur, Nanu, Garhmuktesar, Begamabad Muradnagar, Daurala, Kutana.		Bulandshahr 14,812. Begamabad, Khurja 26,858. Sikandarabad 18,349. Anupshahr 9,334. Dadri, Narora, Dayanautpur, Baran, Dankaur, Chola, Sivana, Shikarpur, Gulaothi, Dibai, Pahasu, Jewa, Kasna, Aurangabad, Jahangirabad, Ahar, Malikpur.		Aligarh, Balampur, Sikandarpur, Koil 57,234. Hathras 30,900. Igias, Atrauli 15,622. Khair, Sikandra Rao 12,530. Harduagani 5,200. Morthal, Sasni, Barauli, Mursan, Kaurigagani, Pali, Chandaus, Tappal, Jalali, Mandrak, Hasangarh, Nanu, Dataull, Akrabad.		
Area in Square Miles ..	1,193		2,221		1,654		2,354		1,909		1,954		11,285	
Number of Villages	450		1,917		1,040		2,061		1,596		1,808		8,878	
Population	116,945		883,782		690,082		1,276,104		936,593		1,073,333		4,976,839	
,, Per Square Mile ..	98		398		418		542		490		548		441	
Land Revenue .. Rs	61,528		11,59,932		12,21,965		22,16,200		12,24,585		20,45,753		79,29,963	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	70		38		34		28		27		24		37	
Classification of Population.														Urdu and Hindi.
Christians { Europeans ..	1,061		164		33		2,149		45		178		3,626	
Christians { East Indians ..	190		80		..		142		30		61		503	
Christians { Natives	460		105		2		730		16		62		1,375	
Hindus	102,814		604,422		498,950		991,226		760,601		955,121		3,913,134	
Mahomedans	12,420		279,015		191,097		281,857		175,901		117,911		1,058,201	
Buddhists and Jains ..	⅄		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Aborigines	..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Total ..	116,945		883,782		690,082		1,276,104		936,593		1,073,333		4,976,839	

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The North-Western Provinces,—*Continued.*

1877-78 — 6 DISTRICTS.	ROHILKHAND DIVISION.												DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
	BIJNOR.		MORADABAD.		BAREILLY.		BUDAUN.		SHAHJAHANPUR.		TARAI.			
Lat. N. / Long. E. (of District capital to nearest minute)	79° 23′ / 78 11	Chief Towns with Population.	28° 51′ / 78 49	Chief Towns with Population.	28° 22′ / 79 28	Chief Towns with Population.	28° 2′ / 79 10	Chief Towns with Population.	27° 53′ / 79 58	Chief Towns with Population.	Kashipur 79 0 / 29 13	Chief Towns with Population.		
Height in feet	530		655		560		555		507		..			
District Statistics.														
Area in Square Miles	1,869		2,303		2,993		1,993		1,744		920		11,822	
Number of Villages	2,955		2,853		3,548		2,358		2,356		591		14,661	
Population	737,152		1,122,475		1,507,139		935,671		949,471		185,647		5,437,555	
,, Per Square Mile ..	394		488		506		468		544		202		459	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	8,21,908		10,91,699		20,47,927		9,64,614		10,12,340		3,09,019		62,47,507	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	36		39		41		32		36		60?		41	
Classification of Population.														
Christians — Europeans ..	73		322		342		38		195		13		983	
Christians — East Indians ..	..		22		49		15		35		..		121	
Christians — Natives	23		403		483		76		66		..		1,051	Urdu and Hindi.
Hindus	493,601		751,779		1,197,583		795,532		822,576		122,524		4,183,595	
Mahomedans	243,455		370,249		308,682		140,010		126,597		62,977		1,251,670	
Buddhists and Jains ..	..		..		..		..		2		133		135	
Aborigines	..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Total ..	737,152	Bijnor 13,066. Nagina 19,696. Najibabad 19,914. Dhampur 6,555. Chandpur 12,633. Afzalgarh 7,[illegible] Kiratpur, Mandawar, Sherkot, Nihtor, Seohara, Rehar, Duranagar, Barhapura, Burhpur, Asafpur, Bashta, Akbarabad, Nurpur.	1,122,475	Moradabad 62,582. Dhanaura, Thakurdwara, Chandausi 23,513. Hasanpur, Pilibhit, Amroha 34,896. Sambhal 34,871. Bachhraon, Mogalpur, Darkheri, Naraoli, Sirsi, Gajraula, Kharakpur, Sihal.	1,507,139	Bareilly 91,410. Pilibhit 29,840. Puranpur, Baheri, Aonla, Mirganj, Bisalpur 9,355. Faridpur, Nawabganj, Karor, Amaria, Aliganj, Fatehganj, Jahanabad, Saruli, Shahi, Basharatganj, Hafizganj, Bilsanda.	935,671	Budaun 33,322. Sahaswan 17,061. Bilsi 6,115. Ujhani 7,656. Bisauli, Dataganj, Gunnaur, Usehat, Islamnagar, Rajpura, Kakrala, Salimpur, Satasi, Asadpur, Wazirganj, Hazratpur, Dhanari, Babrala, Kot Salbahan.	949,471	Shahjahanpur 72,683. Pawayan, Jalalabad, Tilhar 18,825. Kant, Jalalpur, Khutar, Baragaon, Khudaganj, Miranpur, Katra, Nigohi, Shahbaznagar, Seramau, Mirzapur, Jaintipur, Dhakiya.	185,647	Kashipur 13,221. Rudarpur, Kilpuri, Sataraganj, Gadarpur, Bilhari, Nanakmata, Jaspur, Bazpur.	5,437,555	

Note.—Portions of districts Bareilly and Tarai have been recently formed into a new district, called Pilibhit.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The North-Western Provinces,—*Continued.*

1877-78. 6 DISTRICTS.	AGRA DIVISION. Agra.		Muttra.		Farukhabad.		Mainpuri.		Etawah.		Etah.		Division Totals.	Languages
Lat. N. } of District capital to nearest minute.	27° 12′	Chief Towns with Population.	27° 30′	Chief Towns with Population.	27° 24′	Chief Towns with Population.	27° 14′	Chief Towns with Population.	29° 46′	Chief Towns with Population.	27° 34′	Chief Towns with Population.		
Long. E. } of District capital to nearest minute.	78 3		77 44		79 37		79 3		79 3		78 42			
Height in feet	551		739		570		511		550		..			
District Statistics.														
Area in Square Miles ..	2,178	Agra 149,008. Jalesar 17,622. Ketla, Fatehpur Sikri 8,513. Firozabad 13,788 Khairagarh, Fatehabad, Batesar, Pinahat, Itimadpur, Baroda, Farah, Sikandra, Kurauli, Iradatnagar Khandauli, Tundla, Achnera, Ol, Bichpuri, Runkuta, Huzur Tahsil.	1,346	Muttra 64,331. Brindaban 20,350. Kosi 12,777. Sadabad, Mahaban, Noh-Jhil, Chata, Mat, Aring Barhan, Gokul, Baldeo, Gobardhan.	1,719	Farukhabad 65,441. Aligarh, Kanauj, Chibramau, Kaimganj, Nawabganj, Muhammadabad, Thatia, Tirwa, Digri, Fatehgarh, Khudaganj, Kampil, Kamalganj, Singirampur, Yakutganj, Shamsabad, Amethi, Makrandnagar, Mianganj, Jalalabad, Khairnagar, Saurikh, Gursahaiganj, Bhojpur, Pahara.	1,697	Mainpuri 21,177. Bhongoan, Karhal, Shikohabad, Dhandaus, Mustafabad, Gopalpur, Kuraoli, Bhadan, Ghiror, Sarsaganj, Kishni, Alipur Patti, Barnahal, Kusmara, Nabiganj, Bewar, Auncha, Sharifpur, Bharaul, Jasrana, Eka, Noner, Labhauwa.	1,698	Etawah 30549, Bharthna, Phaphund, Bidhuna, Auraiya, Dalilnagar Jaswantnagar, Lakhna, Achalda Airwa, Ajitmal, Bela, Chachund.	1,512	Etah 8,044. Soron 13,658. Aliganj 7,912 Kasganj 15,764. Marehra 9,214. Kadirganj, Sakit, Nidhauli, Patiali, Nawabganj, Nagaria, Bilram, Sirhpura, Azamnagar, Barna, Suhawar, Mohanpur, Sarai Girdhari, Sarai Aghat.	10,150	Urdu and Hindi.
Number of Villages	1,426		954		1,798		1,442		1,559		1,557		8,736	
Population	1,254,142		729,923		916,661		765,786		668,581		702,017		5,037,110	
„ Per Square Mile..	575		542		526		451		394		465		496	
Land Revenue .. .. Rs.	18,18,256		13,40,917		10,31,746		10,31,773		12,35,731		8,69,882		73,28,305	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	26		26		31		37		28		27		29	
Classification of Population.														
Christians — Europeans ..	1,677		329		120		68		45		69		2,308	
Christians — East Indians ..	535		14		36		3		12		41		641	
Christians — Natives ..	1,544		6		423		87		30		43		2,133	
Hindus	1,126,818		669,974		815,871		724,663		631,923		634,789		4,604,038	
Mahomedans	123,568		57,993		99,155		40,965		36,571		67,075		425,327	
Buddhists and Jains	..		1,607		1,056		..		..		..		2,663	
Aborigines	..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Total ..	1,254,142		729,923		916,661		765,786		668,581		702,017		5,037,110	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The North-Western Provinces,—*Continued.*

1877-78. 6 DISTRICTS.	ALLAHABAD DIVISION. Allahabad.		Cawnpore.		Fatehpur.		Banda.		Hamirpur.		Jaunpur.		Division Totals.	Languages.
Lat. N. } of District capital to nearest minute	25° 28′	Chief Towns with Population.	26° 28′	Chief Towns with Population.	25° 55	Chief Towns with Population.	25° 28′	Chief Towns with Population.	25° 58′	Chief Towns with Population.	25° 44′	Chief Towns with Population.		
Long. E. } of District capital to nearest minute	81 54		80 24		80 52		80 22		80 13		82 44			
Height in feet, ...	298		418		373		..		645		380			
District Statistics.														
Area in Square Miles ..	2,840	[illegible]2. Karra, Barah, Pachhim Sarira, Sikandra, Soraon, Arail, [illegible]wai, Meja, Chail Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Karchana, Jhusi, [illegible]ini, Handia, Hanumanganj, Nahwai, Daranagar, Shahzadpur, [illegible]ilganj, Khanjahanpur, Atharban, Karari, Faridganj Jasra, [illegible]gar], Manauri, Bharwari.	2,337	[illegible]01. Bhognipur, Jajmau, Rasulabad, Bithur, Salimpur, Bilhaur, [illegible]Akbarpur, Derapur, Shiurajpur, Musanagar, Nawabganj, Shiuli, [illegible]Narwal, Gajner, Najafgarh, Mangalpur, Makanpur, [illegible]pur, Sarsaul, Jhinjhak, Rura.	1,631	Fatehpur, 19,879. Kora, Khaga, Haswa, Ghazipur, Kalianpur, Khakhreru, Jahanabad, Bahrampur, Hathgaon, Bindki, Khajuha, Husainganj, Aung, Kishanpur, Asothar, Bilanda, Mutaur, Ekdala, Kotila, Amauli, Shiurajpur Mauhar, Malwa, Kutia Gunir, Tappar Jar, Ayahsah.	2,961	Banda 27,913. Pailani, Baberu, Badausa, Karwi, Kamasin, Mau, Sihonda, Simauni, Sitapur, Kalinjar, Rajapur, Augasi, Darsenda, Chibu, Tarhawan, Khandeh, Manikpur, Markundi, Bargarh, Dabhaura, Chitarkot, Marpha, Girwan, Chilla Tara.	2,297	Hamirpur, Maudha, Jalalpur, Pal, Rath 14515, Mahoba, Panwari, Kalpi, Maskara, Kulpahar, Jaitpur, Supa, Kurara, Kharaila, Srinagar, Sumerpur, Lalpura, Sisolar, Rabrai, Kulpahar.	1,554	Jaunpur 23,327. Ghiswa, Mariahu, Ungli Machhlishahr, Badshahpur, Kerakat, Kutahan, Zafarabad Shahganj, Singramau, Sikrara Gulzarganj, Badlapur, Kheta Sarai, Baksha, Jalalpur, Chandwak, Kariyat Dost, Kariyat Mendha.	13,620	Urdu and Hidi.
Number of Villages	3,955		2,042		1,592		1,272		918		3,215		12,994	
Population	1,396,241		1,156,055		663,877		697,611		529,137		1,025,008		5,467,929	
" Per Square Mile ..	492		495		407		236		230		659		401	
Land Revenue .. Rs	23,88,192		20,55,961		13,13,541		11,77,568		9,87,195		1,244,782		91,67,239	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	37		28		31		34		33		38		33	
Classification of Population.														
Christians — Europeans ..	1,519		454		36		33		23		2		2,067	
Christians — East Indians ..	747		184		26		142		..		..		1,099	
Christians — Natives ..	623		416		5		4		..		23		1,071	
Hindus	1,211,778		1,065,786		593,256		657,107		495,339		928,685		4,951,951	
Mahomedans	181,574		89,215		70,554		40,325		33,775		96,298		511,741	
Buddhists and Jains	..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Aborigines ..	[illegible]		[illegible]		..		..		..		..		..	
	[illegible]		[illegible]		663,877		697,611		529,137		1,025,008		5,467,929	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

| | | | BENARES DIVISION. | | |

The North-Western Provinces,—(Continued.)

1877-78. 5 DISTRICTS.	JHANSI DIVISION, NON-REGULATION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.	KUMAUN DIVISION, NON-REGULATN.				DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
	JALAUN.		JHANSI.		LALITPUR.				KUMAUN.		GARHWAL.			
Lat. N. / Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	26° 9′ / 79 23	Chief Towns with Population.	25° 27′ / 78 37	Chief Towns with Population.	24° 42′ / 78 28	Chief Towns with Population.			Almora 29° 35′ / 79 41	Chief Towns with Population.	Srinagar. 78° 49′ / 30 13	Chief Towns with Population.		
Height in feet	..		860		..				5494		1500			
District Statistics.														
Area in Square Miles ..	1,555	Madhogarh, Ata, Jagayyidnagar, Kanar, Bhadek, Rampura, Kuthaund, Gopalpura, Itaura, Hadrakh, Ait, Nipania, Hardoi.	1,568	Garotha, Pachwara, Magarwara, Moth, Mau 16,428. Chirgaon, Bhander, Gursarai, Babina, Baragaon, Arjar, Punch, Auldan, Baghera, Churara.	1,947	Mahroni, Narhat, Talbehat, Bansi, Balabahat, Banpur, Siras Ghat, Jakhlaun, Dongara, Barauda, Lakhanjhir.	5,070	Urdu and Hindi.	6,000	Almora 6,260. Naini Tal 6,000. Pithoragarh, Ranikhet, Bhabar, Champawat, Haldwani, Pali, Bhim Tal, Malwa Tal, Khurpa Tal, Gargoli, Barmdeo, Lohagh, Kali Kumaun, Kaladhungi, Khati, Hawalbagh, Ramnagar, Chilkia, Baijnath.	5,500	Srinagar, Pauri, Badrinath, Joshimath, Kedarnath, Basoli, Gangotri, Jamnotri, Mana, Niti, Lobha, Kotdwara, Deoprayag, Karnprayag, Rudrprayag.	11,500	Urdu, Hindi, and Hill Languages.
Number of Villages	971		607		749		2,327		6,516		4,417		10,933	
Population	404,384		317,735		212,628		934,747		432,888		310,282		743,170	
,, Per Square Mile ..	260		203		109		184		72		56		65	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	8,56,693		2,83,119		1,39,373		12,79,185		2,54,205		84,872		3,39,077	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	30		35		39		35		94		90		92	
Classification of Population.														
Christians: Europeans ..	22		118		193		333		1,142		14		1,156	
Christians: East Indians ..	31		49		33		113		73		..		73	
Christians: Natives ..	..		..		..		..		141		66		207	
Hindus	378,835		305,151		185,120		869,106		425,963		308,398		734,361	
Mahomedans	25,496		12		4,782		42,695		5,569		1,799		7,368	
Buddhists and Jains ..	..				11,356		11,356		..		5		5	
Aborigines					11,144		11,144		..		..		..	
Total					212,628		934,747		432,888		310,282		743,170	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The North Western Provinces,—*Continued.*

List of the Native Feudatory States and Chiefships embraced within, and Subordinate to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No.	State or Chiefship.	Estimated Area	Estimated Population	Estimated Revenue	Position of Chief	Tribute	Forces: Guns	Forces: Cavalry	Forces: Infantry.	Under what Officers.	Of the Capital: Latitude. N.	Of the Capital: Longtde. E.	Of the Capital: Height.	Remarks.
		sq. mls.		Rs.									feet	
1	Rampur, Popln. 68,000	945	507,000	14,60,000	Nawab	None	28	500	2,000	The Commr., Rohilkhand Divn.	28° 49′	79° 4′	....	* *Note*—The Family possessions of the Maharaja of Benares comprise the Parganas of Kaswar Raja in the Benares District, and Gungapur and Bhadoli in the Mirzapur District. This chief pays a revenue of Rs. 2,98,600 to the British Government. The Maharaja of Benares is not a Feudatory.
2	Tehri, Garhwal ..	4,180	150,000	80,000	Raja	None	..	..	..	The Commr., Kumaun Divn. ..	30 21	78 35	..	
3	* Benares	985	392,400	8,00,000	Maharaja Zamindar	..	..	..	..	The Commr., Benares Divn. ..	25 18	88 3	256	
	Grand Total ..	6,110	1,049,400	2,340,000	....	....	28	500	2,000	.....	....	....	....	

The North Western Provinces and Oudh.

Military Divisions, Districts and Stations.

Division and District.	No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Latitude. N.	Longitude. E.	Height.
				° ′	° ′	feet.
Allahabad Division.	1	Allahabad (Hd. Qrs.)	..	25 28	81 54	320
	2	Cawnpore	..	26 28	80 24	418
	3	Benares	..	25 18	88 3	256
	4	Segowlie	..	26 47	84 48	225
	5	Dinapore	..	25 38	85 5	175
	6	Chunar	..	25 8	82 55	280
Rohilkhand District.	1	Bareilly (Hd. Qrs.)	..	28 20	79 28	560
	2	Moradabad	..	28 51	78 49	655
	3	Naini Tal (Santrm.)..	115	29 23	79 33	6,568
	4	Ranikhet (Santrm.)..	47	29 39	79 29	5,958
	5	Almora (Santrm.) ..	37	29 35	79 41	5,494
	6	Pithoragarh (Santrm.)	..	29 35	80 15	5,468
	7	Shahjahanpur ..	..	27 51	79 57	507

Divisions.	No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Latitude. N.	Longitude. E.	Height.
				° ′	° ′	feet.
Meerut Division.	1	Meerut (Hd. Qrs.)..	..	29 1	77 45	735
	2	Delhi	..	28 39	77 16	715
	3	Muttra	..	27 30	77 44	739
	4	Agra	..	27 12	78 3	551
	5	Futtehgarh ..	..	27 21	79 40	550
	6	Chakrata (Santrm.)..	59	30 41	77 55	6,835
	7	Roorkee	41	29 52	77 56	905
	8	Dehra Dun	..	30 17	78 1	2,229
	9	Landour (Santrm.) ..	..	30 28	78 8	7,459
Oudh Divn.	1	Lucknow (Hd. Qrs.)	..	26 55	80 59	369
	2	Gorakhpur	..	26 45	83 24	255
	3	Fyzabad	..	26 47	82 12	336
	4	Sitapur	..	27 34	80 43	449

Districts.	No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Latitude. N.	Longitude. E.	Height.
				° ′	° ′	feet.
Gwalior District.	1	Morar (Hd. Qrs.) ..	..	26 14	78 16	717
	2	Gwalior Fort	..	26 12	78 12	1,089
	3	Sipri	..	22 25	77 43	1,515
	4	Lalitpur	..	24 42	78 28	..
	5	Jhansi	..	25 27	78 37	860
	6	Goona	..	24 39	77 22	1,617
		Central Provinces.				
Saugor District.	1	Jubbulpore (Hd. Qrs.)	..	23 10	79 59	1,306
	2	Saugor	..	23 50	78 49	1,753
	3	Nagode C. I. A. ..	48	24 34	80 39	1,099
	4	Banda N.-W. P. ..	..	25 28	80 22	..
	5	Nowgong C. I. A. ..	..	24 4	79 31	770
	6	Pachmarhi (Santrm.)..	..	22 28	78 28	3,558
	7	Satna	44	24 34	80 52	1,040

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The territories under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces lie between the parallels of 23° 51′ and 31° 5′ North, and 77° 4′ and 84° 43′ East Longitude. Inclusive of the territory of Native Feudatory States within the jurisdiction, estimated at 5,125 square miles, they comprise a total area of 86,902 square miles. These provinces are bounded on the North by a part of the Punjab hill state of Bashahr, Chinese Thibet, Oudh (now included in the N.-W. P.) and Nepal; on the South by the Chota Nagpore Division of Bengal, the Rewah State, the Native States of Bundelkhand and the Saugor Division of the Central Provinces; on the East by the Behar Province of Bengal; and on the West by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur and Bhurtpore of the Central India Agency, and the river Jumna up to its confluence with the Tonse, beyond which point the latter stream forms the boundary separating the Provinces from the Native States of Sirmur and Jubbal in the Punjab jurisdiction.

Topography, &c.

The greater portion of this territory consists of an alluvial and gently inclined plain, dipping towards the south-east and open on that side. To the south-west this plain abuts upon the outlying spurs of the great elevated plateau of Central India. On the north-east lie the plains of Rohilkhand and Oudh; on the south-east, the plains of the Benares Division. To the south-west of the river Jumna lies the tract called Bundelkhand, which for a few miles from the banks of that river on the south, differs little from the comparatively level country on the north. Beyond this level country, hills appear, at first isolated then gradually assuming the formation of groups and ranges, finally merging in the Khaimur and Vindhya chains, covered with extensive forests and jungle, and traversed by streams that form torrents during the rainy season. Turning to the north we are met by a marshy belt of land known as the '*Tarai*,' and between this and the hills, by a belt of waterless jungle, formed of boulders and the debris of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and extending four to fourteen miles in breadth, called the '*Bhabar*.' To the west of the 'Bhabar' come the Kotla, Patli and Dehra Duns or Valleys. The largest of these 'Duns,' which all lie nearly parallel to the great chain of the Himalayas beyond, is the Dehra Dun, 48 miles long, the centre of which (2,229 feet above the sea level), divides the valley into two portions, with two distinct slopes of drainage to the east and west; the Asnu and Suswa rivers emanate from this central elevation, the former flowing to the Jumna, the latter to the Ganges.

The Himalayan tracts included within these provinces consist of the districts of Kumaun and Garhwal, and native Garhwal or Tehri,—the Kumaun division embracing all the ranges and valleys from the plains to Thibet—and of the tract known as *Jaunsar Bawar*. The exterior ranges rise to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, increasing gradually in parts, and in some places rising abruptly to this height. The elevation gradually increases again until 10,000 and 11,000 feet are attained in the spurs directly connected with the snowy range, we then meet the peaks of Trisul (22,342 feet), Nandi Debi (25,661 feet), Nandi Kot (22,538 feet) Badrinath and others, all situated to the south of the great central axis of the Himalayas. The Jaunsar Bawar tract comprises similar hilly country lying between the upper courses of the Jumna and Tonse rivers. These tracts form the great timber reserves of the North-Western Provinces.

The principal river of these provinces is the Ganges, rising in the mountains of native Garhwal or Tehri, and flowing with a south-easterly course. On the right bank of this river near Hardwar, the great Ganges Canal is drawn off. The next river in importance is the Jumna, also rising in native Garhwal to the west of the Ganges, and flowing for nearly

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

two-thirds of its course in almost the same direction as the Ganges, finally meeting with it at Allahabad. The discharge of the Jumna as it enters the plains has been estimated at 4,000 cubic feet per second in March, and that of the Ganges at Hardwar at 7,000 cubic feet per second; at Benares the breadth of this last named river during the winter season is 1,400 feet, with an average depth of 35 feet, and a discharge of 19,000 cubic feet per second. During the rainy season the breadth at the same place is 3,000 feet and the rise 43 feet. The other rivers flowing into the Ganges, are the Ramganga rising in the Tarai, the Gumti rising in the swamps of Rohilkhand, and the Gogra, called in its higher course the Kauriala. This last river vies with the Ganges itself in volume and the number of its tributary streams, while it surpasses the Ganges in velocity. On the right bank, the Jumna receives the large rivers that drain the eastern portions of the Rajputana, Central India and Bundelkhand States, *viz.*, the Chambal, the Betwa and the Ken.

The canals of these provinces irrigate nearly one million acres annually and yield a revenue of close upon a quarter of a million sterling. The principal are the Ganges Canal, opened in 1851, consisting of 654 miles of main canal, and 3,078 miles of distributaries, watering a tract of country in the Doab, 320 miles in length and 50 miles in breadth: the Eastern Jumna Canal, opened in 1830, consisting of 130 miles of main canal and 625 miles of distributaries, watering a tract 120 miles long and 15 miles broad: the Agra Canal, opened in 1874, 75 miles in length, irrigating about 400,000 acres: the Dehra Dun Canal, 67 miles in length, irrigating about 13,000 acres: and the canals in the Hamirpur and Jhansi districts, with a total length of 33 miles. Besides these there are other minor canals in Rohilkhand, opened at various times since 1874, for irrigating the belt of country along the Tarai where much rice is raised.

The East-Indian Railway (1,279¾ miles in length) runs through the middle of these provinces up to the city of Delhi. From Allahabad a line to Jubbulpore (223½ miles in length) connects the East-Indian Railway with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (547¾ miles in length) joins the East-Indian Railway at Benares, Cawnpore and Aligarh. The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway (553¾ miles in length) runs from Ghaziabad on the East-Indian line, to Lahore and Mooltan in the Punjab, *viâ* Meerut, Saharanpur and Umballa. The State Railway from Agra *viâ* Bhurtpore joins the Rajputana State Railway, running from Delhi to Jeypore and Ajmere. The Sindhia State Railway (69 miles in length) runs from Agra to Gwalior *viâ* Dholpur. There are other light Railways connected with important centres of the East-Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand lines, *viz*:—The *Hathras and Muttra* line, length 29 miles, in full working order, the extension to Achnera from Muttra being in course of construction; the *Ghazipur and Dildarnagar* line, length 12 miles; the *Cawnpore and Farukhabad* line, length 84 miles also under construction; while surveys are in progress for the *Cawnpore and Mau Ranipur* line, the *Manikpur and Banda* line, the *Bareilly and Pilibhit* line, the *Sitapur, Lucknow and Rae Bareilly* line, the *Balramghat* extension to *Bahraich and Gorakhpur viâ* Gonda and Basti, the *Jaunpur and Azamgarh* line, the *Moradabad and Ramnagar* line, and the *Roorkee and Dehra* line *viâ* Hardwar. The whole of the North-Western Provinces are also well supplied with first-class metalled roads, the chief of which is the Grand Trunk Road, running through the principal towns of the Doab.

Climate and Sanataria.

With the exception of the Tarai, the districts of these provinces are as a rule healthy. The climate is however subject to great extremes, the cold of winter being severe and the heat of summer almost intolerable. The hot westerly winds of April, May and June are especially trying to European constitutions. The cold season commences with the close

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of the rains in October and lasts until April in the upper districts; in the Benares Division it may be considered to extend from November until the beginning of March. The hot weather succeeds and lasts until the beginning of the rains, which set in usually about the latter end of June and continue until the middle of October. The thermometer during the hot weather months ranges from 86° to 109° in the shade, the average being about 94°. The average yearly rain-fall in the plains is from 30 to 45 inches, increasing gradually towards the hills, where Mussoorie receives 90 inches and Naini Tal 115 inches. The climate of the Benares Division is more moist and cool, and partakes somewhat of the character of that of Bengal. The Sanataria of the North-Western Provinces, seven in number, are the following, *viz*:—Chakrata, height 6,885 feet; Mussoorie, height 7,026 feet; and Landour, height 7,459 feet, in district Dehra Dun. Ranikhet, height 6,885 feet; Naini Tal, height 6,568 feet; Almora, height 5,074 feet; and Pithoragarh, height 5,468 feet, in district Kumaun. See also list of Military stations at page 35.

Staples and Manufactures.

The principal crops grown and exported are cotton, opium, indigo, rice, barley, maize, sugar-cane, wheat, potatoes, oilseeds, and the millets; tobacco, lacdye, safflower, and saltpetre are also exported. Tea is largely grown in the Dehra Dun and Kumaun districts, and potatoes are extensively produced in several districts, having become one of the great food staples of the country. The North-Western Provinces are not rich in minerals, but iron, lead and copper-ores abound in Kumaun; *kankar*, an inferior kind of limestone, much used for roads and building purposes, is very abundant. The principal manufactures are sugar at Shahjahanpur, leather at Cawnpore, carpets and embroidery at Mirzapore, and *kimkhwábs* (gold brocades) at Benares. Brass and copper utensils for cooking purposes, cabinet work and cutlery are manufactured in every considerable town.

Form of Administration.

The Lieutenant-Governor is the chief executive authority in these provinces, which for administrative purposes is divided into seven divisions embracing 35 districts, each division is under the superintendence of a Commissioner and each district under a Magistrate-Collector. The districts are again sub-divided into *tahsils* or sub-divisions, each under a native Tahsildar or Sub-Collector. Certain districts are regulation while others are non-regulation. The Regulation districts are those in which all the laws and regulations applicable to these provinces are in force; the Non-Regulation districts are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended. They form the Kumaun and Jhansi divisions, also the Tarai. The chief executive officers of the non-regulation districts are styled Deputy Commissioners, having civil, criminal and revenue powers. In the regulation districts besides the Magistrate-Collector, there are three classes of Civil Judges, all subordinate to the High Court at Allahabad, the seat of Government.

Census.

The last census taken of the North-Western Provinces was in 1872. In 1848, 1853 and 1865 enumerations of the population were made, with increasing accuracy on each successive occasion. In 1865 the total population recorded was 29,684,347; in 1872 the population numbered 30,776,442 souls. The increase has been 3·65 per cent.; while the Hindu population shows an increase of from 25,495,871 in 1865 to 26,542,600 in 1872, the Mahomedans appear to have remained almost stationary, their total for 1872 showing 4,186,913 against 4,188,476 in 1865. The population per square mile for the whole of the North-Western Provinces was 376 in 1872, and was classified as follows:—

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

21,626 Christians, Europeans, East Indians and Natives; 4,186,913 Mahomedans; 26,542,600 Hindus; 14,159 Buddhists and Jains, and 11,144 Aborigines and others. The agricultural population is 56 per cent. of the whole. The district and city of Benares are the most populous in these provinces.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Oudh.

Comprising 4 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 12 Districts.

1877-78 6 DISTRICTS.	LUCKNOW DIVISION. Lucknow.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Barabanki.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Unao.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Division Totals.	RAE BARELI DIVISION. Rae Bareli.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Sultanpur.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Partabgarh.	Chief Towns with Popln.	Division Totals.	Languages.
Lat. N. of District capital to nearest minute.	26° 55′		26° 56′		26° 48′			26° 14′		26° 16′		25° 34′			
Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	80 59		81 14		80 43			81 16		81 7		81 59			
Height in feet	403		388		412			405		305		..			
District Statistics.															
Area in Square Miles ..	977	Lucknow 284,779. Amethi 7,128. Malihabad 7,333. Kakori 8,343. Mohanlalganj, Itaunja, Bijnaur, Rahimabad, Banthra, Mahona, Malhapur, Harauni, Alamnagar.	1,727	Nawabganj 10,496. Zaidpur 10,680. Ramnagar 5,714. Fatehpur 7,494. Satrikh, Daryabad 5,999. Rudauli 12,517. Siddhaur, Ramsanehi, Haidargarh, Bindaura, Safdarganj, Partabganj, Bhitauli, Dewa.	1,737	Unao 7,277. Purwa 10,880. Mauranwan 7,997. Bangarmau, 7,621. Safipur, Mohan, Asiwan, Fatehpur, Sikandarpur, Bihar, Achalganj, Dalmau, Kusumbhi, Patan, Ajgain, Panhan, Pariar, Ghatampur.	4,441	1,752	Rae Bareli 11,544. Rokha Jais 11,689. Dalmau 5,654. Salon, Maharajganj, Lalganj, Digbijaiganj, Bachhrawan, Kunsa, Mau, Hardoi, Khiron, Kumhrawan, Simrauta, Mohanganj, Sareni, Gurbakshganj, Inhauna.	1,701	Sultanpur, Jagdispur, Piparpur, Surharpur, Baraunsa, Perkinsganj 4,950. Amethi, Kadipur, Chanda, Musafarkhana, Raipur, Kuraibhar, Dostpur, Isauli, Aldemau.	1,458	Partabgarh 3,758. Raniganj, Jithwara, Patti, Sangramgarh, Rampur, Bela, Ateha, Manikpur 4,048. Sangipur, Bihar, Kunda, Dhingwas.	4,911	Urdu and Hindi.
Number of Villages	956		2,093		1,754		4,903	1,768		2,526		2,209		6,503	
Population	778,195		1,115,118		944,793		2,838,106	988,719		1,000,336		784,156		2,773,211	
„ Per Square Mile ..	805		631		541		639	566		586		543		564	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	6,49,555		13,01,270		12,46,029		31,96,854	11,41,858		10,93,596		6,98,539		29,33,993	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	41		40		45		42	37		53		40		43	
Classification of Population.															
Christians: Europeans ..	4,222		67		20		4,309	48		..		18		66	
Christians: East Indians ..	760		9		15		784	35		..		24		59	
Christians: Natives	..		..		..		..	..		..		7		7	
Hindus	603,861		962,975		882,917		2,449,753	919,930		913,615		713,948		2,547,493	
Mahomedans	169,352		152,067		61,841		383,260	68,706		86,721		70,159		225,586	
Total ..	778,195		1,115,118		944,793		2,838,106	988,719		1,000,336		784,156		2,773,211	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Oudh,—*Continued.*

1877-78. 6 DISTRICTS.	FYZABAD DIVISION. Fyzabad.		Gonda.		Bahraich.		Division Totals.	SITAPUR DIVISION. Sitapur.		Hardoi.		Kheri.		Division Totals.	Languages.
Lat. N. / Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	26° 47′	Chief Towns with opln.	27° 28′	Chief Towns with Popln.	27° 34′	Chief Towns with Popln.		27° 34′	Chief Towns with Popln.	27° 23′	Chief Towns with Popln.	27° 54′	Chief Towns with Popln.		
Height in feet..	82 12		82 1		81 38			80 43		80 10		81 50			
	332		..		448			447		..		484			
District Statistics.															
Area in Square Miles ..	1,649	Fyzabad 37,804. Tanda 13,543. Ajodhya 9,950. Jalalpur 6,275. Bikapur, Akbarpur, Sinjhauli, Bashkhari, Amsin, Birhar, Sohwal, Ronahi, Surharpur, Majhaura, Milkipur, Nara, Mangalsi, Maya.	2,824	Gonda 11,196. Utraula 5,988. Tarbganj, Colonelganj 9,788. Nawabganj 6,141. Lalia, Balrampur 13,878. Intwa, Tulsipur, Manikapur, Birpur, Paharapur, Sadullahnagar, Mahadewa, Digsar.	2,645	Bahraich 18,889. Nanpara 6,858. Bairampur 2,578. Bhinga 4,341. Jurwal 4,510. Hisampur, Kaisarganj, Kurasar, Motipur, Charda, Dharmanpur, Sisia, Ikauna, Fakhrpur, Tulsipur.	7,118	2,206	Sitapur 5,780. Khairabad 15,677. Bari, Mahmudabad 6,312. Laharpur 10,989. Paintepur 5,127. Pirnagar 5,790. Misrikh, Biswan 8,916. Aurangabad, Chandra, Gundlamau, Hargam, Kurauna, Maholi, Manwan, Sadrpur, Tambaur.	2,286	Hardoi 6,415. Shahabad 19,477. Bilgram 11,578. Sandila 15,511. Mansurnagar, Barwan, Malanwan 11,670. Gopamau 5,949. Bawan, Pihani 7,582. Sandi 11,123. Chandpur, Balamau, Kachhona, Beniganj, Bangar, Pachhoha, Sitapur, Tandiaon, Sara, Pali.	2,992	Kheri 7,000. Muhamdi 6,061. Gola 2,248, Lakhimpur 3,802. Palia 4,458. Nighasan, Dhaurahra, Aurangabad, Barwar, Oel, Bhira, Firozabad, Haidarabad, Kasta, Khairigarh, Magdapur, Singah, Pasgawan, Mitauli.	7,484	Urdu and Hindi.
Number of Villages	2,568		2,834		1,965		7,367	2,359		1,961		1,777		6,097	
Population	1,024,092		1,166,515		774,477		2,965,084	932,959		931,377		739,283		2,603,619	
„ Per Square Mile..	607		438		322		403	421		406		313		348	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	11,02,569		14,09,574		10,44,223		35,56,366	1,09,287		11,26,598		705,324		19,41,209	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	48		75		35		53	32		51		49		44	
Classification of Population.															
Christians — Europeans ..	1,267		15		34		1,316	774		39		25		838	
Christians — East Indians ..	30		28		6		64	40		9		6		55	
Christians — Natives	25		5		..		30	..		..		3		3	
Hindus	922,360		1,049,397		676,313		2,648,070	813,931		845,594		666,395		2,325,920	
Mahomedans	100,410		117,070		98,124		315,604	118,214		85,735		72,854		276,803	
Total ..	1,024,092		1,166,515		774,477		2,965,084	932,959		931,377		739,283		2,603,619	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Province of Oudh, which was annexed by the British Government under the administration of Lord Dalhousie in 1856, was at first a separate Chief Commissionership under the Supreme Government, it was afterwards incorporated with the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, bearing the additional title of Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The Province is situated in the middle valley of the Ganges, which river forms its Southern boundary; on the East and West it is enclosed by the older acquired districts of the North-Western Provinces, with Jaunpur, Basti and Azamgarh on one side, and Shahjahanpur, Farukhabad and Cawnpore on the other; on the North the boundary, partly natural and partly artificial, marches with that of the independent kingdom of Nepal. Its greatest length from North-West to South-East is 234 miles, and its breadth 150 miles. Oudh lies between 25° 34′ and 29° 6′ North Latitude, and 79° 45′ and 83° 11′ East Longitude. The total area of the Province is 23,954 square miles, of which 13,126 square miles are cultivated with crops; 952 square miles are covered with orchards of mango and mohwa trees; 1,134 square miles, or about 6½ per cent. of the total area, are covered with lakes, ponds and rivers; 478 square miles are occupied by the sites of towns and villages; 243 square miles with roads; 1,642 square miles, or about 7 per cent., are barren waste, and of the remainder, 825 square miles are Government Forests, while 5,554 square miles, or about 22 per cent. of the whole, are arable waste.

Topography, &c.

The general surface of the country is a plain sloping from North-West to South-East, varied here and there with almost imperceptible undulations, the highest part of the country being the high land north of Dudwah Ghat in Khairagarh, which is 600 feet above sea level, while the lowest point, on the border of the Jaunpur district, is 230 feet. The first or lower chain of the Himalayas, which bounds the province on the North-East along the Gonda district, is from 2,500 to 4,000 feet in height. This chain is one of four parallel ranges running through Nepal, each loftier and more remote, one rising a little above the other, all of which are distinctly visible in the rains from Fyzabad and Sitapur, a distance of nearly 200 miles. The main rivers are the Ganges, which runs along its southern boundary, the Gumti, the Sarda, the Kauriala and Gogra, the Ramganga, the Sai and the Rapti. Their aggregate dry weather discharge is 18,800 cubic feet per second, and the entire river discharge reaches 20,000 cubic feet, or half the quantity of the five rivers of the Punjab; their channels lie on an average from 20 to 50 feet below the level of the country. The rivers of the province afford about 1,350 miles of navigable stream. Numerous *Jhils* or marshes exist, only two of which however can be dignified with the name of lakes, *viz.*, Behti in district Partabgarh, and Sandi in district Hardoi. The forests of Oudh lie principally in the districts of Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda, on the North.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs through the entire length of the Province, connecting with the East-Indian Railway at Benares, Cawnpore and Aligarh. Surveys are in progress for branch-feeders to this line as detailed already at page 37.

Oudh is a tropical country, a little smaller than Scotland, and somewhat larger than Denmark, but with a population more than double that of both countries put together. The country along the northern frontier is thinly populated.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Climate.

Though the climate is subject to extremes of temperature, sometimes rising to 112° in the summer and sinking to 35° in the winter, it may be briefly described as a mean between that of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and that of Bengal, for while the cold is not so great, nor the dry heats so intense as in the former, the difference in the seasons is far more marked than in the lower Provinces of Bengal with their moister though more equable temperature. Its three seasons, the cold, the hot and the rainy, are well defined, the first extending from early in October to end of March, the second following, and the third commencing with fair regularity in the middle of June and lasting to the middle of October. To a European the climate of Oudh during the short cold season seems nearly perfect. The plains are subject to hot sultry winds from the west and occasional fierce hurricanes.

Staples and Manufactures.

A large amount of wheat and other edible grains is produced in and exported from Oudh; sugar, tobacco, saltpetre and oilseeds are also produced and exported in considerable quantities. Some of the Oudh rice and tobacco are of superior quality. The population being essentially agricultural, the province can boast of no manufactures worth mentioning.

Except minute particles of gold, which are washed down by the hill torrents in quantities too infinitessimal to repay their collection, valuable minerals are not known to exist. *Kankar* or carbonate of lime exists all over the province, and is used for the production of lime for building, and for roads.

Form of Administration.

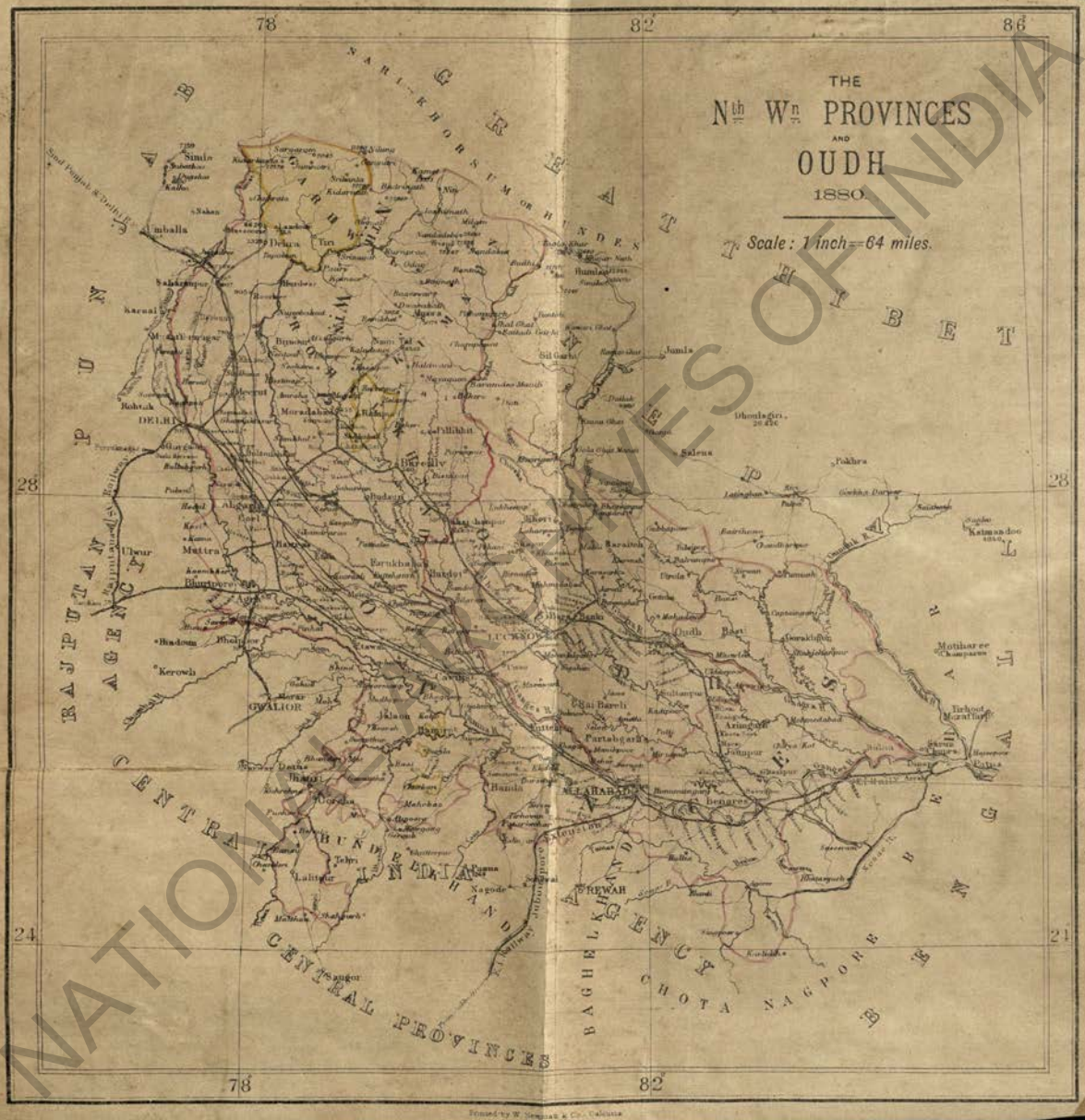
The administration of Oudh is carried on under the Non-Regulation system by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who is also styled Chief Commissioner of Oudh, (*vide* the opening paragraph of this description). For administrative purposes the province is divided into four divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner, and subordinate to Commissioners are 12 Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district. In every district there are three or more subdivisions, the direct management of each being entrusted to a native Sub-Collector, or Tahsildar. There are 44 such sub-divisions in the 12 districts of this province.

Census.

There has been but one Census in Oudh, taken on the night of the 1st February, 1869. The Area of the Province being 23,954 square miles, and the population as shewn by the Census Returns, 11, 220,232, there were then 468 persons to each square mile. In density of population Oudh surpasses most parts of India and no European country approaches it. The Census Returns classify the population as follows:—1,201,253 Mahomedans; 9,971,236 Hindus; 7,531 Christians; 40,212 Soldiers and Prisoners, European and Native.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Printed by W. Newman & Co., Calcutta

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

3.

THE BENGAL OR LOWER PROVINCES:

Comprising 9 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 43 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Lieutenant-Governor.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1877-78.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area.
	Square Miles.
British Possessions directly Administered—	
Bengal Proper	69,749
Behar	44,174
Chota Nagpore	27,883
Orissa	8,056
Total ...	149,862
Sundarbans	5,340
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar State	1,307
Chota Nagpore States	15,419
Orissa States	16,184
Hill Tipperah	2,869
Total ...	35,779
Sikkim	2,600
Grand Total, Area under Bengal Government ...	193,581

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Bengal or Lower Provinces, viz., Bengal Proper, Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa.

1877-78.

BENGAL PROPER.

WESTERN DISTRICTS 5.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

	Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Hooghly-Howrah.		Burdwan.		Midnapore.		Division Totals.	Languages.
		Chief Towns with Population.		Chief Towns with Population.		Chief Towns with Population.		Chief Towns with Population.		Chief Towns with Population.		
Lat. N. } of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.	23° 14′ 87 7	Bankoora 16,794. Ajodhya, Bishanpur, Anur, Badarganj, Raghunathpur, Onda, Gangajalghati, Khatra, Kotalpur, Chhatna, Gopalnagar, Ekteshwar, Jaypur, Kuchiakol, Mejia, Radhanagar, Rajgram, Ramsagar, Saltora.	Soory 23° 54′ 87 34	Soory 9,000. Illambazar, Khiriti, Moliasi, Rajnagar, Dubrajpur, Bolpur, Sakrilipur, Labpur, Bakreshwar, Birchandrapur, Karidha, Kasba, Kenduli, Khayrasol, Molpur, Bangachhatra, Mollarpur, Sainta, Shahpur, Sujanpur, Supur, Surul.	22° 55′ 88 26	Howrah, 97,784. Hooghly and Chinsurah, 34,761. Serampore 24,440. Bandel, Maheshrekha, Bally, Ampta, Andul, Jehanabad, Pundooah, Oolaberiah, Palagarh, Bansberiah, Bydebati, Colabari, Tarakeshwar, Chandenagore, Boinchee, Seebpore, Magra, Tribeni.	23° 16′ 87 54	Burdwan 32,321. Culna 27,336. Asansol, Ajodhya, Ausgram, Bood Bood, Bahnabari, Bagnapara, Jehanabad, Bahabpur, Raona, Sahebgunge, Gangur, Khandaghosh, Khoksa, Cutwa, Salimabad, Keugaon, Mangalkot, Bhaturia, Raneegunge, Monteshwar, Baidyapur, Dainhati, Durgapur, Gopalpur, Indas, Shitbati Sonamukhi.	22° 25′ 87 21	Midnapore 32,492. Amandpur, Angaria, Bargoda, Basudebpur, Contai, Belda, Belizahara, Bhutgeria, Tumlook, Binpur, Birbandar, Chandra, Chandrakona, Garbheta, Chaulkhola, Chaumukh, Dantan Chhatraganj, Daspur, Depal, Debra Dulia, Dashgan, Egra, Gaura, Gopiballabhpur, Gumai, Kalinagar, Ghatal, Mohanpur, Mayna, Nandigram.		
Height in feet	..		..		20		99		..			
District Statistics.												Bengali.
Area in square miles ..	1,422		1,344		1,467		3,455		5,082		12,770	
Number of villages	2,037		2,471		3,190		5,182		12,962		26,542	
Population	526,772		695,921		1,488,556		2,034,745		2,545,179		7,291,173	
,, Per Square Mile ..	391		518		1,045		578		500		571	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	2,08,633		7,20,005		12,70,658		33,53,477		23,22,000		78,74,773	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	57		54		60		54		65		58	
Classification of Population.												
Christians { Europeans ..	28		86		798		326		122		1,360	
Christians { East Indians ..	5		5		601		207		95		913	
Christians { Natives ..	37		158		1,184		357		396		2,132	
Hindus..	487,786		576,908		1,186,435		1,679,363		2,288,082		6,218,574	
Mahomedans	13,500		111,795		299,025		348,024		157,257		929,601	
Others	25,416		6,969		513		6,468		99,227		138,593	
Total ..	526,772		695,921		1,488,556		2,034,745		2,545,179		7,291,173	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Bengal or Lower Provinces,—*Continued.*

1877-78. BENGAL PROPER. CENTRAL DISTRICTS 4.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
	24-PARGANAS.		NUDDEA.		JESSORE.		MOORSHEDABAD.		DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Lat. N. } of District capital to nearest minute.	Calcutta. 22° 33′	Chief Towns with Population.	Kishnaghur 23° 23′	Chief Towns with Population.	23° 10′	Chief Towns with Population.	24° 11′	Chief Towns with Population.		
Long. E. } of District capital to nearest minute.	88 23		88 33		89 10		88 19			
Height in feet	20		..		33		66			
District Statistics.										
Area in square miles	2,796	Calcutta with suburbs 686,684. Saugor Island, Alipore, Atcheepore, Panchanagram, Agarpara, Akra, Antpur, Ardabak, Barrackpore, Dum-dum, Busseerhat, Barripore, Satkhira, Diamond Harbour, Badu, Ariadaha, Asasuni, Baraset, Baduria, Baghjala. Barnagore, Belghurria, Bhowanipore, Cossipore, Kidderpore, Sodepore, Sealdah, Tittaghur, Dhandia, Behala, Canning Town, Chanduria, Gobardanga, Hasanabad, Ichhapur, Jaynagar, Kalaroa, Kaliganj, Kanchrapara, Kantaltala, Naihati, Rajarhat, Shamnagar.	3,421	Kishnaghur 26,750. Bongong, Meherpore, Alamdanga, Chooadangah, Amlasadarpur, Anismali, Anulia, Kooshtea, Santipore, 28,635. Aranghata, Ranaghat, Baganchra, Birnagar or Ula, Chapra, Daulatganj, Gaighata, Ghoshpara, Gopalnagar, Durgapur, Hanskhali, Jayrampur, Chogdah, Guatali, Comercolly, Nishchindeepore, Gangsara.	3,658	Jessore 8,152. Alaipur, Alphadanga, Babupur, Bagharpara, Narail, Baghdanga, Amrita Bazar, Baitaghata, Balarampur, Khoolna, Basantia, Bhabanhati, Jhenidah, Bodhkhana, Chanchra, Chandkhali, Deluti, Bagirhat, Chaugachha, Daulatpur, Magoora, Dumuria, Fakirhat, Gadkhali, Gaurnagar, Gazirhat, Harinakunda, Harishankarpur, Kachua, Kaliganj, Keshabpur, Morellganj, Rajarhat, Senhati, Shripur.	2,462	Berhampore 27,110. Moorshedabad 46,182. Kandi, Jungypore, Rampore, Hat, Azimgang, Akhriganj, Aurangabad, Beldanga, Bhartpur, Gaukarn, Sherpur, Nalhati, Bhagwangola, Badrihat, Haripara, Jallinghi, Margaon, Bhaddarpur, Gunkur, Lalgola, Kaitha, Kalianganj, Goas, Khurgaon, Burwa.	12,337	Bengali.
Number of villages	4,982		3,691		4,247		3,753		16,673	
* Population	2,639,592		1,812,795		2,075,021		1,353,626		7,881,034	
,, Per Square Mile ..	.....		530		567		525		639	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	16,67,685		10,51,385		10,50,970		13,76,746		51,46,786	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	63		55		64		54		59	
Classification of Population.										
Christians — Europeans ..	9,270		152		112		194		9,728	
Christians — East Indians..	11,338		61		29		117		11,545	
Christians — Natives ..	17,844		5,764		1,001		226		24,835	
Hindus	1,585,311		821,032		915,413		733,056		4,054,812	
Mahomedans	1,011,409		984,106		1,151,936		603,564		3,751,015	
Others	4,420		1,680		6,530		16,469		29,099	
TOTAL ..	2,639,592		1,812,795		2,075,021		1,353,626		7,881,034	

* Includes that of Calcutta.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Bengal or Lower Provinces,—Continued.

1877-78.

BENGAL PROPER.

CENTRAL DISTRICTS. 7.

RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR, DIVISION.

	RAJSHAHYE.		DINAGEPORE.		RUNGPORE.		BOGRA.		PUBNA.		DARJEELING, (Non-Regulation.)		JALPAIGURI. (Non-Regulation.)		DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
	Bauleah. 24° 22′ 88 38	Chief Towns with Popln.	25° 37′ 88 40	Chief Towns with Popln.	25° 45′ 89 18	Chief Towns with Popln.	24° 51′ 89 26	Chief Towns with Popln.	24° 0′ 89 18	Chief Towns with Popln.	27° 3′ 88 18	Chief Towns with Popln.	26° 32′ 88 46	Chief Towns with Popln.		
Lat. N. of District capital		Bauleah, 22,291. Baraigaon, Charghat, Singra, Oalia, Puthia.		Dinagepore, 13,042. Nishchindeepore, Birgani, Nawabgani, Alawarkhawa, Atoari, Rajgani.		Rungpore, 14,845. Akbarbandar, Alihat, Andua, Bhabaniganga, Nageshwari, Badargani, Amdahar, Arsadpur, Amirgani, Chilmari, Debiganj, Fatehpur, Kaligani, Badrakhali, Bagdogra, Dhunat.		Bogra 7,972. Shibganj, Bagaa, Adamdighi, Bihat, Burigani, Badalgachhi, Dubchanchia, Gohali, Gopinathpur, Hili, Jaypur, Kichak, Madhupur, Mangalbari, Sherpur, Mokamtala, Panchabibi, Khetlal.		Pubna 15,730. Aranikola, Asthayan, Ataikola, Bagbari, Serajganj, Shahzadpur. Rajgani, Ujapara, Chaumohar, Taras, Arund.		Darjeeling 3,157. Dumsong, height 6,312. Dalingkot, height 3,565. Tonglu, Hope-Town, Kurseong height 4,520. Tarai, Jalapahar, Punkhabaree, Rungli, Rungliat, Gokh, Kanjalia, Sonada		Jalpaiguri, Phalakata, Bodah, Baxa, Siliguri, Alipore, Tiaiya, Dhupguri, Banchhapara, Fakiriganj, Jalpesh, Maynaguri, Patharam.		
Long. E. to nearest minute.	88 38		88 40		89 18		89 26		89 18		88 18		88 46			
Height in feet	56		80		72		..		..		6,885		..			
District Statistics.																Bengali.
Area in Square Miles ..	2,234		4,126		3,476		1,501		1,978		1,234		2,906		17,455	
Number of Villages..	4,228		7,108		4,206		2,666		2,792		..		..		21,000	
Population	1,310,729		1,501,924		2,149,972		689,467		1,211,594		94,712		418,665		7,377,063	
. . ,, Per Square Mile..	587		364		619		459		616		77		144		422	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	8,17,532		17,38,079		10,07,923		4,29,749		3,86,465		49,533		2,97,180		47,26,461	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	60		79		84		80		64		119		126		87	
Classification of Population.																
Christians { Europeans ..	101	Bagmara, Aarani, Bagha, Natore, Bandaikhara, Durgapur, Godagari, Manda, Nagar, Rajapur, Sirajganj, Ulapara, Chaumohar, Taras, Arund.	21	Nishchindeepore, Birgani, Nawabganj, Alawarkhawa, Atoari, Rajgani.	28	Akbarbandar, Alihat, Andua, Bhabaniganga, Nageshwari, Badargani, Amirgani, Chilmari, Debiganj, Fatehpur, Kaligani.	15	Shibganj, Bagaa, Adamdighi, Bihat, Burigani, Badalgachhi, Dubchanchia, Gohali, Gopinathpur, Hili, Jaypur, Kichak, Madhupur, Mangalbari, Sherpur, Mokamtala, Panchabibi, Khetlal.	29	Aranikola, Asthayan, Ataikola, Bagbari, Serajganj, Shahzadpur. Rajgani, Ujapara, Chaumohar, Taras, Arund.	419	Dumsong, height 6,312. Dalingkot, height 3,565. Tonglu, Hope-Town, Kurseong height 4,520. Tarai, Jalapahar, Punkhabaree, Rungli, Rungliat, Gokh, Kanjalia, Sonada	26	Jalpaiguri, Phalakata, Bodah, Baxa, Siliguri, Alipore, Tiaiya, Dhupguri, Banchhapara, Fakiriganj, Jalpesh, Maynaguri, Patharam.	639	
East Indians ..	..		..		13		4		3		1		6		27	
Natives..	2		250		32		3		66		136		4		493	
Hindus..	286,870		702,235		857,298		130,644		361,314		69,831		182,375		2,590,567	
Mahomedans	1,017,979		793,215		1,291,465		556,620		847,227		6,248		234,660		4,747,414	
Others	5,777		6,203		1,136		2,181		2,955		18,077		1,594		37,923	
Total ..	1,310,729		1,501,924		2,149,972		689,467		1,211,594		94,712		418,665		7,377,063	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Bengal or Lower Provinces,—*Continued.*

1877-78. BENGAL PROPER. EASTERN DISTRICTS. 8.	DACCA DIVISION. Dacca.		Furreedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Tipperah.		Division Totals.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION. Chittagong.		Chittagong Hill Tracts (Non-Regin.)		Noakholly.		Division Totals.	Languages.
Lat. N. of District capital to nearest minute.	23° 43′	Chief Towns with Popln.	23° 36′	Chief Towns with Popln.	Burrisal. 20° 42′	Chief Towns with Popln.	24° 46′	Chief Towns with Popln.	Comillah. 23° 28′	Chief Towns with Popln.		22° 21′	Chief Towns with Popln.	Rangamatee 22° 38′	Chief Towns with Popln.	22° 48′	Chief Towns with Popln.		
Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	90 26		89 53		90 24		90 27		91 13			91 53		92 15		91 8			
Height in feet	35		..		..		..		..			90		142		..			
District Statistics.																			
Area in Square Miles ..	2,796	Dacca 69,212. Sabhar, Aminpur, Moonsheegunge, Madanganj, Manickgunge, Narayanganj, Joydeppur, Dhamra.	2,249	Furreedpore 8,593. Gopalganj, Pangsa, Goalundo, Sindpur, Belgachhi, Madareepore, Bhushana, Pahing, Awanpore, Bhanga, Maksudpur, Sibchar.	3,648	Burrisal 7,684. Backergunge, Perozepore, Patooakhally, Dowlatkhan, (Dakhin Shabazpore,) Abupur, Agarpur, Sakharia.	6,299	Mymensingh 10,068. Attia, Jamalpore, Netrokona, Kishoregunge, Madhupur, Nasirabad, Sherpur, Gauripur, Athgaon, Kalijora.	2,460	Comillah 12,948. Brahmunberiah, Jafarganj, Daudkandi, Hajiganj, Chandpur.	17,452	2,322	Chittagong 20,604. Anwara, Cox's Bazar, Mir ki Sarai, Tek Nauf, Manikpur.	5,561	Rangamatee, Polatai, Bandarban, Sungu, Ramu, Demagri, Kasalong.	1,852	Noakholly, Sudharam, Bhullooah 4,752. Begamganj, Raipur, Amarpur.	9,735	Bengali, Kooki, and Hill languages.
Number of Villages ..	5,016		3,641		2,935		7,401		5,950		18,993	910		..		2,556		3,466	
Population	1,852,993		1,511,878		1,878,144		2,349,917		1,419,229		9,012,161	1,127,402		69,607		828,636		2,025,645	
„ Per Square Mile.	640		672		515		373		577		516	451		12		447		208	
Land Revenue .. Rs	4,83,753		4,88,888		12,81,362		8,40,606		9,96,955		40,91,566	6,17,785		..		4,96,648		11,14,433	
Average Rainfall in Inches	72		71		74		95		91		81	105		93		107		102	
Classification of Popln.																			
Christians — Europeans ..	209		71		19		31		30		360	143		30		41		214	
Christians — East Indians	5,752		111		37		67		18		5,985	899		..		191		1,090	
Christians — Natives ..	1,883		1,868		3,209		26		90		7,076	42		1		330		373	
Hindus	793,789		635,408		612,823		817,963		455,016		3,314,999	364,855		598		138,121		503,574	
Mahomedans	1,050,131		873,837		1,255,427		1,519,635		849,310		5,548,340	712,135		1,378		689,058		1,402,571	
Others	1,229		583		6,629		12,195		114,765		135,401	49,328		67,600		895		117,823	
Total ..	1,852,993		1,511,878		1,878,144		2,349,917		1,419,229		9,012,161	1,127,402		69,607		828,636		2,025,645	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Bengal or Lower Provinces,—*Continued.*

1877-78. BEHAR. 7 DISTRICTS.	PATNA DIVISION.														DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
	PATNA.		GYA.		SHAHABAD.		MOZUFFERPORE.		DURBHUNGA.		SARUN.		CHUMPARUN.			
Lat. N. } of District capital to nearest minute	25° 37′	Chief Towns with Popln.	24° 49′	Chief Towns with Popln.	Arrah. 25° 34′	Chief Towns with Popln.	26° 7′	Chief Towns with Popln.	26° 10′	Chief Towns with Popln.	Chupra. 25° 47′	Chief Towns with Popln.	Motiharee. 26° 40′	Chief Towns with Popln.		
Long. E. } of District capital to nearest minute	85 13		85 3		84 42		85 27		85 57		84 47		84 57			
Height in feet	172		375		..		177		162		250		216			
District Statistics.																
Area in Square Miles ..	2,101	Patna 158,900. Dinapore 27,914. Behar 44,295. Barrh, Alabakshpur, Alamganj, Atma, Atasarai, Bara, Maharajganj, Bihta, Daryapur, Dhaulpura, Iksari, Islampur, Bakirganj, Bargaon, Mehdiganj, Hilsa.	4,716	Gya 66,843. Jehanabad 21,022. Nowada, Husainabad, Aurungabad, Daudnagar, Sherghotty, Akbarpur, Hansuwa, Imamganj, Dobi, Lumsdenabad, Futehpur, Hulasganj, Rajauji, Tikari.	4,385	Arrah 39,386. Sasseram 21,023. Buxar, Bhubooah, Dumraon, Rhotasgarh, Adhara, Dehri height 1,489, Koilwar, Nokha, Ramgarh.	3,004	Mozufferpore 38,223. Hajeepore 22,306. Akbarpur, Ahiyari, Baghi, Seetamurhee, Tajpur, Jala, Khajauli, Lalganj, Rohuwa, Sherepur.	3,335	Durbhunga 47,450. Bahas, Andramat, Mudhoobunnee, Bahera, Roserha, Tajpore, Dalsingh Sarai, Saurath, Sultanpur Ghat, Madhepur.	2,654	Chupra 46,287. Sewan, Ajaibganj, Gopalganj, Darauli, Amnaur, Hathuwa, Revelgunge, Aphawar, Sonepur, Goldingganj, Ichagar, Baragaon.	3,531	Motiharee 8,266. Ramnagar, Bagaha, Bettiah, Ratwal, Adapur, Segowlie, Araraj, Barharwa, Gobindganj, Dhaka, Kesaria, Shikarpur.	23,726	Urdu and Hindi.
Number of Villages.. ..	3,412		6,530		5,100		3,108		4,229		4,350		2,299		29,028	
Population	1,559,638		1,949,750		1,723,974		2,188,382		2,196,324		2,063,860		1,440,815		13,122,743	
„ Per Square Mile ..	742		413		393		737		651		778		408		553	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	14,65,641		13,58,988		17,62,739		3,87,130		8,43,728		12,38,367		5,13,446		75,70,039	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	39		40		46		43		46		36		48		42	
Classification of Population.																
Christians — Europeans ..	1,630		102		257		141		41		95		85		2,351	
Christians — East Indians ..	590		19		146		30		5		29		8		827	
Christians — Natives ..	480		82		58		273		226		83		1,214		2,416	
Hindus	1,363,291		1,729,899		1,590,643		1,916,422		1,938,569		1,822,048		1,240,264		11,601,136	
Mahomedans	192,988		219,332		132,671		271,445		257,160		241,590		199,237		1,514,423	
Others	659		316		199		71		323		15		7		1,590	
Total ..	1,559,638		1,949,750		1,723,974		2,188,382		2,196,324		2,063,860		1,440,815		13,122,743	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78.
BEHAR.
5 DISTRICTS.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

	Bhagalpur.		Monghyr.		Purneah.		Maldah.		Sonthal Parganas. (Non-Regulation.)		Division Totals.	Languages.
		Chief Towns with Population.		Chief Towns with Population.		Chief Towns with Population.		Chief Towns with Population.	Nya Doomka. 24° 16′ 87 17	Chief Towns with Population.		
Lat. N. of District capital	25° 15′	Bhagalpur 69,678. Colgong, Alamnagar, Soopole, Banka, Sonbursa, Amarpur, Nathpur, Parmesarpur, Bangaon, Bhimnagar, Dhuria, Ghogha, Katauria, Lukmanpur, Pirpainti, Pratapganj, Pureni, Sultangunge, Champanagar, Shahakund, Singheshwarthan.	25° 23′	Monghyr 39,698. Akbarpur, Rani, Begoo Serai, Jamooee, Tegra, Madanpur, Luckeeserai, Dharara, Sultanganj, Chakai, Bakhtiarpur, Balia, Barbigha, Barlarpur, Gidhaur, Jamalpur, Nawadih, Sirakoond, Barhaia, Betia, Chadya, Gogri, Kajra, Khargpur, Madampur.	25° 46′	Purneah 160,57. Alwakhuwa, Kissengunge, Bagnagar, Dingra, Asurgarh, Bhatgaon, Amarea, Caragolah, Titalya, Bahadurgunj, Gaisal, Nawabganj, Kaliagani, Saifganj, Kasba Amur, Jankinagar, Kadwah, Dhamdaha, Hardah, Gualpukhar, Gondwara, Khagra, Lahal, Matiari, Sikti.	25° 3′	Maldah 12,859. English Bazar 12,859. Gajol, Nawabganj, Kaliachak, Gaur, Harischandrapur, Sadullahpur, Shibganj, Tulsiata, Hyatpur, Sultannagar, Huzandah, Hussainpur, Piragunj, Mahadebpur, Tirpur, Chainpur, Baziipur.	24° 16′ 87 17	Nya Doomka. Akbarnagar, Afzalpur, Deoghar, Rajmehal, Baidyanath, Godda, Bijapur, Jamtara, Madhupur, Maharajpur, Rajgan, Simultola, Tinpahar, Murarol, Sahebgunge, Burhait, Pakour, Kankjol, Noni, Sarath, Passai, Sarawar, Sara.		
Long. E. } to nearest minute	87 2		86 30		87 31		89 11					
Height in feet..	154		200		125		..					
District Statistics.												
Area in Square Miles ..	4,268		3,922		4,957		1,813		5,488		20,448	Urdu and Hindi.
Number of Villages	2,739		2,457		4,779		2,100		9,872		21,347	
Population	1,826,290		1,812,986		1,714,795		676,426		1,259,287		7,289,784	
,, Per Square Mile ..	422		463		346		373		229		356	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	5,78,000		9,11,680		12,73,835		4,17,783		2,25,819		34,07,117	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	48		44		61		53		57		52	
Classification of Population.												
Christians { Europeans ..	136		517		181		26		120		980	
Christians { East Indians ..	33		431		130		11		92		697	
Christians { Natives ..	363		194		98		6		180		835	
Hindus	1,639,949		1,613,546		1,022,009		356,298		653,210		5,285,012	
Mahomedans	169,426		182,269		690,149		310,890		76,786		1,429,520	
Others	16,383		16,029		2,234		9,195		508,899		572,740	
Total ..	1,826,290		1,812,986		1,714,795		676,426		1,259,287		7,289,784	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION, (Non-Regulation).								Division Totals.	Languages.
4 DISTRICTS.	Hazaribagh		Lohardugga		Singhbhoom		Manbhoom			
Lat. N. / Long. E. / Height in feet	23° 59′ / 85 25 / 2,010	Chief Towns with Popln.	Ranchee 23° 23′ / 85 22 / 2,126	Chief Towns with Popln.	Chybassa 22° 33′ / 85 51 / 745	Chief Towns with Popln	Purulia 23° 20′ / 86 25 / ..	Chief Towns with Popln.		
District Statistics.										
Area in Square Miles ..	7,021	Bagodar, Chatra, Arari, Asko, Baiira, Pachamba, Bharkata, Bishangarh, Deopur, Deori, Ghurha, Hazaribagh 11,030, Anantapur, Hunterganj, Kasmar.	12,044	Lohardugga, height 2,205, Ranchee, 12,286, Palamow, Doranda, height 2,166. Daltonganj, Palkot, Bundu.	3,897	Saranda, Bahanagura, Chakardharpur, Bhelaipahari, Chaibasa, 4,823, Lalgarh, Dumuria, Ghatsila, Jagannathpur, Kolhapara.	4,921	Purulia 5,696. Govindpore, Chasmanda, Manbazar, Topchanchi, Jaypur, Phalda, Baghmundi, Ichagarh, Barabhoom, Raghunathpur, Gourandi, Para, Tharia, Nersha, Tandi.	27,883	
Number of Villages	6,703		6,486		2,522		6,368		22,079	
Population	771,875		1,237,123		318,280		995,570		3,322,848	
,, Per Square Mile..	110		103		81		203		141	
Average Rainfall in inches..	48		48		55		47		50	
Land Revenue .. Rs	1,20,827		95,091		60,143		88,165		3,64,226	
Classification of Population.										
Christians { Europeans ..	1,367		91		20		39		1,517	
Christians { East Indians ..	36		3		2		14		55	
Christians { Natives ..	170		12,687		830		539		14,226	
Hindus	647,991		741,952		148,554		827,936		2,366,433	
Mahomedans	72,338		58,211		1,495		33,622		165,656	
Others	49,973		424,179		167,389		133,420		774,961	
Total ..	771,875		1,237,123		318,280		995,570		3,322,848	Hindi, Uriya and Bengali.

1877-78	ORISSA DIVISION.						Division Totals.	Languages.
3 DISTRICTS.	Balasore.		Cuttack.		Pooree.			
Lat. N. / Long. E. / Height in feet	21° 30′ / 86 58 / ..	Chief Towns with Population.	20° 28′ / 85 54 / 80	Chief Towns with Population.	19° 48′ / 85 52 / ..	Chief Towns with Population.		
District Statistics.								
Area in Square Miles ..	2,068	Jellasore, Chandbally Bhuddruck, Soro, Ardi-Baanta. Akhoyapada, Arjanji, Banagaria, Barkpur, Basudebpur, Bidubazar Dhamnagar, Dhamra, Haldipada. Jagai, Jharta, Khajuri, Talpada.	3,516	Jajpore, Kendrapara, Cuttack 50,878. Aul, Point, height 15 feet. Jagatsingpore, False Patamundai, Sukinda, Marsaghai, Taldanda, Tangi, Gopalpur, Jagannathpur, Kapileshwar, Tulsipur, Rajnagar, Tarakot.	2,472	Khorda, Bagaitangi, Balanga, Balipatna, Banmalipur, Banpur, Pipli, Barkudi, Barkul, Begunia, Bhadro, Brahmagiri, Champagar Chandaka, Delian, Ghordia, Gop, Humar, Jankia, Janyala, Nagpur. Pooree 22,695,	8,056	
Number of Villages	3,266		5,500		3,175		11,941	
Population	770,232		1,494,784		769,674		3,034,690	
,, Per Square Mile..	373		470		311		377	
Average Rainfall in inches..	66		57		55		59	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	4,04,713		8,38,343		4,81,492		17,24,548	
Classification of Population.								
Christians { Europeans ..	37		193		8		238	
Christians { East Indians ..	45		210		16		271	
Christians { Natives ..	448		1,911		552		2,911	
Hindus	738,396		1,430,040		739,636		2,908,072	
Mahomedans	18,878		40,013		11,586		70,477	
Others	12,428		22,417		17,876		52,721	
Total ..	770,232		1,494,784		769,674		3,034,690	Uriya and Bengali.

Calcutta. Area, Population, Revenue, &c., 1877-78.

Area in Square Miles.	Town	8	Revenue .. (Town)	Land	Rs.	37,740
	Suburbs	8		Excise, Suburbs included ..	,,	14,59,012
Population ..	Town	429,535		Stamps	,,	16,92,917
	Suburbs	257,149		Registration	,,	42,103
Classification of Population (Town.)				Road Cess	,,	.....
Christians ..	Europeans ..	9,270		Municipal Taxes	,,	23,72,139
	East Indians ..	11,338		Total	Rs.	56,03,911
	Natives ..	3,277				
Town.	Hindus ..	279,014				
Men 256,150	Mahomedans ..	123,556				
Women .. 121,705	Parsis	151	No. of Police			3,130
Children under 12 { Male 26,356 / Female 25,324	Buddhists and Jains ..	1,878	Cost of Officials and Police			23,93,347
	Aborigines ..	1,051	No. of People per Square mile		Rs.	53.692

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Bengal or Lower Provinces,—*Continued.*

List of the Native Feudatory and Tributary States, or Foreign Territory, embraced in the Bengal Jurisdiction, and Subordinate to the Bengal Government.

No.	1877-78. States and Chiefships.	Estimated. Area.	Estimated. Population.	Estimated. Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Infantry.	Of the Capital. Latde. N.	Of the Capital. Longd. E.	Of the Capital. Height	Under what Officers.
	States. — *Capitals.*	Sq. m.		Rs.		Rs.				feet.	
1	Cooch Behar .. | Cooch Behar 7,023 ..	1,307	532,565	9,20,660	Maharaja	67,700	80	26° 20′	89° 29′	..	
2	Hill Tipperah .. | Agartola 26,801 ..	2,869	91,759	2,00,000	do.	..	400	23 50	91 20	..	
	Chota Nagpore States (Garhjat.)										
3	1. Chang Bakhar | Janakpur ..	906	8,920	3,000	Raja	386	None	23 43	81° 50	1,513	The Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division.
	2. Koria .. | Sanhat ..	1,631	21,130	7,000	do.	400	,,	23 29	82 34	2,477	
	3. Sarguja .. | Bisrampur ..	6,103	182,830	2,00,000	do.	1,891	,,	23 7	83 14	1,953	
	4. Jashpur .. | Jashpurnagar ..	1,947	66,926	20,000	do.	775	,,	22 53	84 11	2,576	
	5. Udaipur .. | Rabkob ..	1,051	27,700	8,000	do.	533	,,	22 28	83 15	900	
	6. Gangpur { Suadi .. / Hingir ..	2,484	73,640	20,000	do.	500	,,	22 8	84 5	766	
	7. Bonai .. | Bonaigarh ..	1,297	24,830	6,000	do.	200	,,	21 57	83 44	..	
	8. Seraikela .. | Seraikela ..	457	53,370	30,000	do.	..	,,	21 44	85 0	509	
	9. Kharsawan .. | Kharsawan ..	149	23,220	15,000	do.	..	,,	22 42	85 59	..	
	10. Dhalbhum .. | Ghatsila ..	..	..	..	do.	..	,,	22 48	85 52	..	
	Total ..	16,025	482,566	3,09,000		4,685		22 35	86 31	..	
4	*Orissa Tributary States.*										
	1. Angul .. | Angul (Cuttack.) ..	881	78,374	30,670	Raja	..	..	20 48	85 1	..	The Commissioner, Orissa Division.
	2. Athgarh .. | Athgarh ..	168	26,336	14,940	do.	2,800	344	20 32	85 41	..	
	3. Athmallik .. | Handapa ..	730	14,536	7,100	do.	480	360	20 57	84 44	..	
	4. Banki .. | Banki (Cuttack) ..	116	49,426	19,960	do.	..	..	20 21	85 33	..	
	5. Baramba .. | Baramba ..	137	24,070	26,062	do.	1,398	709	20 25	85 23	..	
	6. Bod .. | Bod ..	2,084	57,058	7,000	do.	800	592	20 50	84 22	..	
	7. Daspalla .. | Daspalla ..	570	34,805	13,494	do.	661	897	20 19	84 56	..	
	8. Dhenkanal. | Dhenkanal ..	1,473	178,070	70,100	Maharaja	5,099	343	20 40	85 38	..	
	9. Hindol .. | Hindol ..	314	28,025	15,000	Raja	551	148	20 36	85 14	..	
	10. Keonjhar .. | Keonjhar ..	3,126	181,871	63,395	Maharaja	1,976	2,949	21 37	85 38	..	
	11. Khandpara. | Khandpara ..	245	60,877	22,582	Raja	4,211	1,435	20 16	85 13	..	
	12. Morbhanj { Baripada .. / Daspur ..	4,283	258,658	2,05,156	Maharaja	1,067	512	21 56	86 46	..	
	13. Narsinghpur | Narsinghpur ..	119	24,758	9,850	Raja	1,455	184	21 58	86 7	..	
	14. Nilgiri .. | Nilgiri ..	278	33,944	21,792	do.	3,900	177	20 28	85 7	..	
	15 Nayagarh .. | Nayagarh ..	560	83,249	54,188	do.	5,525	741	21 27	86 49	..	
	16. Pal Lahara. | Lahara ..	452	15,450	1,200	do.	266	94	20 8	85 8	..	
	17. Ranpur .. | Ranpur ..	203	27,300	6,962	do.	1,400	954	21 26	85 14	..	
	18. Talcher .. | Talcher ..	399	38,020	41,473	do.	1,039	493	20 4	85 23	..	
	19. Tigaria .. | Tigaria ..	46	16,420	3,000	do.	882	485	20 57	85 16	..	
	Total ..	16,184	1,231,247	6,33,923		33,510	11,414	20 28	84 34	..	
5	Sikkim .. | Tamlang ..	2,600	50,000	7,000	Mahara ja	None	None	27 24	88 38	6,000	

Notes on the above States.

Cooch Behar.—This State is under the Commissioner, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Hill Tipperah.—This State is under no specific engagement to the British Government, though the Maharaja is a British Zemindar, deriving the greatest portion of his income from landed property in the adjoining regulation district of Tipperah. This Prince pays a succession duty to the Paramount Power, and is now practically a Feudatory under a Political Agent. The succession duty is half a year's Revenue of the State in the case of *direct*, and a whole year's Revenue in the case of *indirect* successions. There are no mines in the state, nor manufactures beyond those required for the commonest necessaries of life. The dialect of this state is *Kuki.*

Garhjat States, Chota Nagpore.—These Chiefs are exempted from the operations of the ordinary laws. They dispose of civil matters and minor criminal cases, sending up heinous offences for the orders of the Commissioner, who exercises a general control over their administration in other respects. *Kharsawan, Seraikela and Dhalbhum*, although still under Tributary Chiefs, are now treated as parts of the British district of Singhbhoom ; their area, population and revenue, though given here, have not been included in the statement for ' Feudatory India ' at page 10.

Orissa Tributary States.—The same remarks apply to these States. Two of them, Angul and Banki, have lapsed to the British Government, owing to the misconduct of their chiefs.

Sikkim.—This is a subsidized state connected with Darjeeling. (See "Outlying Independent States.")

Excepting Sikkim, the population of these states is given from the last detailed census and may be considered reliable. The *precise* Revenues derived by the Rajahs from their estates are not generally known, the estimates have been made from the best available sources. The Military Force of the Orissa States, though large in figures, is absolutely contemptible, the men generally perform the duties of Police.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Military Stations, Presidency District, Bengal.

No.	Stations.	Latde. N. to nearest minute.	Longde. E. to nearest minute.	Height.	No.	Stations.	Latde. N. to nearest minute.	Longde. E. to nearest minute.	Height
				feet.					feet.
1	Fort William (Hd. Qrs.) ..	22° 33′	88° 23′	20	7	Hazaribagh	23° 59′	85° 25′	1,995
2	Alipore	22 32	88 23	21	8	Doranda	23 21	85 22	2,166
3	Dum Dum	22 38	88 28	..	9	Bhagalpur	25 15	87 2	147
4	Barrackpore	22 46	88 24	..	10	Nya Doomka	24 16	87 17	..
5	Berhampore	24 6	88 18	65	11	Darjeeling (Sanitarium) ..	27 3	88 19	7,169
6	Dacca	23 42	90 26	35					

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The territory under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, comprising the four provinces of Bengal Proper, Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, lies between 19° 28′ and 27° 30′ North Latitude, and 81° 35′ and 92° 46′ East Longitude. These provinces, constituting the Bengal Government, are bounded on the North by the independent native states of Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan; on the East by the province of Assam, the hilly country occupied by the Lushai and Kuki tribes, and the Arakan Hills and District of the British Burmah Province; the South is washed by the sea known as the Bay of Bengal; and on the South-West and West by the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, the Rewah Native State, and districts Mirzapur, Benares, Ghazipur and Gorakhpur of the North-Western Provinces. The total area of this jurisdiction is 193,581 square miles, inclusive of 38,379 square miles belonging to the Native Feudatory States connected therewith.

Topography, &c.

Broadly speaking, the chief characteristics of these extensive provinces are, the plain of the Lower Ganges sloping from the north-west; the plain of the Lower Brahmaputra, from the foot of the Garo Hills, sloping due south; and the great Delta of Bengal. On the south-west of these great plains rise the high lands of Chota Nagpore and Orissa; on the east are the Chittagong, Tipperah, Garo, Khasi, and other hills; on the north is the hilly Darjeeling District and the Bengal Himalayas.

Bengal Proper is the great alluvial and deltaic plain between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal.

Behar is the Gangetic plain lying between Bengal proper and the North-Western Provinces. In Behar is also included a narrow range of hills in the Sonthal Parganas, known as the *Rajmahal.*

Chota (or Chutia) Nagpore is the elevated and hilly country west of Bengal Proper, south of Behar, and north of Orissa.

Orissa comprises a long flat deluvial strip between the hills and the sea, (forming one settled province), and a large hilly tract beyond occupied by tributary states.

The greater part of Bengal Proper and Behar are uninterrupted flats subject to inundation, rich in black mould and most fertile, the Dacca Division being so fertile that it has been called the granary of Bengal.

Turning to the mountains we have in the small part of the Himalayan chain coming within the Bengal jurisdiction, elevations varying from 7,000 feet above the sea at Darjeeling on the south, to lofty Kanchinjinga, 28,000 feet, on the north-west. The Rajmahal hills

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in the Sonthal Parganas, ending with the town of that name on the Ganges, form the eastern projection of the Central Indian formation running through the Chota Nagpore province, which is hilly throughout. Several broken detached hills, some of considerable height, appear as irregular links of the main chain; the largest of these is Parasnath rising to a height of 4,488 feet above the sea. A continuation of the same Central Indian formation runs through the tributary states of Orissa, with varying elevations of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. On the east, the mountainous tracts of Hill Tipperah and Chittagong are a continuation of the Manipur and Lushai ranges, with elevations rising to 11 and 12,000 feet.

The Ganges river touches the Behar Province at Buxar, on the East India Railway, and enters it near Chupra, where the Gogra from the north meets it. It then receives the Soane on the south, and the Gandak and Kosi again on the north, all rivers of considerable volume. Turning the corner of the Rajmahal hills, the Ganges flows with its greatest body of water in a south-easterly direction, when the Bhagirati first flows away from it on the west side to form the Hooghly, the most navigable of its many mouths. The main stream continuing its course, and throwing off several channels to form the Delta, meets the main stream of the Brahmaputra (known here as the Jamuna) at Goalundo, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the amalgamated column then empties itself by numerous channels into the Bay of Bengal.

From these rivers the Gangetic Delta is formed. Between the cultivated portions of this Delta and the sea is a tract bearing the general name of the *Sundarbans*, covered with dense forest, and which, owing to the inroads of the sea and wild beasts, as well as its general unhealthiness, has baffled the enterprise of modern man. The area of this tract is about 5,340 square miles.

The other rivers of these provinces are, on the east, the Megna (called in its upper course the Surma), which is the high road to Cachar as it affords good water communication for the greater part of its length; the Fenny, rising in Hill Tipperah and the Karnafuli rising in the highlands of the Lushai country. The two last flow into the Bay of Bengal.

On the west of the great Gangetic Delta, not helping however to form it, but joining the Hooghly between Calcutta and Saugor Island, are the Damuda, the Rupnarain and the Cossye, all rising in the highlands of Chota Nagpore.

The Subaranrekha also rising in Chota Nagpore; the Baitarni and Brahmani, rising in the highlands of Orissa, and the Mahanadi rising in the Central Provinces, flow eastwards into the Bay of Bengal.

The East-Indian Railway runs through the middle of these provinces from Calcutta up to Buxar; a portion of it from Kanoo Junction running due north, and then turning due west, joins the line again at Lakhiserai; this portion is called the "Loop" line, to distinguish it from the straight or "Chord" line connecting these two stations. The Tirhoot State Railway (82 miles in length) runs from Barh on the East-Indian line to Tirhoot, with a branch to Durbhangah. The Nulhati State Railway (27 miles in length) branches off from Nulhati station on the East-Indian Railway to Azimganj. The Eastern Bengal Railway (172 miles in length) runs from Calcutta to Goalundo, tapping the Eastern Districts of Bengal, while the South-Eastern State Railway (28 miles in length) connects Calcutta with Port Canning. The Northern Bengal State Railway (219 miles in length), tapping the principal jute, rice and tobacco exporting districts of Northern Bengal and the tea growing country at the foot of the Himalayas, leaves the Eastern Bengal Railway at

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Porada station, and after crossing the river at Sara runs to Siligori, 30 miles from Darjeeling*; a branch line from Parbattipur station runs to Rungpore to be eventually extended to Dhubri. The Gya State Railway (57 miles in length) branches off from Patna city, on the East-Indian line, to the town of Gya.

The Grand Trunk road runs direct from Calcutta to Benares and is the great highway for traffic in those portions of Behar and Chota Nagpore not having Railway communication. In the Deltaic country of Bengal, water communication is much availed of, hence Bengal Proper is not so well supplied with roads as the other Bengal Provinces.

The Canals of these provinces lie principally in Orissa and Behar. The Orissa scheme as it is termed, embraces the Kendrapara canal with branch to Gundukia on the Gobri river, length 39 miles, irrigating about 100,000 acres. The Patamundi branch, length 40m iles; the Taldanda (27 miles) and Machgong (30 miles) canals, irrigating about 50,000 acres; the High Level canal for irrigation and navigation, running from Calcutta to Cuttack *viâ* Midnapore, a length of 52 miles. The other canals are, the Midnapore canal connecting Midnapore with tide water in the Hooghly at Oolabaria, 16 miles below Calcutta, having a navigable length of 53 miles; the Tidal canal, length 28 miles, connecting the rivers Hooghly, Haldi and Russulpur in the Hidgelee portion of the Midnapore District; the Soane canals for the irrigation of South Behar, to be extended eventually to Mirzapore on one side and to Monghyr on the other, with branches and distributaries in the districts of Shahabad, Gya and Patna; the Arrah canal, 65 miles; the Western main canal, 22 miles; the Patna canal, 86½ miles; and the Buxar canal, 45 miles. Jhils or extensive shallow lakes are very numerous, but their limits are generally ill defined. The most extensive and remarkable are the Monda Jhil, the Dulabari Jhil and the Chullam Jhil in the district of Rajshahye, the Aka Jhil in the district of Jessore and the great Jhil in the district of Backergunge.

Climate.

Although these four Provinces, (Bengal Proper, Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa) under the Bengal Government are situated for the most part without the Tropical Zone, their climate is characteristically tropical. In the annual range of their temperature, as well as in point of humidity and rainfall, the eastern and western portions of the whole country which includes them, are strongly contrasted. The mean temperature of the whole year is 82° in Orissa and Behar, and 73° in the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions. In Orissa and the western part of the Gangetic Delta, December is the coldest month of the year, elsewhere the mean temperature of January is somewhat lower. During the rains the temperature of the Hazaribagh plateau falls more rapidly than that of any other part of Bengal. Between May and October the fall at Hazaribagh is rather more than 11°, while at Berhampore in the Delta, and in about the same latitude, it is only 4½°, and at Calcutta a little more than 3°, even at Patna it does not exceed 8°. The high humidity of the atmosphere in Bengal Proper, and more especially in its eastern districts, has become proverbial. The average annual humidity of a large portion of Bengal is however sensibly lower than that of England. The quantity of vapour in the air of Calcutta is on the average of the year about twice as great as in that of London. The absolute humidity of the atmosphere is greatest on the coast of Orissa and the Sundarbans and diminishes inland as the distance from the sea increases. In the cold weather and spring months, this decrease is rapid everywhere except in Eastern Bengal.

* *Note.*—A company for the purpose of constructing, maintaing and working a steam tramway between the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siligori and the Station of Darjeeling has been started with Government aid.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The districts of Eastern Bengal, more especially those of the Chittagong Division, show the heaviest rainfall. In this division the average annual fall almost everywhere amounts to upwards of 100 inches. In the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, on the exposed hill flanks and at their base, even this large amount is greatly surpassed. The rainfall is also higher on the plains of the coast, than on those lying more inland. By far the greater part of the rainfall of the Province falls between the months of June and October, showers also occur in the hot weather months, and in the months of February and March hail storms are not unfrequent. In the eastern districts rain occurs occasionally in the cold weather months, but is less common in the Delta and the country further westward. During February, March, April and May the prevailing wind is from the south. The climate of Orissa is by no means as healthy as the other portions of these provinces. The climate of Behar and of Chota Nagpore is not unlike that of the North-Western Provinces in its eastern districts, while that of the Bengal Delta or Bengal Proper may be summed up as follows for the different months of the year :—"*January*—Air serene and cold. Winds N. and N. W. Fog in early morning and heavy dews at night. Thermometer minimum 58° maximum 76°, mean 67°. *February*—Pleasant and cool till the middle. Wind then changes to S and S. E. Thermometer 65° to 83°, mean 74°. *March*—The hot season begins ; the sun is powerful and the days warm. Strong winds from the south. Storms from the N. W. towards middle and end, accompanied by violent gusts, with clouds of dust, followed by rain. Thermometer 74° to 86°, mean 80°. *April*—South wind moderating the heat till the 20th, when the wind becomes hot sometimes. Thunderstorms and rain. Thermometer 79° to 91°, mean 85°. *May*—Very disagreeable. Air close, still and oppressive. Nights very sultry, wind light and from south, but storms frequent with thunder and rain. Thermometer 81° to 93°, mean 87°. *June to September*—This is the rainy season. In the second week of June the wind veers round to the east and after several days of close muggy weather, the rains commence and continue with little intermission till October. The atmosphere during these months is cooler and the weather is generally pleasant, but the damp is extreme and everything gets mouldy. Thermometer 78° to 90°, mean 84°. *October*—Is a variable month. The rains are breaking up and the winds changing. The days are sultry, but the mornings and evenings are cool, the air becomes clear and night dews recommence. Mean temperature 79°. *November*—delightfully fair and pleasant. Cold sharp winds blow from the North West. The air is dry, pure, clear and calm with no clouds. Mean temperature 74°. *December*—Days clear and fine, but fogs at night and early morning. North and west winds prevail, blowing sharply. Thermometer 58° to 78°, mean 68°.

Staples and Manufactures.

Rice, the principal food grain of the people, is cultivated and consumed over the whole of Eastern, Western, and Central Bengal and Orissa, and these parts are the principal rice producing tracts. The coarse rice is usually consumed locally, while that grown in winter and spring is exported. In Behar and Chota Nagpore also, rice is a main staple of food though alternated with wheat, maize and other cereals. *Dall* (pulses) of various kinds, and fruit and vegetables, of every description, form an invariable part of the food of the people throughout these provinces.

The commercial staples are jute, hemp, oilseeds, ginger, turmeric, cotton, cocoa-nuts, date-sugar, tobacco, sugar-cane, betel-nut, betel-leaf, indigo, tea, silk, opium, lac, lacdye, safflower, saltpetre, cinchona and ipecacuanha. Next to rice, jute forms the staple product of the country. The Districts of Bengal which grow it most largely,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

are Rungpore, Mymensingh, Bogra, Dacca, Pubna, Dinagepore, Hoogly and 24 Pergunnahs, the best quality coming from Rungpore and Mymensingh. Serajganj is one of the principal marts for this staple. The manufacture of date-sugar is very extensively carried on in the deltaic districts of Jessore, Nuddea, Furreedpore and 24-Pergunnahs. Tobacco is largely grown in Rungpore, Tirhoot and Purneah for trade and export. Tea is cultivated to a greater or lesser extent in Dacca, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Chittagong and Chota Nagpore. The following statement gives further particulars in regard to the tea cultivation in Bengal, in 1878.

No.	Districts.	No. of Plantations.	Area.	Yield.	Per Acre.	Average Elevation.
			Acres.	lbs.	lbs.	
1	Darjeeling	144	26,306	7,525,980	391	300 to 6,500 feet
2	Jalpaiguri	29	3,605	199,226	280	400 to 1,000 ,,
3	Chittagong	29	3,352	690,929	318	13 to 200 ,,
4	Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	230	32,000	320	55 to 60 ,,
5	Dacca	6	31	3,517	115	13 to 21 ,,
6	Hazaribagh	4	891	78,412	113	2,325 feet average
7	Lohardugga	21	1,293	88,964	248	800 to 3,200 feet.
	Total ..	235	35,708	8,619,028	....	

Indigo is largely cultivated in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, over the whole of Central Bengal, in Purneah, and westward throughout Behar north of the Ganges, and constitutes the principal industry of these parts. In Behar south of the Ganges, the cultivation is very small, and in the Chittagong, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions it is not grown. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly and is principally carried on in Behar. Silk is a principal industry over a considerable part of the Rajshahye and Burdwan divisions. Cinchona and Ipecacuanha are produced in the Darjeeling district. All over these provinces the manufacture of beads of sorts and wicker and basket work are very generally spread occupations, and the usual local handicrafts are carried on, for the supply of local demands. Weaving and the manufacture of cotton thread are the occupation of a large number of the inhabitants of every district.

The different manufactures which are specially carried on in the several divisions of the Bengal Provinces, and for which each part is most celebrated, are summed up as follows :—

Burdwan Division.—Silk, indigo and metal pots and pans. Lac, rope and yarn factories. Screw-presses for cotton, jute and fibres. Steam, flour, paper and jute mills. Iron foundries.

Presidency Division.—Indigo and date-sugar are the staple manufactures in this division. The others are cotton-cloth, shell-lime and brass utensils. There are also several jute and cotton mills and screw-presses, as well as other factories and foundries.

Rajshahye Division.—Silk and indigo are the principal manufactures, the others are silk cloth, brass utensils, gunny bags, gold and silver filagree work and ivory articles.

Dacca Division.—There is no manufacture on a wholesale scale in this division except tea and indigo ; cocoanut oil and date-sugar are made and exported to Chittagong and Calcutta. The other manufactures are brass and iron utensils, lacdye, soap and paper.

Chittagong Division.—The principal industries are carpentry, ship and boat building, blacksmith's, brazier's, gold and silversmith's work.

Patna Division.—The principal manufactures are indigo, opium, saltpetre, sugar, and sugar-candy. The minor manufactures, are towelling and table-linen, tobacco, paper, blankets and brass utensils.

Bhagalpur Division.—The principal manufactures of this division are indigo and silk.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

cabinet-ware, fire-arms and hardware; baskets, inlaid and fancy work are the other industries.

Orissa Division.—Salt manufacture is the staple of this division. Brass vessels, brass and silver ornaments and coarse cloths are the chief articles made.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Coarse cloth, soapstone vessels, tusser-silk, lac and tea are the chief articles manufactured.

Of the mineral resources of Bengal, coal only has been largely developed. Iron, however, is at least as abundant as coal in many places, and is found in the closest conjunction with coal in large tracts where limestone is also plentiful. The largest and best coal mines of Bengal are at Raneegunge in the Burdwan District, and in the Chota Nagpore Division, where there are great stores of coal for future ages. Coal is also found in the Sonthal Parganas, but of a poorer description. Lead, silver and copper are found in Bhagalpur, and stone quarries are worked in the districts of Monghyr and Gya. Little is known of the mineral resources of Darjeeling. Petroleum and coal are spoken of as existing, copper and limestone are known to exist. Iron ore has been discovered in the Salmyé Hills in Tipperah, and coal in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Throughout the delta and low-lying alluvial tracts comprising the Presidency, Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions, and alluvial country of Orissa, there are neither mines nor minerals. In the hilly tracts of the tributary mehals further inland, there are valuable beds of iron ore, particularly in Taljharee, where iron and coal are found side by side. Rich iron ore is also found and worked extensively by natives in the Orissa States of Dhenkanal and Keonjhar

Form of Administration.

The Lieutenant-Governor is the chief executive authority in these provinces, which for administrative purposes have been divided into nine divisions, embracing 43 districts, each division being under the superintendenee of a Commissioner, and each district under a District Officer, who is the unit of executive administration whether in the Regulation or Non-Regulation districts, and who, in the one case, is styled Magistrate and Collector, and in the other, Deputy Commissioner. The District Officer is the executive chief and administrator of the tract of country committed to his charge, and is supreme in the district, except in so far as regards the proceedings of the Courts of Justice. Each district is again subdivided into *tahsils* or sub-divisions, under subordinate magisterial and revenue authorities, styled Sub-divisional Officers, who are either Assistants or Magistrates in charge. Sub-divisions are again divided into *thanas* or police circles, where there are also Sub-Deputies to strengthen the executive influence of Sub-divisional officers. In revenue matters, the Commissioners of divisions are in their turn subject to the Board of Revenue, in other matters they are directly under the Lieutenant-Governor. The legislative authority in Bengal is the council of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of making laws and regulations. The Lieutenant-Governor is president of this council, and before any law comes into force, it must have received the assent of the Governor General as well as that of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Marine Administration is under a Master Attendant, and the affairs of the Port of Calcutta, are entrusted to Port Commissioners. The Judicial organization of the whole of these Provinces is entrusted to Judges, subordinate to a High Court, whose functions are exclusively judicial.

Calcutta has a special administration of its own, with a separate establishment of Police under control of a Commissioner, also Magistrates of Police for administration of criminal justice. The affairs of the Municipality and Municipal Taxation are managed by a Chairman and Board of Justices, while the Customs and Stamps are under the superintendence of a Board of Revenue.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Census.

The Census of Bengal, which was effected in 1871-72, was the first census of the country that had ever been attempted. The computation gave 60,357,141 as the total number of persons under the Bengal Administration, far exceeding that of any previous estimate, and showing an average density for the whole of the four provinces, of 389 persons to the square mile. In the United Kingdom the density is 262, in Germany 189, in France 180. Separately, the density for Bengal Proper is 481, for Behar 462, for Chota Nagpore 141, and for Orissa 377 per square mile. The total population for the four provinces is classified as follows :—Christians, Europeans 17,387 ; Eurasians 21,410 ; Natives 55,297 ; Hindus 38,843,179; Mahomedans 19,559,017 ; Others 1,860,851. The sexes are pretty equally divided, particularly in Bengal Proper.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

4.

THE ASSAM PROVINCE:

Comprising 11 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Chief Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Assam Province.

1877-78. 11 DISTRICTS.	1 Sylhet.	2 Cachar.	3 Goalpara.	4 Kamrup.	5 Darrang.	6 Nowgong.	7 Sibsagar.	8 Lakhimpur	9 Garo Hills.	10 Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	11 Naga Hills.	Totals.
Lat. N. of District capital	24° 53′	24° 50′	26° 11′	26° 11′	26° 37′	26° 21′	26° 59′	27° 29′	25° 31′	25° 34′	Samaguting. 25° 47′	
Long. E. to nearest minute.	91 55	92 51	90 41	91 47	92 50	92 44	94 41	94 58	90 16	91 56	93 50	
Height in feet	..	87	120	134	303	250	460	405	1,323	4,951	2,477	
Chief Towns.	Sylhet 16,846. Lashkarpur, Chattak, Habiganj, Abidabad, Jaintiahpur, Sunamganj, Latu, Pataria, Baniachang, 22,164. Karimganj.	Silchar 3,729. Hailakandi, Asalu, height 2,683, Jafarband, Koya, Katigora, Lakhipur, Monierkhal.	Goalpara 4,678, Dhubri 4,477, height 158, Gauripur 1,805, Goma, Bijni, Sidli, Karaibari, Fakirgaon, Salmara, Agamani, Lakshmipur.	Gauhati 8,709. Barpeta 13,100, height 100. Diwangiri, Palashari, Hakimnhat, Barapara, Diji, Bogai, Sakmuri, Jaipur, Malapara.	Tezpur 2,567, Mangaldai, height 155, Bishnath, Adabari, Kherkeria, Teleparah, Odalguri, Partabgarh, Singribari, Mohanpur, Nalbari.	Nowgong 2,883. Dabuka, Jagi, Kaliabar, Raha, Kherni.	Sibsagar 5,278. Jorhat 1,283, height 319. Golaghat 1,569. Nigriting, Bircola, Rangpur, Garhgaon.	Dibrugarh 2,774. Sadiya, Jaipur, Matak, Makum. Damdama, Lakhimpur, Dhakwakhana.	Tura, Dalu, Damalgiri, Harigaon, Nibari, Rangrangiri.	Jowai 443. Cherrapoonjee 4,502. Shillong Sanitarium 1,363.	Samaguting 746. Wokha, Dimapur, Molongkong, Kohima 4,325.	
District Statistics.												
Area in Square Miles ..	5,440	5,000	2,556	3,631	3,130	3,416	2,855	12,066	3,180	6,157	5,300	52,731
Number of Villages ..	6,854	524	1,330	1,649	1,849	1,293	1,696	840	624	1,003	278	17,940
Population	1,719,539	240,027	407,714	561,681	236,009	256,390	296,589	121,267	80,000	141,838	68,918	4,129,972
,, Per Square Mile..	316	180	159	155	75	75	104	32	..	23	13	78
Land Revenue* .. Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average Rainfall in Inches..	159	114	93	60	77	95	105	110	112	88	63	98
Classification of Population.												
Christians — Europeans ..	43	236	27	62	56	12	150	138	..	35	..	759
Christians — East Indians ..	8	22	16	22	4	2	6	7	..	8	..	95
Christians — Natives ..	108	151	98	120	196	165	127	171	..	85	..	1,221
Hindus	859,234	128,219	311,419	515,024	221,389	245,615	282,969	115,638	..	365	..	2,679,872
Mahomedans	854,131	74,361	89,916	45,823	13,859	10,066	12,619	3,826	..	62	..	1,104,663
Aborigines	6,015	30,000	6,238	448	108	239	565	1,038	80,000	141,283	68,918	185,934
Others	..	7,038	..	182	397	291	153	449		..		157,428
Total ..	1,719,539	240,027	407,714	561,681	236,009	256,390	296,589	121,267	80,000	141,838	68,918	4,129,972
Capitals of Districts.	Sylhet.	Silchar.	Goalpara.†	Gauhati.	Tezpur.	Nowgong.	Sibsagar.	Dibrugarh.	Tura.	Shillong.	Wokha.	

Notes.—The prevailing languages of the first eight or Valley Districts in Assam are Assamese and Bengali, in the remaining three Hill Districts various dialects are spoken, the principal being Manipuri, Kuki, Khasi, Cachari and Gurkhali; Bengali is chiefly spoken in the three first districts, while Assamese is chiefly spoken in the other five. * The Total Land Revenue of Assam is Rs. 36,31,843. † Dhubri is now the capital of Goalpara District. See Military Stations page 67.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIA

List of the Native Feudatory States and Chiefships, included in the Province of Assam, and Subordinate to that Government.

No.	1877-78. States and Chiefships.	Estimated. Area	Popln.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Of Capital. Latde. N.	Longde. E.	Height.	Under what Officers.
		Sq. Mls.		Rs.				Feet.	
1	Manipur	7,584	126,000	60,000	Maharajah.	24° 48′	94° 0′	2,619	Pol. Agent.
	Khasi Hill States. (*Protected Democracies.*)								
1	Bhawal or Warbah	4,490	369	16,000	Siem.	25 11	91 26	..	The Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
2	Cherra or Sohrah		8,060	8,650	do.	25 17	91 46	..	
3	Saella		5,500	700	Wahadadar.	25 12	91 41	..	
4	Khyrim or Nong-krem		20,500	10,100	Siem.	25 43	91 23?	..	
5	Myliim or Myl-liem		12,266	1,690	do.	....	....	..	
6	Langrin or Lyng-kin		1,870	1,030	do.	....	....	..	
7	Maharam (upper and lower) ..		6,160	1,045	do.	....	....	..	
8	Maoyang or Mao-iong		1,238	500	do.	25 26	91 53	..	
9	Maosynram		947	330	do.	....	....	..	
10	Malaisohmat		299	900	do.	....	....	..	
11	Marriao		2,306	125	do.	25 36	91 34	..	
12	Nobosophoh or Nong-soh-phoh ..		961	130	do.	25 26	91 37	..	
13	Nongkhlao		6,924	2,060	do.	25 41	91 41	..	
14	Nongspung		871	100	do.	25 58	91 50	1,827	
15	Nongstain		7,763	10,400	do.	25 31	91 19	..	
16	Rambrai		1,737	440	do.	25 39	91 21	..	
17	Jirang		581	1,630	Sirdar.	25 55	91 35	2,419	
18	Duara Nongtyrmen		378	1,715	do.	....	....	..	
19	Maolong		1,477	....	do.	25 33	91 41	..	
20	Maodon		253	....	do.	25 13	91 36?	..	
21	Nonglong		....	....	do.	25 21	91 30	..	
22	Kariapara and Charduar ..		....	...	Sath Rajahs.	....	....	..	
	Jaintia Hills.								
	19 Estates	Not Specified.							

Notes on the above states.

There are no Tributary States in direct relation with the Assam administration. Manipur is a dependent state on the Eastern border and under the supervision of a Political Agent acting under the direct orders of the Supreme Government; only in boundary matters has the Chief Commissioner any direct concern in the politics of Manipur. The Military Forces of Manipur are :—Artillery 500, Cavalry 400, Infantry 4,400. See ' Outlying Independent States.'

The Siems and Sirdars of the Khasi Hills hold a sort of semi-independent position. Their appointment is subject to the confirmation of the British Government, which can remove them in case of oppression or misconduct. The Khasi Hill States cover an area of 4,490 square miles. These states keep no Military Forces, nor do they pay any tribute. They are all in subsidiary alliance with the British Government.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Military Stations, Eastern Frontier District.

No.	Stations.	Lat. N. to nearest minute.	Long. E. to nearest minute.	Height.	No.	Stations.	Lat. N. to nearest minute.	Long. E. to nearest minute.	Height.
				feet.					feet.
1	Shillong (Head Quarters) ..	25° 34′	91° 56′	4,951	11	Baxa	26° 45′	89° 37′	2,076
2	Jawai	25 26	92 14	4,432	12	Jalpaiguri	26 32	88 46	..
3	Gauhati	26 11	91 47	134	13	Alinagar	24 31	91 56	..
4	Cachar (Silchar)	24 59	92 51	87	14	Chargola	24 36	91 27	..
5	Nowgong	26 21	92 44	250	15	Noarband	24 36	92 48	..
6	Tezpur	26 37	92 50	303	16	Monier Khal	24 35	92 59	..
7	Golaghat	26 31	94 0	349	17	Manipur	24 48	94 0	2,619
8	Dibrugarh	27 29	94 58	405	18	Samaguting	25 47	93 50	2,477
9	Sadiya	27 50	95 42	470	19	Wokha	26 6	94 18	4,766
10	Pubamukh	27 44	95 23	..	20	Dhubri	26 1	90 ¾	158

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Province of Assam lies on the north-east extremity of the Indian Empire, with Bhutan and Thibet beyond it on the north, and Burmah on the east, and between Latitudes 28° 15′ and 24° 0′ North, and Longitudes 89° 45′ and 97° 5′ East, and has an area of 52,731 square miles. The immediate boundaries of Assam are, on the north, Bhutan and the range of hills inhabited by savage sub-Himalayan tribes. On the north-east are the Mishmi Hills which sweep round the head of the Brahmaputra Valley. On the east, are the mountain ranges of the Burmese frontier, and intervening hills inhabited by unsubdued wild tribes, the Patkoi range and Manipur Native State. On the south, are the Bengal districts of Mymensingh and Tipperah, with Hill Tipperah Native State. On the west, it is bounded by the Bengal districts of Rungpore, and Jalpaiguri, and the Native State of Cooch Behar.

The outer boundary on the north of districts Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang, has been accurately laid down and defined, beyond this the *outer* line of boundary of districts Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Naga Hills and Cachar, touching upon the hills of the adjoining wild tribes, is indefinite; another line of boundary, known as the 'Inner line', has therefore been laid down for these districts, with the object of restricting the dealings of Europeans and other British subjects with the wild frontier tribes, no person being allowed to cross this inner line without a pass.

Topography, &c.

The Province comprises the two valleys of the Brahmaputra (the son of Brahma) and Surma rivers, and the central hill tracts of the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Naga Hills, which separate them.

Assam Proper, or the valley of the Brahmaputra, is a long alluvial plain about 450 miles in length, and of an average width of 50 miles, shut in by mountains on the north, east and south. The river Brahmaputra flows throughout its entire length, and a little above Dhubri bends abruptly to the south, continuing its course to its confluence with the Ganges at Goalundo, the present terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Little

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

is known of the upper course of this river, which has been generally identified with the Sangpo or Narichu Sangpo of Thibet. In Assam the Brahmaputra is navigable by river steamers and large cargo boats as far as Dibrugarh at all seasons of the year, and in the rains by steamers even as far as Sadiya, a hundred miles further up; much beyond this place it is not navigable owing to the rapidity of the current. At Goalpara, the discharge during its lowest ebb, amounts to 146,200 cubic feet per second; during the rains it attains a height of from thirty to forty feet above its common level, the discharge then has been computed at four times the above quantity.

The valley of the Surma or Barak river comprises the two districts of Sylhet and Cachar. On the north this valley is shut in by the Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills, on the east by the Manipur Hills, and on the south by the Lushai and Tipperah Hills. The western and eastern portions of this valley differ considerably in their physical features; the western portion, comprising the district of Sylhet, is for the most part a large alluvial plain averaging some seventy miles in width, and traversed by numerous streams and water courses, which, during the rainy season from June to October, flood the country. In the eastern portion comprising the district of Cachar, the valley narrows. The Surma river, (uniting ultimately with the Megna in Bengal), rising among the mountains to the north of Manipur, flows for about 180 miles through a mountainous country, and becomes navigable only in the plains portion of Cachar.

The Central Hill tracts of the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills, are a continuation of the mountainous chain which sweeps round the head of the Brahmaputra valley. Each range has marked physical features of its own. In the Naga Hills the main ridge, named the Barail, with its ranges and spurs, is remarkably precipitous in character, and towers to a height of 10,000 feet above the sea level. The peculiar features of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills is the abruptness with which they rise on the southern face, almost perpendicularly from the Surma valley, attaining rapidly an altitude of over 6,000 feet, the upper plateaux and main central tracts consisting of a succession of undulating downs covered mostly with short grass. The hill station of Shillong, the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of this tract. The Garo Hills terminate this chain and present very similar characteristics, being steep and precipitous on the southern face and of rather lower general elevation, the highest part being not more than 4,700 feet above sea level, and below which Tura the capital is situated.

Climate and Sanataria.

The climate of Assam is superior to that of Bengal, the day-heat being more moderate, and the nights being always cool and refreshing. The climate of the hill districts in the higher and central plateaux is very salubrious, and the seasons throughout the province are generally favorable for agricultural operations.

At Shillong the average maximum temperature is about 62°, the minimum 59°, the general mean being about 61°. The average mean summer temperature in the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma (or Barak) rivers is 80°, the winter temperature about 57°, the annual mean temperature being about 70°.

The rains are of long continuance, lasting from March to October, and cloudless skies, proverbially characteristic of India, are but little seen in this province. In the Brahmaputra valley, the morning fog, which invariably prevails in the cold season, is a special characteristic; it rises about day-light and often lasts as long as eleven in the forenoon. The annual rainfall at Cherrapoonjee and along the southern face of the Khasi

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and Garo Hills, reaches 600 to 620 inches, incessant rain pouring sometimes for eight and ten days at a stretch.

The prevalent winds throughout the year in both valleys blow from the north-east. At the commencement of the rains a westerly wind occasionally sets in, but rarely lasts for any length of time. In Cachar the north-east wind, which blows up to mid-day, usually changes to a south-west wind in the afternoon. During the months of March, April and May, violent winds from the north-west are of frequent occurrence throughout the Province.

At Cherrapoonjee, in spite of the notorious heavy rainfall, the climate is by no means unhealthy. Earthquakes are very common both in the plains and hill districts, but the shocks are seldom severe. They occur chiefly in November, December and January. Shillong, in the Khasi Hills, is the sanatarium of the Assam Province.

Staples and Manufactures.

Rice is the principal food grain throughout the province. Next to rice the most important crop is the mustard; the other staples grown are pulses of various kinds, indian-corn, linseed, hemp, jute, betel-leaf (pan), betel-nut, sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco. Indigenous arrowroot, and tapioca have also been found in Sylhet. The principal products of the hill districts are, potatoes, oranges, pine-apples, bay-leaves, cinnamon, blackpepper, betel-nut and leaves, honey, wax, cotton-silk, and caoutchouc, the three former articles being largely exported.

The most important commercial staple is Tea which is largely cultivated in all the plain districts with the exception of Goalpara. The total outturn of manufactured tea from lands under tea cultivation at the present time, has been estimated at about 20,000,000 lbs., and the quantity exported is rapidly increasing. The foundation of this industry was laid between 1856 and 1859. Coffee is indigenous and is also cultivated.

Assam is rich in mineral produce. Iron, limestone and coal abound in all the hilly tracts. Petroleum springs have also been discovered, and gold has been found in many of the streams.

The common manufactures of the province are silk-thread, silk fabrics, coarse cloth, brass utensils, ivory ornaments and ordinary agricultural implements. Sylhet is noted for its ivory mats and fans and shell bracelets. There is no lack of materials, but skilled labor and industrial energy are both deficient.

In connection with Assam, the annual fairs, held both on political and commercial grounds, claim some mention here and are briefly described.

1. The Udalguri fair, held in the Mangaldai sub-division of district Darrang, about 10 miles from the foot of the hills.

This fair takes place commonly in February or March of each year, and lasts about two months. The articles brought down from the hills are:—Ponies, sheep, dogs, salt, gold, blankets, yak's tails, musk, chillies, spices, wax, honey, madder, oranges and walnuts.

2. The Kerkaria Fair, held in February and March, and established by the Raja of Kerkaria in Bhutan, at a place on the Sukmi river, just beyond the border of the Darrang district, and about 15 miles north-west of Udalguri.

3. The Daimara Fair, held about the month of February, at a place three miles beyond the British frontier, and distant about 25 miles in a straight line north-east of Udalguri.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

4. The Sadiya Fair, held at Sadiya in January and February of each year. The imports at this fair are :—Rubber, wax, musk, cloths, mats, *dhaos* and ivory. The exports are English and Assamese cloths, salt, brass-ware, bell-metal utensils, silver earrings, beads, brass-wire and opium. Sadiya promises to become ultimately a place of considerable importance, as it must be the starting point of the as yet unknown route between Assam and China.

The neighbouring hill tribes resort in considerable number to these fairs, and a large amount of trade is effected.

At Silchar too a fair is held in the months of December and January, which is largely attended by pony and cattle dealers from Manipur.

Form of Administration.

The administration of the Province is carried on under the Non-Regulation system, and is entrusted to a Chief Commissioner, acting immediately under the orders of the Supreme Government. The constitution of the Chief Commissionership was effected under a proclamation, dated the 7th February 1874, the district of Sylhet being added to the Province from Bengal, by a proclamation dated the 12th September 1874. The Chief Commissioner has ordinarily the powers of a local Government, and exercises complete control over all departments and branches of the administration. The immediate and responsible representative of the authority of Government in each district is the Deputy Commissioner, who is assisted by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, to whom is allotted such parts of his duties as they are empowered to perform. In the Naga Hills district the Chief Executive Officer is called "Political Officer" in charge of the Naga Hills.

Recently a Commissioner has been appointed for the eight valley districts of this province, who is also a sessions Judge, and the channel of communication between the District Officers and the Chief Commissioner, and to whom the Deputy Commissioners of the valley districts are in certain matters subordinate.

Census.

The last Census of 1872 showed a total population of 4,129,972, but it was not fully taken in the Naga Hills and in the outlying parts of Lakhimpur, while no census was even attempted in the Garo Hills, the figures given being merely estimated.

Excluding Sylhet and Cachar, the average number of persons per square mile for the remainder of the entire province is 63. In calculating the Christian population, the Native Christians in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills have not been taken into account.

Considering its small population, Assam presents greater varieties of race than any other province. The sexes are pretty equally divided.

The tribes bordering on the Province are the following :—

On the North.	*On the East.*	*On the South.*
1. The Bhutias.	6. The Mishmis.	9. The Nagas.
2. The Akhas.	7. The Khamtis.	10. The Mikirs.
3. The Daflas.	8. The Singphos.	11. The Kukis.
4. The Miris.		12. The Lushais.
5. The Abars.		*13. The Sylus.
		*14. The Howlongs.
		*15. The Shindoos.

* The three last named tribes are clans of the Kukis or Lushais, they border the Chittagong and Arrakan Hill Tracts.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

5.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES:

Comprising 4 Divisions or Commissionerships embracing 19 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Chief Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Central Provinces.

1877-78. 5 DISTRICTS.	NAGPUR DIVISION.												
	NAGPUR.		BHANDARA.		CHANDA.		WARDHA.		BALAGHAT.			DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Lat. N. of District capital to nearest minute.	21° 9′	Chief Towns with Population.	21° 9′	Chief Towns with Population.	19° 56′	Chief Towns with Population.	20° 45′	Chief Towns with Population.	Burha. 21° 49′	Chief Towns with Population.			
Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	79 9		79 42		79 21		78 39		80 14				
Height in feet..	1,025		858		657		..		..				
District Statistics.													
Area in Square Miles ..	3,786	Nagpur 84,440. Kamptee cantonment 48,830. Ramtek 7,045. Katol 4,116. Umrer 11,394. Kondhali, Khapa 8,007. Narkher 7,159. Kailod, Muhpa 5,572. Kalmeshwar 4,738. Bela 5,012. Tharsa, Sitabaldi, Bhiwapur, Bori, Kuhi, Parsioni, Bhewgarh, Hengna, Patan Saongi, Gumgaon, Bazargaon, Mandhal, Dhapewara, Wakori, Maunda, Takalghat, Sawargaon Mowar, Belona, Saoner 5,000.	3,922	Bhandara 12,733. Mohari 6,183. Tumsar 7,367. Pauni 8,973. Sakoli, Tirora, Arjuni, Ambagarh, Partabgarh, Chandpur, Rampaili, Sahangarhi, Chichgarh, Kamtha, Mandipur, Bamni, Nawagaon, Andhalgaon 3,300.	9,700	Chanda 18,706. Warora, Brahmapuri, Ghot, Mul Arpalli, Armori 5,271. Bhanduk Chimmur, Wairagarh, Gurbori, Katora, Karinja, Rajgarh, Imli, Mendki, Mangror, Ghatkul, Chandankhera, Mohkher 2,200.	2,401	Wardha 2,750. Arvi 7,639. Hinganghat 9,415. Deoli, 5,558. Sindi 4,867. Ashti 4,262. Anji 2,769. Kalijhar, Nachangaon, Pohna, Mandgaon, Pownar, Girur, Andori 1,165. Thalaigaon, Karinja, Malaigaon, Bahadurpur, Wainera 2,470. Alipur 3,300. Birul 2,000. Bismur 1,500.	3,141	Burha 1,200. Hatta 2,684. Lanji 2,075. Dhansua, Kattangi, Kinhi, Lanji, Bhanpur, Bijagarh, Chauria, Baihar, Bhiri, Lalbarra, Jam, Paraswara, Buriagaon, Chargaon, Saletekri, Seoni, Kandri, Kirnapur, Deogaon.	*Note.—The difference in the totals of population for the districts of Balaghat and Seoni since the census, is due to a transfer of territory from Seoni to Balaghat.	22,950	Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Telugu, Gondi.
Number of Villages	2,170		1,772		2,599		1,372		1,028			8,941	
Population	631,109		564,813		534,431		354,720		*302,482			2,387,555	
„ Per Square Mile..	169		144		55		149		96			99	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	43		51		49		37		64			49	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	8,30,416		4,06,024		2,49,318		5,13,789		1,59,462			21,59,009	
Classification of Population.													
Christians — Europeans ..	2,221		17		25		22		..			2,285	
Christians — East Indians ..	834		16		15		32		7			904	
Christians — Natives ..	2,402		34		49		42		4			2,531	
Hindus	548,212		472,151		397,540		303,905		131,176			1,852,984	
Mahomedans	34,917		10,696		8,176		12,428		2,934			69,151	
Parsis, Buddhists and Jains	3,046		520		648		2,381		39			6,634	
Aborigines	39,378		81,349		126,939		35,910		59,217			342,793	
Others	99		30		1,039		..		1,631			2,799	
Total ..	631,109		564,813		534,431		354,720		*195,008			2,280,081	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

5 DISTRICTS.	Jubbulpore.		Saugor.		Damoh.		Seoni.		Mandla.		Division Totals.	Languages.
	23° 10′ 79 59	Chief Towns with Population.	23° 50′ 78 47	Chief Towns with Population.	23° 50′ 79 29	Chief Towns with Population.	22° 6′ 79 35	Chief Towns with Population.	22° 43′ 80 35	Chief Towns with Population.		
Lat. N. } of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.		Jubbulpore, Murwara 2,885. Panagarh 55,188. Bhaironghat, 3,872. Katangi 2,028. Bilhiri 2,698. Bijeeraghogarh 2,000. Patan 2,662. Sleemanabad, Kumbhi, Purwa, Jhalon, Barala, Sonpur, Gosalpur, Bargi, Pirpor, Kundam.		Saugor 45,655. Banda 626. Kurai 4,965. Rehli 4,406. Garhakota 9,085. Deori 3,994. Rahatgarh 3,426. Dhamoni, Nahamau, Shahgarh, Gauribamar, Pipraear, Malthon, Shahpur, Chandpur, Gangai, Khemlasa, Barodia, Dulpatpur, Bhagail.		Damoh 8,189. Hatta 6,251. Hindoria 3,286. Ranch 2,611. Singorgarh, Jabbera, Narsinghgarh, Durjoi, Sanga, Abhana, Patcha, Kumhari, Maraidoh, Sitanagar, Patharia, Asiana, Bansa 1770.		Seoni 9,557. Lakhnadon 1,420. Adegaon, Dhuma, Dongaria, Keolari, Pachar, Gopalganj, Ari, Baraghat, Kanhwara, Keslari, Rahipara, Alonia, Surajpur, Gangpur, Ugni, Patan.		Mandla 4,936. Ramgarh, height 2,570. Bahmani 2,179. Shahpura 1,500. Ghugri, Maharajpur, Chapartola, Naraingani, Dhanwahi, Shahpur, Bargaon, Basunda, Majgaon, Newaia, Indri.		
Height in feet	1,351		1,807		1,358		2,043		1,470			
District Statistics.												
Area in Square Miles ..	3,918		4,005		2,799		3,252		4,719		18,693	
Number of Villages ..	2,527		2,107		1,337		1,434		1,621		9,026	
Population	528,859		527,725		269,642		*299,856		213,018		1,839,100	
,, Per Square Mile..	135		132		96		113		45		104	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	52		48		48		49		48		49	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	5,79,226		4,38,817		2,66,324		1,50,103		97,596		15,32,066	
Classification of Population.												
Christians { Europeans ..	752		848		5		15		21		1,641	
Christians { East Indians ..	187		95		18		1		3		304	
Christians { Natives ..	728		373		6		33		5		1,145	
Hindus	396,558		462,488		225,691		241,013		76,996		1,402,746	
Mahomedans	25,968		23,541		7,672		14,566		2,716		74,463	
Parsis, Buddhists and Jains..	3,493		15,927		5,155		1,035		147		25,757	
Aborigines	100,239		24,453		30,949		150,050		126,735		432,426	
Others	934		..		146		617		6,395		8,092	
Total ..	528,859		527,725		269,642		*407,330		213,018		1,946,574	Urdu, Hindi, Gondi, Marathi.

Note.—The difference in the totals of population for the districts of Balaghat and Seoni since the census, is due to a transfer of territory from Seoni to Balaghat.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78. 5, DISTRICTS.	NERBUDDA DIVISION.										DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
	BETUL.		CHHINDWARA.		HOSHANGABAD.		NARSINGHPUR.		NIMAR.			
Lat. N. of District capital to nearest minute.	21° 51′	Chief Towns with Population.	22° 3′	Chief Towns with Population.	22° 46′	Chief Towns with Population.	22° 57′	Chief Towns with Population.	Khandwa. 21° 50′	Chief Towns with Population.		
Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	77 58		78 59		77 45		79 15		76 23			
Height in feet..	2,189		2,236		1,020		1,305		1,042			
District Statistics.												
Area in Square Miles ..	3,905		3,853		4,376		1,916		3,340		17,390	
Number of Villages ..	1,200		1,810		1,393		1,084		687		6,174	
Population	*274,264		316,095		*463,625		339,395		211,176		1,604,555	
,, Per Square Mile..	69		81		102		177		63		92	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	196,015		2,19,909		4,28,224		421,811		178,845		14,44,804	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	41		42		45		47		32		41	
Classification of Population.												
Christians — Europeans ..	8		26		88		32		222		376	
Christians — East Indians ..	....		17		10		9		68		104	
Christians — Natives ..	11		62		216		33		130		452	
Hindus	168,788		191,669		346,978		283,102		154,889		1,145,426	
Mahomedans	4,555		9,747		20,708		11,958		21,449		68,417	
Parsis, Budhists and Jains..	945		574		1,088		860		551		4,018	
Aborigines	109,748		114,000		84,702		43,332		33,843		385,625	
Others	....		....		44		69		24		137	
Total ..	*284,055	Betul 4,593. Multai 3,371, height 2,526. Badnur 2,645, height 2,173. Amla, Poton, Ganasin, Patakhera, Chicholi 1,800. Teram, Dhar, Shahpur, Semuria, Chachundra, Atner, Rampur, Bordihi, Kherla.	316,095	Chhindwara 8,626. Sausar 4,077. Harai, Lodhikhera 5,219. Amarwara, Pandhuria 5,218. Mohgaon, Sohagpur, height 1,530. Seoni, Umret, Jamai, Mokher, Khamarpani, Bordehi, Pandhurna, Chand, Chaurai, Dingari, Bijogora, Jambai, Belpeth Jhilmili, Bichua, Ghorar, Ramakona, Rajna, Ambera, Moi.	*453,834	Hoshangabad 11,613. Sohagpur 7,552. Harda 9,170, height 975. Seoni 7,579. Babai 4,040. Kalibit, Chipabar, Borda, Pachmarhi, Fatehpur, Handia, 2,000. Sobhapur, Thimurni 4,400.	339,395	Narsinghpur 12,110. Chanwarpatha 1,230. Srinagar 1,500. Gadarwara 6,068. Kaurla 3,167. Singhpur 3,167. Tendukhera 3,034. Kandelli, Bachai, Punasa, Shahpur 2,500. Zainabad, 1,200. Barha 2,800. Paloha, Sainkhera 2,325. Birman, Chichli.	211,176	Khandwa 14,119. Asir 2,632. Mortakka. Burhanpur 29,300. Pandhana 2,548. Chandgarh, Bargaon 1,719. Asirgarh height 2,198. Lehapur. Raver, Bahadurpur 1,500. Beria 1,200. Bhamgarh 2,250. Punasa, Shahpur 2,500. Zainabad 1,200.	1,604,555	Urdu, Hindi, Gondi, Marathi.

* *Note.*—The difference in the totals of population for the districts of Betul and Hoshanghabad since the census, is due to a transfer of territory from Betul to Hoshanghabad.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Central Provinces,—*Continued.*

| 1877-78 | CHHATTISGARH DIVISION. | | |

List of the Native Feudatory States and Zamindari Chiefships included in the Central Provinces, and Subordinate to that Government.

No.	States and Chiefships.	Estimated. Area	Population.	Revenue	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Lat. N. of Capital	Long. E. of Capital	Height.	Under what Officers.
		Sq. Ms.		Rs.					feet.	
1	Bastar, Capital Jagdalpur..	13,062	278,856	92,000	Raja.	3,050	19° 5′	82° 4′	1,831	Dep. Commr. Upper Godavari
2	Kharond or Kalahandi .. Capital Junagar.	3,745	133,483	20,000	do.	3,550	19 52	82 59	..	Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur District.
3	Raigarh Bargarh	1,486	63,300	7,500	do.	400	21 54	83 26	..	
	Borasambar (Zamindari) ..	800	19,200	3,000	do.	..	20 56	83 0	..	
	Phuljhar (do.) ..	1,000	32,720	8,000	do.	..	21 14	82 54	..	
* 4	Sarangarh	540	37,100	8,000	do.	1,350	21 36	83 7	..	
* 5	Patna, Capital Bolangir ..	2,400	98,650	37,000	Maharaja.	600	20 43	83 11		
6	Sonpur	906	130,713	18,000	Raja.	5,000	20 51	83 59	..	
7	Rairakhol	833	12,660	6,000	do.	580	21 13	84 24	..	
8	Bamra, Capital Deoghar ..	1,988	56,600	6,000	do.	350	21 32	84 46	..	
* 9	Sakti	115	8,400	10,000	do.	350	22 1	83 0	..	Dep. Commr. Bilaspur
10	Kawardha	887	75,460	99,560	do.	16,000	22 0	81 17	..	
11	Kondka or Chhuikhadan ..	174	29,600	22,000	Mahant.	11,000	21 31	81 2	..	Dep. Commr. Raipur
12	Kanker	639	43,550	15,000	Raja.	..	20 16	81 32	..	
*13	Khairagarh	940	122,264	117,600	do.	47,000	21 25	81 1	..	
14	Nandgaon	905	148,550	98,750	Mahant.	46,000	21 5	81 5	..	
15	Makrai	215	13,650	20,000	Raja.	..	22 4	77 8	..	Dep. Commr. Hoshangabad
	* Under British management.									
	Total ..	28,835	1,053,836	5,77,410		135,230				

Notes on the above States.

The total area of the 15 Feudatory States of the Central Provinces has been estimated at 28,835 square miles, the population about 1,053,836 souls, and revenue about Rupees 577,410 or £s. 57,741. These chiefs are almost uncontrolled in the administration of their territories; so long as they maintain order, and rule their people without oppressing them, no interference in their affairs is exercised by the British Government. Only in the matter of criminal justice are their powers circumscribed, confirmation by the Chief Commissioner in cases of severe punishment has to be obtained, and no sentence of death can be executed by any chief without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Each state is ruled according to its own laws and customs, and British law is not in force. The statistics for these states though taken from the latest returns available, are sometimes of course only an approximation to the truth, but they serve to shew the relative importance of the states. The Feudatories have no military forces worth naming.

The Zamindars (see next page) are mostly the representatives of families founded by soldiers of fortune, or younger sons of members of the ruling families: they pay a fixed revenue demand to the British Government. Borasambar and Phuljhar formerly belonged to the cluster of states known as the 18 Garjhats, but they are now classed among the ordinary Zamindaris and are attached to the Sambalpur district. Their area, population and revenue are not included in the totals given above.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No.	Zamindaris.	Area.	Population.	Villages.
	District Sambalpur.	Sq. Ms.		
1	Ghes	12	5,350	19
2	Kharsal	12	4,300	18
3	Kolabira or Jaikor	140	17,200	60
4	Korabaga	12	2,336	18
5	Loisingh	15	950	16
6	Laira	26	4,250	25
7	Machida	6	550	5
8	Rajpur	30	2,756	21
9	Rampur	100	5,288	63
10	Chandarpur and Padmapur	115	51,120	239
11	Barpali	25	17,300	70
12	Bhedan or Basaikela	15	7,115	25
13	Besi or Uttal	80	10,696	28
	District Bilaspur.			
1	Bhatgaon	62	7,900	39
2	Bilaigarh	109	7,400	50
3	Chhuri	320	13,280	120
4	Champa	120	18,666	47
5	Katangi	57	9,400	38
6	Kenda	298	5,160	..
7	Korba	823	27,460	232
8	Lapha	272	..	55
9	Madanpur	25	5,700	44
10	Matin	569	2,760	40
11	Pandaria	486	..	292
12	Pendra	585	..	165
13	Uprora	431	2,590	39
	District Raipur.			
1	Barbaspur	..	..	22
2	Bindra Nawagarh	..	..	..
3	Daundi Lohara	..	..	..
4	Deori	..	..	..
5	Gandai	..	..	..
6	Gundardehi	85	..	85
7	Kauria	..	..	52
8	Khariar	..	..	152
9	Khujji	..	..	..
10	Lohara	375	..	27
11	Narra	..	..	132
12	Parpori	..	..	13
13	Phingeswar	..	..	35
14	Silheti	..	..	80
15	Suarmar	..	..	20
16	Thakurtola	..	..	84
17	Wararband	..	..	77
	District Chhindwara.	..	..	..
1	Adegaon			
2	Batkagarh	..	..	89
3	Bhardagarh	..	..	81
4	Chhater	..	..	40
5	Harai	..	..	14
6	Pratapgarh	..	..	91
7	Sonpur	..	..	181
		..	..	49

No.	Zamindaris.	Area.	Population.	Villages.
	District Bhandara.	Sq. Ms.		
1	Amgaon	146	21,543	53
2	Arjuni	..	2,183	10
3	Bijli	140	8,700	48
4	Chichgarh	237	8,370	..
5	Chikli	..	..	2
6	Dalli	53	2,330	17
7	Dangurli	..	..	1
8	Dawa	26	4,100	12
9	Jamri	..	..	4
10	Kamtha	503	..	..
11	Kanhargaon	..	..	1
12	Khairi	..	..	4
13	Karargaon	..	..	1
14	Mahagaon	31	..	14
15	Nansari	..	..	8
16	Palkhera	50	..	12
17	Palasgaon	134	800	14
18	Parasgaon	..	400	2
19	Purara	39	..	6
20	Rajoli	43	..	13
21	Tirkheri Malpuri	15	1,950	7
22	Turmapuri	..	..	7
23	Umri	17	2,282	10
	District Balaghat.			
1	Bargaon and Bamangaon	..	..	5
2	Bhadra	128	16,300	78
3	Chauria	25	..	..
4	Hatta	134	..	75
5	Kinhi	159	..	64
6	Kirnapur	40	21,250	25
7	Salitekri	284	..	71
	District Chanda.			
1	Ahiri	2,550	..	..
2	Ambagarh Chauki	..	..	..
3	Aundhi	..	..	..
4	Chandala	..	..	7
5	Dhanoria	..	..	20
6	Dudhmala	..	..	13
7	Gilgaon	..	..	12
8	Giwarda	..	..	56
9	Jharapapra	..	..	33
10	Khutgaon	..	..	50
11	Koracha	..	..	75
12	Kotgal	..	..	18
13	Muramgaon	..	..	25
14	Palasgarh	..	..	51
15	Panabaras	..	..	300
16	Pavi Mutanda	..	..	35
17	Potegaon	..	..	11
18	Rangi	..	..	17
19	Sirsundi	..	..	15
20	Sonsari	..	..	21
	District Hoshangabad.			
1	Almod	..	..	29
2	Pachmarhi	..	..	24
3	Pagara	..	..	10

Military Stations of the Nagpore Force, Garrisoned by the Madras Army.

No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. to the nearest minute.	Long. E. to the nearest minute.	Height.
					Feet.
1	Kamptee (Hd. Qrs.)	43	21° 13′	79° 14′	1,130
2	Chanda	44	19 57	79 21	657
3	Hoshangabad	45	22 46	77 45	1,009
4	Raipur	49	21 15	81 41	994
5	Seetabuldee	43	21° 9′	79° 8′	1,130
6	Sironcha	43	18 51	80 0	408
7	Pachmarhi, (Sanitm.)	82	22 28	78 28	3,538
8	Sumbulpore	55	21 28	84 1	459

See page 35 for other Military Stations in the Central Provinces.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Central Provinces occupy a vast tract of country in the centre of the Peninsula of India; they lie between the 18th and 25th degrees of North Latitude and 76th and 86th degrees of East Lontitude, and stretch from Bundelkhand in the north, to the Madras Presidency in the south, and from the frontier of Bengal in the east, to independent Malwa and to the Deccan in the west. The extreme breadth from north to south is about 500 miles, and length from east to west about 600 miles. The area of the whole tract so named is 113,043 square miles, of which 84,208 square miles are British territory, and the remainder, 28,835 square miles, the territory of Feudatory Native Chiefs. They are bounded on the north by the independent native state of Rewah and states of Bundelkhand of the Central India Agency; on the west and north-west by the British district of Lalitpur of the North-Western Provinces, by Bhopal and Indore native states of the Central India Agency, the British district of Khandesh in the Bombay Presidency and by Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, the Jeypur native state and the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency; on the east and north east by the tributary states of Orissa and the Garhjat states of Chota Nagpore in the Bengal jurisdiction. The Central Provinces are therefore enclosed on nearly every side by foreign territory, and are thus cut off geographically from other purely British provinces.

Topography, &c.

Geographically the Provinces are divided into two parts by the Satpura range of mountains that runs south of the Nerbudda river from east to west. This range embraces within itself considerable tracts of table land. Commencing at the lofty plateau of Amarkantak, the range extends westwards as far as the western coast. From Amarkantak an outer ridge runs south-west for about 100 miles to a part known as the Salitekri Hills, thus forming as it were the head of the range, which, narrowing as it proceeds westwards, changes from a broad table land to two parallel ridges bounding on either side the valley of the Tapti, ending so far as these provinces are concerned, at the famous hill fortress of Asirgarh. Beyond this point the Rajpipla Hills, which separate the valley of the Nerbudda from that of the Tapti, complete the chain as far as the Western Ghats. The mean elevation of the range is about 2,500 feet, but many of the peaks and some of the plateaux have an elevation of more than 3,500 feet above the sea. The plateaux of Amarkantak and Chauradadar in the Mandla district rise to a height of nearly 3,500 feet; the height of the hill of Khamla in the Betul district is 3,700 feet, and the general height of the Chikalda hills overlooking the Berar plain, is 3,700 feet, while the Pachmarhi hills, east of Betul, rise abruptly from the Nerbudda valley and culminate at Dhupgarh, at an elevation of 4,500 feet. East of Asirgarh there is a break in the range through which the railway from Bombay to Allahabad passes, as well as the road to Central India, and at which the elevation is not more than 1,240 feet above the sea. West of Asirgarh the range is continued to the Western Ghats by a belt of mountainous country 40 to 50 miles in breadth with an average height of about 2,000 feet above the sea, some peaks however rising up to 3,000 and 4,000 feet. The whole length of the Satpura range is scarcely less than 600 miles, while its breadth at the head across Balaghat and Mandla is about 100 miles. On the table lands of this range, east of Asirgarh, lie the districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

North of the Satpura range, offshoots of low hills stretch northwards and approach the Khaimur Hills, which with the Bhanrer Hills (both branches of the Vindhyan range), form the eastern scarp of the plateau on which lie the districts of Damoh and Saugor; these ranges attain a height of 2,500 feet.

Eastwards from Amarkantak to within a few miles of the eastern coast of the Peninsula of India, stretch a succession of ranges of hills, offshoots of the Vindhyan chain, separating the plain of Sambalpur from Chota Nagpore.

To the south the provinces are shut in by the wide mountainous tract of Bastar, stretching from the Bay of Bengal to the Godavari river, and extending from the west of that river up to the rocky ridges and plateau of Khandesh, and enclosing the plain of Berar along its southern border.

The plain country of the province may be said to lie in two great divisions to the north and south of the great central range of mountains. North of the Satpuras we have the rich valley of the Nerbudda, extending from the Jubbulpore to the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts, a distance of nearly 350 miles; the elevation of this valley falls from 1,400 feet at Jubbulpore to 1,120 feet at Hoshangabad. In breadth it is about 30 miles. This great plain is most fertile and is cultivated with wheat, cotton and sugar-cane. South of the Satpuras and the ranges that run eastwards, we have the plain of Sambalpur with all its Native states and Zamindaris extending over an area of some 23,000 square miles, and which may be considered the central basin of the Mahanadi. Separated from Sambalpur by ranges running southward from the great central chain, lies the plain of Chhattisgarh, having a mean elevation of 1,000 feet and an area of about 22,000 square miles, and forming the upper basin of the Mahanadi. Further to the west, and again divided off by hills, is the great plain of Nagpur, extending over some 21,000 square miles. The general surface of this last plain inclines towards the south, from 1,000 feet above the sea at Nagpur, to 750 feet at Chanda, the eastern portion being drained by the Wainganga, the western by the Wardha.

The principal rivers which with their tributaries drain this wide region are: the Nerbudda, which, rising in the high table land of Amarkantak, and pursuing a direct westerly course for 500 miles to the Gulf of Cambay, receives the whole drainage of the northern slopes of the Satpuras; this river is almost everywhere fordable in the hot season; the Mahanadi, rising in the wild mountains of Bastar that close in the Chhattisgarh plain to the south; the Wainganga rising in the Seoni plateau, and draining the southern slopes of the Satpuras west of Mandla, and also the greater part of the Nagpur plain; the length of this river from its source to its junction with the Wardha is about 350 miles; the Wardha rising in the Satpuras between Nagpur and Betul, and separating the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, and Chanda from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. These four great rivers are navigable for long distances during the rains, and they flow in deep beds many feet below the level of the countries which they drain.

Generally, the Central Provinces may be said to be a mountainous country, in which hill and plain, plateau and valley alternate with each other. The slopes on both sides of the great central ranges are covered with dense forest, but in the other parts of the provinces the absence of this forms a characteristic feature of the scenery.

Several lines of railway run through the Central Provinces. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, main line, enters the territory at Burhanpur, in the district of Nimar,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

terminating at Jubbulpore, where it connects with the "Jubbulpore Extension" of the East Indian Railway, which enters the provinces at Undarra station; the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula line, branches off from it at Bhosawal, and after traversing Berar, reaches Nagpur, after throwing off a branch line at Wardha station to Warora, *viâ* Hinganghat, a length of 45 miles, called the "Wardha Valley State Railway." The Holkar State Railway to Mhow and Indore, branches off from Khandwa station of the Great Indian Peninsula line, while a small branch from the Gadarwara station of the same line connects the town of Mopani. The extension from Nagpur to Kaliani, a distance of 125 miles, called the "Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway" is now under construction and progressing rapidly.

Climate and Sanataria.

A hilly country, such as has been described, lying within the tropics and at a considerable distance from the sea, would naturally have a hot and dry climate. The temperature is to some extent, however, modified by the general elevation of the country. The south-west monsoon, which prevails from the end of June to the beginning of September, usually brings with it an abundant rainfall, and the wide tracts of forest that cover a part of the area of the provinces, retard evaporation. But notwithstanding these modifying influences, the marked characteristics of the climate for nine months of the year, are a high temperature and a low degree of humidity. The districts above the Satpuras have a temperature more nearly approaching that of the North-Western Provinces, while the Satpura plateau districts, have, from their superior elevation, a somewhat cooler climate. The hot season begins in April and lasts to the middle of June, the wet season then sets in and continues till the middle of October, while the cold season lasts from the middle of October to March inclusive. During the hot weather the heat at noon averages 100° Far. In the cold season the mean temperature is 40°. The mean annual rainfall of the Central Provinces is 45 inches, of which 41 inches fall during the monsoon or wet season, from June to October. The arrival of the monsoon occurs with great uniformity over the whole country, usually about the middle of June. The north-easterly and easterly winds set in in October and continue steadily in this direction through November and part of December, when they slacken, but continue blowing until the beginning of February: in February and March, the wind is variable but southerly winds are most frequent; the north-west wind continues from April till June, when, the monsoon setting in, the general direction is west and south-west. Pachmarhi, situated in the Hoshangabad district, is the Sanitarium of the Central Provinces.

Staples and Manufactures.

The ordinary natural productions are cotton of the finest quality, rice, wheat, maize, millet, oil seeds, opium, sugar-cane, safflower and indigo. The cotton country of the Central Provinces lies on the left bank of the Wardha river, on which bank the well-known cotton mart of Hinganghat is situated. Lac abounds in the forests, which swarm with wild animals of the kinds found elsewhere in India. The mineral resources include iron ore, coal, marble and building stone, gold and diamonds. The forests contain valuable timber trees and plants yielding drugs, resins, gums, and dyes.

There are no manufactures peculiar to the Central Provinces except perhaps the tissue work of Burhanpur, and the richly embroidered wearing apparel manufactured in parts of Nagpur and Bhandara. The ordinary manufactures are weaving, iron smelting and shaping the same into agricultural implements.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Form of Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces is carried on under the non-regulation system, by a Chief Commissioner in direct subordination to the Government of India, the Government resolution constituting the Chief Commissionership being dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner has ordinarily the powers of a local Government, and exercises complete control over all departments and branches of the administration, the courts, Civil and Criminal, being separately controlled by a Chief Judge under the name of Judicial Commissioner. For administrative purposes the Central Provinces are divided into four divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner, and subordinate to Commissioners are 19 Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district. In every district there are two or more subdivisions, the direct management of each being entrusted to a native Sub-collector called a *Tahsildar.* There are 50 such subdivisions in the 19 districts of the Central Provinces.

Census.

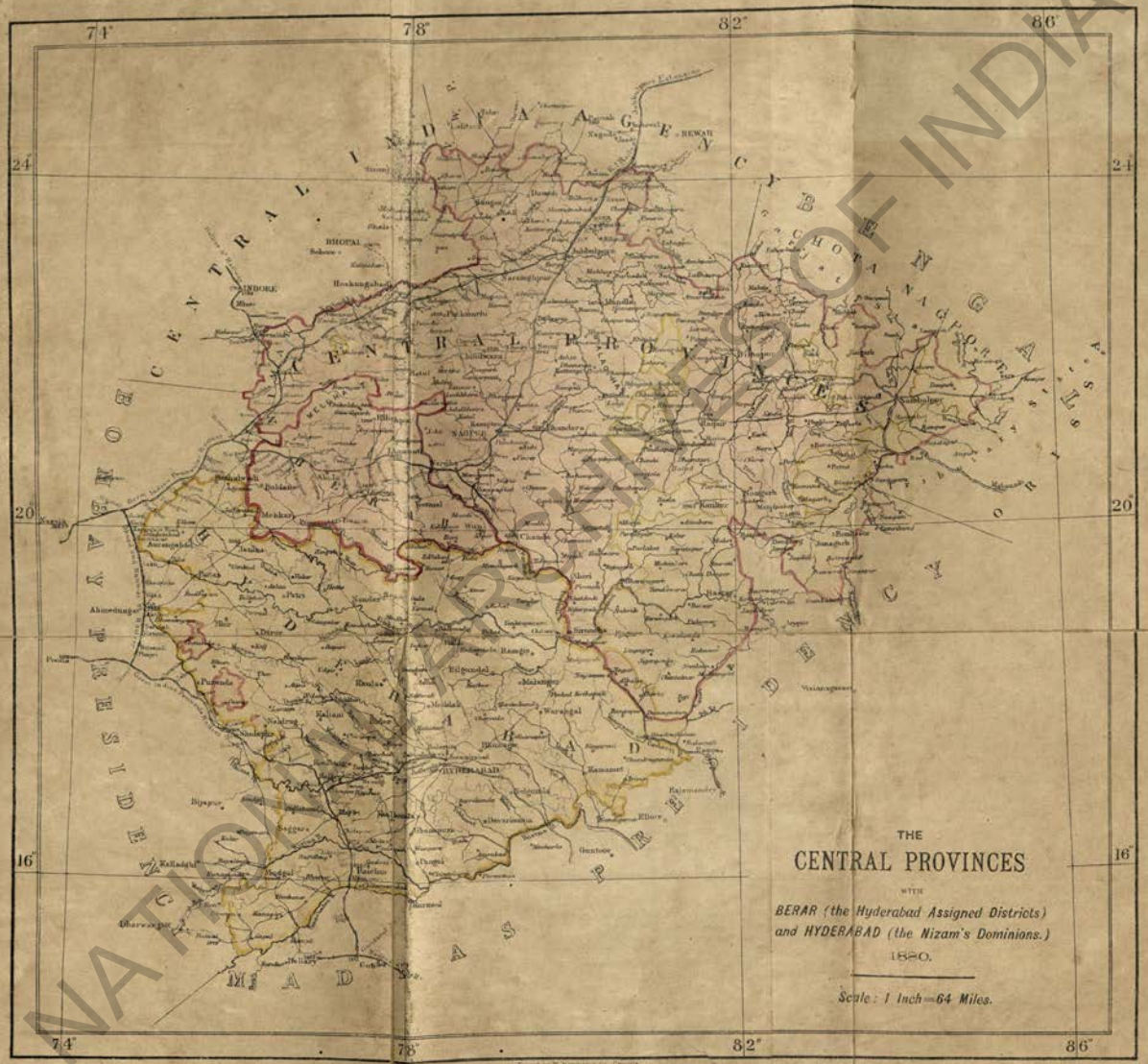
A general census of the population of the Central Provinces was taken on the 25th January 1872. This was the second regular census, the first having been taken in November 1866. The total area being 113,043 square miles, and including the Feudatory States, the population according to the new census, 10,304,070, the number of persons per square mile is 90·5. If, however, the Khalsa or British Territory be separated from the Feudatory states, the figures are :—

	Area.	*Population.*	*Density.*
Khalsa ...	84,208 square miles	9,251,234	109 per square mile.
Feudatory States	28,835 „	„ 1,052,836	36 „ „

The entire population in 1866 was 9,104,511 souls. The recent census gives an increase of 1,198,559, or of 2·04 per cent. in five years. The sexes are nearly equally divided.

The census of 1872 was in every respect more detailed and complete than the enumeration of 1866, and is sufficiently accurate for all statistical purposes. The population of these provinces is classified as follows :—10,487 Christians, 240,965 Mahomedans, 6,518,137 Hindus, 36,651 Parsis, Buddhists and Jains, 2,444,994 Aborigines, and others.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

6.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PROVINCE:

Comprising 3 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 16 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Chief Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78. 6 DISTRICTS. 55 SUB-DIVISIONS.	PEGU DIVISION.												Division Totals.	Languages.
	*Hanthawaddy.		Thonkwa.		Bassein.		†Henzada. Tharrawaddy.		Prome.		Thayetmyo.			
Lat. N. / Long. E. (of District capital to nearest minute.)	Rangoon. 16° 46′ 96 12	Chief Towns with Population.	15° 13′ 95 9	Chief Towns with Popln.	16° 4′ 94 50	Chief Towns with Population.	17° 58′ 95 32	Chief Towns with Population.	18° 47′ 95 3	Chief Towns with Population.	19° 22′ 95 12	Chief Towns with Population.		
Height in feet	41		..		16		..		..		134			
District Statistics.														
Area in Square Miles ..	4,249		5,413		7,047		4,162		2,887		2,396		26,154	
Number of Villages	1,365		787		1,445		2,508		1,674		853		8,632	
Population	* 377,963	Pegu 5,524, Mahoora 1,000, Khanoung to 1,400, Kyangheen 8,477, Bhale 800, Bokhyoop 1,200, Hmawbhee 800, Hpagoo 1,950, Htanmanaing 1,200, Htantabeng 1,000, Kagnyenggoon 1,100, Kamakaroot 1,400, Kamanat 1,150, Kambai 900, Kawa 1,050, Kyaiktaw 2,050, Tawkoo 1,350, Pyawbhway 3,800.	210,975	Yandoon 9,290. Aktyaw 600, Htawkano 600, Kaloungtoung 600, Kywonpyathat, Kywonmangay 600, Pantanaw 5,824. Donabyoo 4,999. Maoobeng 1,178. Pyapoon 2,000, Tanee 1,300, Gnyoungdoon 9,300.	297,557	Bassein 21,816. Yaygyee 3,500. Myoungmya 1,717. Ngapootau 1,000. Shweloung 1,292. Leanyethna 3,664. Kyonpyaw 2,550. Ngathalingkyoung, Yehgyeen 4,826. Kyangyeedoung 1,500. Thaboung 722. Jemmai 1,250, Khatteeya 900, Kwenglya 1,000, Kyoukkhyoung 1,800, Labwotta 1,200, Letshoo 1,200. Maizalee 625. Kyoukhtaran 1,050.	518,739	Henzada 16,276. Zalwon 5,189. Kyankheng 8,769. Htiendaw 2,000, Kengrwa 800, Tharrawaddy, Doora, Myanoung 5,796, Kanoung, 3,315. Menggyee 15,770, Mognyo, Tapwon, Tsanrwe, Anoukbhet, Thambotara. Ahpyouk 2,150, Ainggyee, Bhetrai 700, Enggabho 1,000.	282,178	Prome 26,826. Allodawra, Doungboon, Lounggyee 2,300, Shwe-doung 13,588. Poungday 5,390. Engma, Padoung 2,879. Allanmyo 9,697. Gyobeng, Htoonbhoo, Kankoo, Kengthan, Khyoungtsouk, Koonro, Koungtsee, Kyeeman, Kyeethai 750. Tabengtaga, Thapankhyo 2,150.	148,234	Thayetmyo 10,170. Alaykhyoung, Enggoon, Englay, Guyoungbeng, Katoobyong, Khyenggoon, Meaday 9,697. Mengdoon 1,600. Kama 2,943. Kwonloung, Kyagan, Kyekroon, Kyonkmai, Ky wongale, Lekpandaing, Magyeedaw, Myedai. Rwatoung 3,700.	1,738,768	Burmese, English, Urdu and Bengali.
Per Square Mile..	..		39		41		125		98		62		70	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	13,76,604		4,04,010		4,78,937		5,89,874		2,37,171		1,00,763		31,87,359	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	102		100		98		76		56		50		80	
Classification of Population.														
Christians — Europeans ..	632		10		114		53		61		15		885	
Christians — East Indians ..	3,352		7		123		157		250		36		3,925	
Christians — Natives	1.193		2,941		7,973		4,664		169		..		26,940	
Hindus	10,237		54		1,367		1,484		965		531		14,638	
Mahomedans	11,207		389		2,506		1,327		1,123		874		17,426	
Buddhists and Jains ..	350,456		207,574		274,571		505,320		268,762		132,085		1,738,768	
Aborigines	..		. ..		885		5,710		10,840		14,621		22,056	
Others	886		..		18		24		8		72		1,008	
Total ..	377,963	Rangoon *91,458 included,	210,975		297,557		518,739		282,178		148,234		1,835,646	

Notes.—* Hanthawaddy was formerly called the Rangoon District. The town of Rangoon now forms a separate district.
† Henzada was formerly called the Myanoung District. In April 1878, this district was divided into two, one named Henzada and the other Tharrawaddy. The total area of the two is given, the area of each is unknown at present.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The British Burmah Province,—*Continued.*

1877-78. 6 DISTRICTS. 41 SUB-DIVISIONS.	TENASSERIM DIVISION												DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
	AMHERST.		TAVOY.		MERGUI.		† SHWEGYENG.		TOUNGNGOO.		SALWEEN. (Hill Tracts.)			
Lat. N. / Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	16° 15′ / 97 34	Chief Towns with Population.	14° 7′ / 98 18	Chief Towns with Population.	12° 27′ / 98 35	Chief Towns with Population.	17° 55′ / 96 51	Chief Towns with Population.	18° 55′ / 96 31	Chief Towns with Population.	Papwon. 18° 6′ / 97 28	Chief Towns with Population.		
Height in feet	..		..		96		128		170		..			
District Statistics.														
Area in Square Miles ..	15,203		7,200		7,809		5,564		6,354		4,646		46,776	
Number of Villages ..	744		308		199		564		681		258		2,754	
Population	* 284,831		79,122		52,175		139,432		89,228		26,649		671,437	
,, Per Square Mile..	19		11		7		25		14		6		14	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	4,99,323		98,006		69,340		1,13,117		34,732		9,621		8,24,139	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	203		195		151		155		70		160		156	
Classification of Population.														
Christians — Europeans ..	279		10		14		10		6		3		322	
Christians — East Indians ..	1,055		73		182		50		8		..		1,368	
Christians — Natives ..	2,201		..		..		..		253		35		2,489	
Hindus	16,422		539		253		818		748		18		18,798	
Mahomedans	14,295		10		2,541		89		1,653		6		19,194	
Buddhists and Jains ..	250,537		77,890		49,185		138,465		86,537		26,586		629,200	
Aborigines	34		..		..		..		..		..		34	
Others	8		..		..		..		23		1		32	
Total ..	284,831	* Maulmain 54,333, included, Kharai 1,075. Thatoon 3150. Martaban 1,700. Kawbien 1,400. Karooppee 1,300. Kamawek 1,000 Kamake 800. Kalwee 1,150. Kalawthwot 1,100. Kado 2,230. Kalaito 600. Kagnyaw 1,000. Hpauk 1,580. Hpathien 750. Ahlat 600. Gnyoungbengtshiep 1,800. Yay Moodoon 2,500. Khyoungtshoon 2,000. Kawkariet 2,150. Kawdwot 1,000. Kelatha 850.	79,122	Tavoy 14,795. Kanaingta 700. Kyaeng 700. Pandaw, Kyoukmyoung 550. Piendaw 600. Thayethkyoung 950. Myitta, Zadee.	52,175	Mergui 10,751. Bhootpyeng 500. Legnya, Liepthoung 575. Maleewon 350. Mawtoon 650. Pala 877. Palaw 1,500. Tounggnyo 540. Tenasserim 660. Lawon, Kapa.	139,432	Shwegyeng 7,528. Aleerwa 650. Bhooratshiep 750. Thayetthamien 900. Wengbadaw 1,000. Sittoung 1,100. Kyaikhto 3,011. Bheeleng 2,081. Kyoukgyee 1,525. Gnyounglebeng 1,100. Kawkadwot 1,350. Kawkamay 1,000. Kwengdala 550. Kyaikkatha 600. Moon 670. Noungbo 500. Rengoon 800. Poozoonmyoung, Kengrwa, Taingkaw 1,500.	89,228	Toungngoo 13,277. Myohla, Ootdweng 750. Padoukgoon, Pouktaw. Peetoo Tsaubhwa, Kyoungshitsay, Bhawnee, Dwayawaddy.	26,649	Papwon 653. Kawloodo, Kyoukgnyat, Dhakweng.	671,437	Burmese, English, Taline and Bengali.

Notes.—* The town of Maulmain now forms a separate district altogether independent of Amherst. † The Shwegyeng district was formerly called the Martaban province, and later the Martaban district.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78. 4 DISTRICTS. 18 SUB-DIVISIONS.	ARAKAN DIVISION.								DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
	AKYAB.		NORTHERN ARAKAN.*		KYOUKHPYOO.		SANDOWAY.			
Lat. N. } of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.	20° 9′ 92 57	Chief Towns with Popln.	Arakan 20 36 93 15	Chief Towns with Popln.	19° 26′ 93 35	Chief Towns with Popln.	18° 28′ 94 27	Chief Towns with Popln.		
Height in feet..	20		..		..		..			
District Statistics.										
Area in Square Miles ..	5,337	Naaf, 3,281. Rasedong, Kongdong, Mengbrai, 850 Welatoung 1,700.	*1,213	Arakan, Palukwa 312. Myouktoung 560. Koladyne, Yeoguen, Yeotroop.	4,309	Ramree 3,826. Kyoukphyoo 2,467. An 1,569. Cheduba 1,363. Ayeng 1,587 Myaiboung 1,289. Kookho 600, Tawtoo 600,	3,667	Toungoop 1,551. Sandoway 1,617. Tarabba 700. Khwa 1,029. Kyoukgyee 850. Mawrwa 1,109. Kyeegaurai 850. Ngamoukkhyoung 1,400. Talaingtai 850, Regyaw 850.	14,526	Burmese, English, Urdu, Bengali, Hindi and Arakanese.
Number of Villages ..	1,892		223		988		429		3,532	
Population	287,760	Myohoung	13,161		146,828		56,782		504,531	
Per Square Mile..	54		11		34		15		35	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	6,13,413		3,259		1,42,077		56,847		8,15,596	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	189		..		169		218		..	
Classification of Population.										
Christians { Europeans ..	116		6		4		6		132	
Christians { East Indians ..	160		..		32		12		204	
Christians { Natives ..	30		4		..		2		36	
Hindus	1,545		2		151		66		1,764	
Mahomedans	59,121		1		3,667		2,043		64,832	
Buddhists and Jains.. ..	209,470		1,598		133,224		49,863		394,155	
Aborigines	17,318		11,550		9,750		4,790		43,408	
Others	..		..		..		..		..	
Total ..	287,760	Akyab 19,103. Rathaidoung. Mungdoo, Ooretoung, Sagaen, Sara Koongbong, Ngakhoora 800, Tswonraj 800.	13,161		146,828		56,782		504,531	

*Including the Hill Tracts the area of Northern Arakan is 5,696 square miles, *i.e.*, Plains 1,213 square miles, Hills 4,483 square miles, Total 5,696 square miles.

Military Stations of the British Burmah Division, garrisoned by the Madras Army.

No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. to nearest minute.	Long E. to nearest minute.	Height.	No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. to nearest minute.	Long. E. to nearest minute.	Height.
		In.			feet.			In.			feet.
1	Rangoon (Hd. Qrs.) ..	112	16° 46′	96° 12′	41	5	Shwegyeng	155	17° 55′	96° 56′	128
2	Maulmain .. .	191	16 29	97 40	87	6	Thayetmyo	50	19 22	95 12	134
3	Port-Blair, Andamans..	116	11 41	92 40	61	7	Toungngoo	70	18 57	96 24	170
4	Nancowry Nicobar Islands	101	8 0	93 46	78						

Chiefships included in the British Burmah Province under the Chief Commissioner.

No.	STATE AND CHIEFSHIP.	Area.	Popln.	Rev.	Position.	Caste.	Tribute.	Under whom.
1	Western Karengnee ..	unknown.			Chief	Heathen.	None.	The Commissioner, Tenasserim Division.
2	Eastern Karengnee .. (*Red Karen Country*).				Do.	Do.	Do.	
3	Gaikho Territory ..				Do.	Do.	Do.	

Rangoon. Area, Population, Revenue &c., &c., 1877-78.

Area in Square miles, Town		13	
Population		91,458	
Number per square mile		7,621	
Classification of Population. (Town.)			
Town.	Europeans ..	628	
Men 31,309	East Indians ..	3,342	
Women 21,329	Natives	1,193	
Children } Male 21,750	Hindus	9,786	
under 12 } Female 17,070	Mahomedans ..	9,280	
	Buddhists and Jains ..	66,342	
	Aborigines ..	987	
Revenue. (Town.) { Land .. .. .. Excise, Suburbs included Stamps .. .. .. Registration .. .. Road Cess .. .. Municipal Taxes .. }			7,35,826
Number of Police			246
Cost of Officials and Police			Rs. 83,870

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Province of British Burmah extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, and lies between the parallels of 22° 0′ and 10° 0′ North, and longitudes 92° 10′ and 99° 30′ East, the extreme length of this stretch of country being about 1,000 miles, and the total area 87,456 square miles, of which about 4,000 only are cultivated. It is bounded on the south and west by the Bay of Bengal, and a part of the Chittagong district of Bengal, and on the north and east by the independent kingdoms of Burmah and Siam.

The province is composed of the tracts of Arakan, Tenasserim and Pegu. Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British Government after the first Burmese war of 1825-26, while Pegu was not annexed to the British dominions until after the second Burmese war of 1852.

The portion known as the Kareng Hill Tracts, is a division of the Toungngoo district; it was formed in 1876, and lies to the eastward of the Sittoung river.

Topography, &c.,

The British Burmah Province is geographically divided into four portions, *viz* :— [1] *Arakan*, stretching from the Naaf estuary, (which separates the province from Chittagong), to Cape Negrais; [2] *The Valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers*, separated from Arakan on the west, by the Arakan Yoma range of hills, and from each other by the Pegu Yoma range; [3] *The Valley of the Salween*; and [4] *Tenasserim*, which last is a narrow strip like Arakan reaching down to the Pakchan stream, and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running north and south, nearly parallel to the coast, and about thirty or forty miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity. A large portion of British Burmah consists of mountainous tracts, almost wholly uninhabited, and of impenetrable jungle.

The *Arakan* portion, from the Naaf estuary to cape Negrais, is bounded on the north and east, by the high chain of mountains extending in a southerly direction from the south-eastern extremities of Sylhet and Cachar, and gradually diminishing till it ends fifteen or sixteen miles south-east of the rocky promontory of cape Negrais at Pagoda point. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, none of the passes across it, in that portion of its length, being more than 4,000 feet above the sea, the Ayeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From the Naaf estuary to Kyouk-phyoo harbour, the coast is a labyrinth of creeks and tidal *nullahs*, and from this point to cape Negrais, it is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. This coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba, Shahpuri and Ramree.

Owing to the nearness to the coast of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers, the principal ones are, the *Naaf* estuary about thirty miles in length and three miles broad at its mouth, shallowing considerably towards the head; the *Neroo* river, an arm of the sea extending more than fifty miles inland, and from three to four miles broad at its mouth; the *Koladyne* or *Arakan* river rising in the Lushai Hills, and navigable for forty miles by vessels of three to four hundred tons burden, and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated the town of Akyab, the head quarters of the district of that name and of the Arakan Division. The approach to Akyab is dangerous and difficult, the channel being narrow, and with only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water. The other rivers are the *Talak*, the *Ayeng*, the *Sandoway*, the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Toungngoo and the *Gwa*, the last named being a good haven for steamers or vessels of from nine to ten feet draught. The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand; the islands are of volcanic formation, and though rocky, are fertile.

The Valleys of the Irrawaddy, Sittoung and Salween rivers are British territory only in their lower portions, the two first named unite and form an extensive plain stretching from cape Negrais on the west, to Martaban on the east. The water-shed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range, terminating in low hills at Rangoon. The Poungloung range, rising to a height of 7,000 feet, bounds these valleys on the east. The northern boundary line separating the British possessions from the territory of the King of Burmah, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called the "ever visible peak," and running due east, passes the river Irrawaddy at its 50th mile, and the Pegu Yoma range, forty-three miles further on, thence, after thirty-three miles, it crosses the Sittoung river, finally losing itself in a desert of mountains thirteen or fourteen miles further east. The plains portion of these two valleys is highly cultivated and the richest part of the whole province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range, the main valleys are divided into several smaller ones. A strip of country in the Sittoung valley on the west, about twenty-five or thirty miles broad, is covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwegyeng. The coast line from cape Negrais to the gulf of Martaban is low and flat.

The main rivers in this portion of the Province are the *Irrawaddy*, flowing from the frontier line for 240 miles to the sea, and the *Sittoung*, rising far north of British territory, which it enters just above Toungngoo. As the Irrawaddy nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of its valley into a net-work of tidal creeks; its first branch, being sent off to the westward a little above Henzadah, flows past Bassein and enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths. This branch is navigable by large ships for eighty miles, or as far as to Bassein, a port of some importance. After passing Henzada another branch flows off to the eastward, joining the Hleing river just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by no less than ten mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September, (flooding the surrounding lowlands), when they begin to fall. The Irrawaddy is navigable for river steamers as far as to Bhamo, 600 miles beyond the British frontier. The velocity of its waters, when the river is full, is five miles an hour. The Sittoung is narrow up to Shwegyeng, below this place it widens, at first gradually then very rapidly, and at last flows into the gulf of Martaban. A bore, with a curling crest nine feet high, sweeps up the Sittoung river, its effects being felt at Shwegyeng. The other rivers are the *Hleing*, rising close to Prome, and navigable for vessels of the largest size to some little distance above Rangoon; the *Pegu* and the *Poozoondoung* rivers, rising in the Yoma range, about fifty-eight miles above the town of Pegu; the *Beeling*, rising in the Poungloung hills, and entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung; the *Salween*, at the mouth of which stands the town of Maulmain; the *Attaran* rising in the chain of hills that form the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burmah; and the *Gyne* which is navigable for about one hundred and eighty miles for small boats. The Salween, though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids.

The Yoma ranges are composed mainly of brown or grey-slate clay, alternating with beds of sand-stone, assuming at times a basaltic character.

The southern portion of this Province called *Tenasserim*, which includes the Moscos and the Mergui Archipelago, lies along the coast between 17° and 10° north latitude, and is bounded on the east, from thirty to forty miles inland, by a chain of hills in some

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

places 5,000 feet in height. The breadth of this chain at Martaban has never been ascertained, but near Tavoy it appears to be about forty miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to ten miles near Mergui. The coast line is very irregular and low for some miles inland, beyond which the surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. The chief rivers are the Tavoy and Tenasserim. The Tenasserim, named after the town, rises in about 15° north latitude and flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed; it is navigable for about 100 miles. The mouth of the Tavoy river affords excellent anchorage for ships, and vessels can anchor along the coast at all times during the north-east monsoon. The soil of the northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial. Stratified sand-stone is the prevailing rock interspersed with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite.

The communications throughout the province are mainly by water. A State Railway, 163 miles in length, runs from Rangoon to Prome, called the 'Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley' line, and steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Myanoung, Henzada and Rangoon. There is steam communication from Calcutta *viâ* Chittagong and Akyab to the southern stations of Arakan, and to Rangoon and Maulmain, also south to Tavoy and Mergui. A navigable canal connects the Pegu and Sittoung rivers, and a complete project for the 'Rangoon and Sittoung Valley' State Railway, to attract the whole of the trade with Karengnee and the Shan states, has been submitted for sanction. The whole of the Salween Hill Tracts is a wilderness of mountains, and it is through these hills that Shan Caravans come down annually to Rangoon and Maulmain, and except the routes used by them, there are no roads over which laden animals can pass.

There are four large lakes or more properly lagoons, which deserve mention, *viz.*, the Moo lake in the Henzada district, two and a half miles across; the Lahgyin; the Kandangyee, or "Royal Lake" near Rangoon, and the clear water lake in the Bassein district.

Climate and Sanataria.

The climate of Burmah, though moist and depressing for a part of the year, is cooler than India. In some of the forest tracts, during the monsoons, it is deadly, but on the coast, and on the frontier, it is by no means unhealthy, and is much better adapted to the European constitution than any part of India. The registration returns show, that the deaths of children under five years of age, are in the proportion of 27·85 of the total death-rates, the percentage of children under 12 years of age being 35·8 of the whole population. In its pluvial character this province is most characteristic and remarkable. The rainfall varies considerably, from 218 inches at Sandoway to 50 inches at Thayetmyo, the wet-season lasting from May to October, during which time the rains are almost constant. November, December, January and February are the cold months, while the hot weather lasts from February till the rains commence again. The average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze. The thermometer ranges from 65° in winter to 90° in summer.

There are no sanataria in Burmah; many proposals have been made to found them on the high mountain ranges, but, however pleasant they would be in summer, "they would have to be abandoned in the rains, for not even natives could remain to take care of the buildings; so incredibly rapid and luxurious is the vegetation, that the very next year a forest would have to be cleared away to find the houses again."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Staples and Manufactures.

The industry of British Burmah is almost exclusively devoted to agriculture. About 86 per cent. of the whole area of the province is devoted to rice, and only about 3 per cent. of the acreage to cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, pepper, indigo and other produce, the cold weather crops of India being almost unknown here. The whole province is well adapted for a much more systematic and extensive production of many staples than the Burmese will ever take into consideration. Tobacco growing in northern Arakan is attracting notice. According to native calculations the average production of tobacco in Arakan is 370lbs. an acre, but experience has shown that the yield of properly cultivated ground would be 800lbs. an acre. The tobacco producing soil is so rich that no rotation of crops is necessary, and beyond a little weeding, the plantations require only occasional manual labor. The crop is sown in November and reaped in April. The largest tobacco growing district in Burmah is Thayetmyo. Experiments have also been made in tea and coffee planting, but with little result, for although in many parts of the province the soil and climate are no doubt favorable, the difficulty of procuring the labor that would be required for these commercial staples has hitherto proved insuperable. Tea of very good quality grown in Arakan, is said to be worth about 3*s.* a lb. in the London market. The principal manufacturing industries are rice cleaning, timber sawing, silk and cotton weaving, boat building, and the manufacture of salt and *gnapee*, a preparation of fish. Other manufactures are comparatively insignificant, though in some respects interesting, and in many instances by no means devoid of artistic merit. Cutch, used for dyeing purposes, is almost the only article manufactured for export. At Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein, there are numerous steam rice mills and saw mills for cleaning rice and sawing timber for export.

The metalliferous minerals of the province are confined principally to the Mergui and Tavoy districts of the Tenasserim Division, where lead, iron, copper and antimony are met with, as well as gold dust in the Shwegyeng river. Petroleum is met with to some extent in the Akyab and Kyouk-phyoo districts, and limestone in Kyouk-phyoo, Bassein, Amherst and Thayetmyo districts. Coal of inferior quality is found up the Tenasserim river in Mergui, and in the Thayetmyo district.

No emigration takes place from British Burmah, but there is considerable immigration. Shans from the Burmese and Chinese Shan states, and other laborers from Upper Burmah, come down in large numbers, by whole villages at a time, during the harvest season, after which they return, some few settling permanently. Laborers also come over in considerable numbers from Madras, Chittagong and Akyab to the southern part during the rice shipping season, but few remain after it is over.

Form of Administration.

The three divisions comprising the province of British Burmah, *viz.*, Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim, from the time of their coming under British rule up to January 1862, were governed separately by their respective commissioners, under the control of the Supreme Government in the case of Pegu and Tenasserim, and under that of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the case of Arakan. In January 1862, however, these three divisions were amalgamated and formed into a Chief Commissionership (under Major-General Sir Arthur Phayre) in direct subordination to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner having the powers of a local Government, and exercising, as in the Central Provinces, complete control over all departments and branches of the adminis-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tration, the courts being controlled by a Chief Judge named the Judicial Commissioner, appointed in January 1872.

For administrative purposes this province is divided into three divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner subordinate to the Chief; subordinate to the Commissioners are sixteen Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive and judicial charge of a district, under whom are numerous other officials, both executive and judicial, in charge of the one hundred and fourteen sub-divisions into which the several districts have been divided. There are 18 sub-divisions in the four districts of the Arakan Division, 55 in the six districts of the Pegu Division, and 41 in the six districts of the Tenasserim Division.

Census.

A census was taken of the province of British Burmah on the 15th August 1872, and by it the population was computed to be 2,747,148 souls, or males 1,435,518, females 1,311,630, the former exceeding the latter by 123,888, this disproportion being due to the fact, that most of the Hindoo males are aliens, who are only temporary residents and have not their families with them. According to a census taken for revenue purposes in 1876, the total population of British Burmah was computed to be, 2,942,605 souls. In the Administration Report for 1877-78, the population is given as 3,011,614, as shown in statement given at page 10.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

7.

BERAR, OR THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS:

Comprising 2 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 6 Districts,

WITH

HYDERABAD (THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY) OR THE DECCAN.

Under a Resident, Hyderabad, and Chief Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Berar, or The Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

1877-78. 6 DISTRICTS.	WEST BERAR DIVISION. Basim.		Buldana.		Akola.		Division Totals.	EAST BERAR DIVISION. Amraoti.		Ellichpur.		Wun.		Division Totals.	Languages.
Lat. N. } of District capital to nearest minute.	20° 7′	Chief Towns with Popln.	20° 32′	Chief Towns with Population.	21° 6′	Chief Towns with Population.		20° 56′	Chief Towns with Population.	21° 18	Chief Towns with Population.	20° 3′	Chief Towns with Popln.		
Long. E. } of District capital to nearest minute.	77 11		76 14		77 6			77 49		77 33		79 0			
Height in feet	..		2,186		929			1,202		1,377		863			
District Statistics.															
Area in square miles ..	2 958	Basim 9,296. Mangrul-Pir 5,750, Risod 4,700, Damni, Umarkhed 5,750, Sirpur, 3,500, Giroli, Pusad 3,500, Ansing, Jawalka, Nagardas,	2,804	Buldana, Deulghat, Biswa, Borakhari, Lonar, Deulgaon Raja 10,65. Amrapur, Malkapur 8,820. Mehkar, Sindkhed, Chikhli, Pimpalgaon Raja Futehkhedla, Janephal, Nandura.	2,660	Akola 15,920. Wadegaon 5,920. Barsi Takli 5,816. Jamod, Akot 15,266. Telhara, Balapur 13,786. Shegaon 8,120. Borgaon, Argaum, Jalamb, Bawanbir, Khamgaon 9,234. Jalgaon 9,552. Hiwarkhed 7,246. Pathoor 6,552. Andura. Pinjar 3,000.	8,422	2,759	Amraoti 23,517. Hewarkhed, Nandgaon, Kholapur, Ner, Salod, Badnera 6,876 Karanja 22,807. Kombargaon, Palla, Talagaon Fort, height 1,051. Chandur, Mana, Tensa, Morsi, Kuram, Kurha, Murtazapur 3,900, Anjangaon Bari 3,123, Bhatkoli 2,150, Kolapur 6,170.	2,623	Ellichpur City 30,298. Cantonment 12,319. Bairagarh, Dargapur, Ranigohan, Surji, Gawilgarh, Amner, Anjangaon, 9,418. Chikalda, Sanatarium, Latitude 21° 24′, Longitude 77° 22′, Height 3,777 feet, Rainfall 55 to 60 inches. Badnera, Sirasgam, Bisurli, Dewa, Kamod, Barur 7,100.	3,907	Wun 4,233. Yeotmal 2,636. Height of Fort 1,584. Chikni, Chicholi, Ner, Darwha, Ram Amraoti, Nandura, Ralegaon, Kota, Babulgaon Kalam, Bham, Pandarkaura, Digras.	9,289	Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, and Telugu.
Number of villages	950		1,010		1,190		3,150	1,374		1,460		1,565		4,399	
Population	276,573		366,309		480,657		1,123,539	501,331		279,022		323,762		1,104,115	
,, Per Square Mile ..	94		130		180		133	182		106		83		129	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	5,41,025		7,99,251		17,70,211		31,10,487	15,41,580		9,04,456		4,71,906		29,17,942	
Average Rainfall in Inches..	31		28		25		25	32		27		30		30	
Classification of Population.															
Christians { Europeans ..	..		35		49		84	139		149		13		301	
Christians { East Indians ..	5		15		52		72	44		79		20		143	
Christians { Natives ..	..		37		170		207	28		..		6		34	
Hindus..	247,940		282,101		430,422		960,463	452,970		214,037		255,772		922,779	
Mahomedans	14,423		25,499		39,831		79,753	35,439		27,918		25,173		88,530	
Parsis, Buddhists and Jains.	411		436		1,598		2,445	3,360		21		784		4,165	
Aborigines	13,794		58,186		8,535		80,515	9,351		36,818		41,994		88,163	
Total ..	276,573		366,309		480,657		1,123,539	501,331		279,022		323,762		1,104,115	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Berar, Eastern and Western, known as the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, forms the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad native state. This tract was assigned to the British Government, under the treaties of 1853 and 1861, in pledge for debts incurred by a former Nizam, during the early struggles for the sovereignty of the Deccan on the dissolution of the Mogal empire, and for the maintenance of the military force termed the Hyderabad or the Nizam's Contingent, raised in lieu of the troops which the Nizam had been previously bound to furnish on demand in time of war. This assigned portion is situated between longitudes 76° 0′ and 79° 15′ East, and latitudes 19° 30′ and 21° 45′ North, and is about 150 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and about 144 miles in breadth from north to south, with an area of 17,711 square miles, and a population of 2,227,654 souls, giving an average of 126 persons per square mile for the whole tract. Berar is bounded on the north and east by the districts of Nimar, Betul, Nagpur and Wardha of the Central Provinces, and on the south and west by the remainder of the Nizam's Dominions known as Hyderabad, and the district of Khandesh of the Bombay Presidency. Although entirely under British administration, the nominal sovereignty of the country is still retained by the Nizam.

The Ajanta range of hills intersects the whole province from west to east, and its steep ridge divides the interior geography of Berar into two systems. Setting aside the *Melghat* or *Gangra* mountain tract, of the Gawilgurh hills, as abnormal, we have two distinct sections of Berar, the *Payanghat* or lowland country, with an average height of 1,000 feet, bounded on the north by the Gawilgurh hills, and on the south by the outer scarps of the Ajanta range; and the *Balaghat*, or upland country above the Ajanta ridge, sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead up to it. The mass of the Gawilgurh hills or Melghat mountain tract, which may be said to wall in Berar on the north, attains elevations varying from 2,000 to upwards of 4,000 feet, the highest summit, Bairat, being 4,200 feet. It forms the outermost southern barrier of the Satpura range, and rises abruptly from the plain of Berar or the Payanghat. On these hills the plateau of Chikalda, the sanitarium of Berar, is situated. It is distant 20 miles from Ellichpur.

The principal rivers of Berar are the *Tapti* for a short section of its course, the *Wardha* skirting its eastern boundary, the *Penganga* skirting very nearly the whole of its southern boundary, and the *Purna*. There is but one lake in the whole province, the remarkable salt water lake of Lonar, situated on the most southerly plateau of the Buldana district. This lake presents the appearance of an enormous crater of an extinct volcano, and deserves mention as being one of the most prominent, curious and interesting physical features of Berar.

The population of this province is dense, its rainfall regular and copious, and its area almost entirely cultivated, the whole of the plain surface being covered over at harvest time by a sheet of crops. It possesses one of the richest and most extensive cotton fields in India, and several cotton marts of the very first calibre, and in respect to natural and material advantages it surpasses any tract in the Central Provinces. A group of beds of thick coal of fair quality has lately been found in the Wun district, and iron ore is very plentiful throughout large tracts on the eastern side, especially in the hills about Karinja, and among the low ranges close to Amraoti on the north-east.

The Resident at the court of Hyderabad stands in the position of Chief Commissioner of Berar, and is the head of the local administration, directly subordinate to the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Government of India. For administrative purposes, Berar is divided into two divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner. Subordinate to Commissioners are six Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district, under whom are fifteen Assistant Commissioners, and eight Extra Assistant Commissioners, in executive charge of the twenty-two Sub-Divisions of the six districts, the average area of each Sub-Division being about 810 square miles.

The last census of Berar was taken in November 1867; the proportion of males to females is equal, and Mahomedans constitute only seven per cent. of the whole population, which is classified as follows:—Christians 841; Hindus 1,883,242; Mahomedans 168,283; Parsis, Buddhists and Jains 6,604; Aborigines 168,684. Total for the whole Province 2,227,654.

Hyderabad (The Nizam's Territory) or The Deccan.

The Nizam's Dominions, called also Hyderabad Native State, from the name of its capital, is the same as the Subhat of the Deccan of Mogal times, and forms by far the largest and most important of the protected native states of India. This territory occupies the central portion of the table land of the Deccan, a term which in its limited sense implies the tract of country in Southern India, situated between the Nerbudda and Kistna rivers, and supported by the Eastern and Western Ghats. Hyderabad is situated between latitudes 15° 10′ and 21° 45′ North, and longitudes 74° 40′ and 81° 32′ East. It is about 475 miles in length from south-west to north-east and about the same distance in breadth. The area is estimated at nearly 98,000 square miles, with a population of about 11 millions, giving an average of 112 souls to the square mile. The territory is bounded on the north and east by Berar and the Central Provinces, on the south by the territory subject to the Presidency of Madras, and on the west by the territory subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and is traversed and skirted by the river Godavari with its tributaries the Purna and Manjira; by the Pranhita with its tributaries the Wardha and Penganga; and by the Kistna with its tributaries the Bhima and Tungabhadra, all flowing from the Western Ghats eastwards into the Bay of Bengal. The whole territory is an elevated table land, in some parts rising to upwards of 2,500 feet above sea level, and is to a large extent covered with low brushwood and uncultivated, but where irrigated and cultivated the soil is fertile and produces large crops of cotton, wheat, the pulses, rice, and oil seeds, and date and palm trees are common everywhere.

The capital of the state stands on the southern or right bank of the river Musi, which flows between it and the Residency, and is fordable except when swollen by the rains. It is about a mile distant from the Residency, and five miles by the road from the cantonment of Secundrabad. The population of the city and suburbs has been estimated at about 400,000.

The revenue of this state is about £ 4,000,000 per annum, and the Nizam's forces number 720 guns and about 30,000 men, of whom upwards of 6,000 are Arabs, and there are altogether about 10,000 foreign mercenaries besides in his territory. The only feudatory of the Nizam is the Raja of Gudwal, who is not interfered with so long as he pays Rs. 1,15,000 a year into the Nizam's treasury.

The climate of Hyderabad is on the whole pleasant and healthy during a greater part of the year, the temperature is moderate, and is described as a delightful medium between the extremes of heat and cold experienced in the northern parts of India. In the cold season the thermometer stands at 74° rising to 91° in the hot months, of which April and May are the most trying. The average rainfall is very small, not exceeding 32 inches for the whole country.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Railway from Madras to Bombay runs through a portion of this state, a branch called the Nizam's State Railway, 121 miles in length, striking off from Wadi station, to Hyderabad the capital, while the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Nagpur, traverses the whole length of Berar, from west to east.

The Government of the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's Dominions, is modelled after that of Madras. Each district or *Sircar* has its first, second, and third *Talukdar*, corresponding to Collector, Sub-Collector and Assistant Collector. Three districts united, form a division under a *Suddar Talukdar* or Head Collector. The rural chiefs who are distributed throughout the interior of the country under the names of *Deshmukhs*, *Despandias*, *Zamindars* and *Mannewars*, are associated in divers forms and degrees with the Revenue and Police administrations of their native districts.

Sircars or Districts in Hyderabad Native State, (Nizam's Dominions).

No.	Name and Capital.	Latitude N. to nearest minute.	Longitude E. to nearest minute.	No.	Name and Capital.	Latitude N. to nearest minute.	Longitude E. to nearest minute.
1	Amrabad ...	16° 23′	78° 53′	20	Maikar ...	20 10	76 40
2	Baithalwadi ...	20 34	75 41	21	Meddak ...	17 41	78 18
3	Beda ...	17 57	77 39	22	Mudgal ...	16 1	76 30
4	Bhir ...	19 0	75 49	23	Malkhaid ...	17 11	77 12
5	Bhonaghir ...	17 30	78 56	24	Mallangur ...	18 18	79 23
6	Daolatabad ...	19 57	75 15	25	Nander ...	19 9	77 23
7	Darur ...	18 50	76 10	29	Nelgonda ...	17 3	79 20
8	Daverkonda ...	16 42	78 58	27	Naldrug ...	17 49	76 20
9	Elgundel ...	18 26	79 5	28	Pangul ...	16 15	78 9
10	Ghunapura ...	16 34	78 5	29	Patri ...	19 16	76 30
11	Godavari ...	.....	.....	30	Purainda ...	18 16	75 30
12	Golkondah ...	17 23	78 27	31	Paiton ...	19 29	75 26
13	Jalnah ...	19 51	75 56	32	Raichor ...	16 12	77 24
14	Koilkonda ...	16 45	77 50	33	Ramgir ...	18 38	79 39
15	Kulbarga ...	17 19	76 54	34	Shahabad ...	17 10	78 11
16	Kaulas ...	18 20	77 44	35	Suggur ...	16 37	76 51
17	Kaliani ...	17 52	76 59	36	Warangal ...	17 58	79 40
18	Kammammet ...	17 15	80 11	37	Yedageri ...	16 46	77 11
19	Mahor ...	19 50	76 0				

Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, and Subsidiary Force, under the orders of the Resident, Hyderabad, (Nizam's Dominions) and Chief Commissioner, Berar.

No.	Stations.	Rainfall	Lat. N. to nearest minute.	Long. E. to nearest minute.	Height.	No.	Stations.	Rainfall	Lat. N. to nearest minute.	Long. E. to nearest minute.	Height.
					feet.						feet.
1	Aurangabad, (Hd. Qrs.) ..	..	19° 53′	75° 21′	1,885	6	Lingsugur	..	16° 7′	76° 34′	..
2	Bolarum	..	17 32	78 34	..	7	Jalna	..	19 51	75 56	1,652
3	Ellichpur	27	21 18	77 33	1,377	8	Akola	25	21 6	77 6	929
4	Hingoli	..	19 43	77 11	1,495	9	Amraoti	32	20 56	77 49	1,202
5	Mominabad	..	18 44	76 23	..	10	Hyderabad Residency.	..	17 23	78 31	1,977
	Secunderabad, (*Hd. Qrs. Subsidiary Force,*) Population 52,458.							..	17 27	78 33	1,791

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

8.

THE RAJPUTANA AGENCY,

FOR THE

NATIVE STATES IN RAJPUTANA,

Under a Governor-General's Agent,

WITH THE

BRITISH DISTRICT OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78. British District	Area and Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.	Lat. N. (to the nearest minute.)	Lon. E. (to the nearest minute.)	Height.	Languages.
AJMERE-MERWARA.	*Area.* Sq. Ms.	Ajmere	31,583	26° 27′	74° 42′	Feet 1,632	Marwari, Urdu and Hindi.
Classification of Population.	Ajmere 2,070	Nusseerabad (Cantonment) ..	17,726	26 18	74 46	1,461	
Hindus .. 348,248=87·8	Merwara 641	Kekri	4,885	26 1	75 20	..	
Mahomedans 47,310=11·9	2,711	Pisangan	4,352	26 24	74 25	1,291	
Christians .. 715= 0·2		Nyanagar or Beawar ..	12,300	26 6	74 21	1,495	
Others .. 58= 0·1	*Population.*	Pohkar	3,385	26 29	74 36	2,389	
	Ajmere 309,914	Masuda	3,844	26 5	74 32	1,450	
Per square mile .. 146·2	Merwara 86,417	Bhinae	4,052	26 3	74 50	..	
Land Revenue, Rs. 3,89,699	396,331	Sawar	2,911	25 49	75 21	1,122	
No. of Villages .. 698		Deoli (Cantonment)	..	25 46	75 25	1,122	
Average Rainfall in Inches. 25		Taragarh Fort	..	26 27	74 40	2,855	
		Todgarh	..	25 43	74 2	2,850	
		Dawer	..	25 26	73 51	..	

The district of Ajmere-Merwara lies in the centre of Rajputana, surrounded on all sides by the territories of native chiefs, and consists geographically of two distinct tracts, which were up till recently two separate districts. The *Ajmere* portion lies between 25° 41′ and 26° 41′ North Latitude, and 74° 17′ and 75° 27′ East Longitude. The tract called *Merwara*, from the peculiar race of Mers who inhabit it, is a narrow strip of hill country about 100 miles in length and 5 to 20 miles broad, lying between 25° 23′ and 26° 11′ North Latitude, and 73° 47′ and 74° 30′ East Longitude. The population in the open country of Ajmere is mainly agricultural, the prevailing classes being Jats, Rajputs and Gujars, numbering 30,486, 14,558 and 29,345 respectively.

The plateau on which stands the town of Ajmere, one of the most picturesque in India, is perhaps the highest elevation of the plains of Hindustan, and the fort of Taragarh, which overlooks the town, is more than 1,300 feet above the plateau. The town lies surrounded by low hills on the edge of a great artificial lake, and contains the tomb of a renowned Mussalman saint. The controlling authority in the united districts is vested in a Commissioner assisted by two Assistant Commissioners, the Commissioner being also Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajputana.

Military Stations of the Rajputana Force, under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana.

No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. (to the nearest minute.)	Lon. E. (to the nearest minute.)	Height.	No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. (to the nearest minute.)	Lon. E. (to the nearest minute.)	Height.
		In.			Feet.			In.			Feet.
1	Mount Abu (Hd. Qrs.)	68	24° 36′	72° 45′	3,930	5	Ajmere	25	26° 27′	74° 42′	1,632
2	Deoli	39	25 46	75 25	1,122	6	Ulwur	..	27 34	76 38	918
3	Erinpura	12	25 9	73 6	869	7	Sambhar	..	26 55	75 14	..
4	Kherwara	..	24 4	73 40	1,200	8	Beawar	..	26 6	74 21	1,495

Military Stations of the Mhow Division, garrisoned by the Bombay Army.

1	Mhow (Head Quarters)	..	22° 34′	75° 48′	1,919	6	Mehidpur	..	23° 29′	75° 42′	1,600
2	Nusseerabad	..	26 18	74 48	1,461	7	Malhargarh	..	24 17	75 2	1,580
3	Taragarh	..	26 27	74 40	2,855	8	Indore	..	22 41	75 55	1,785
4	Neemuch	..	24 28	74 54	1,616	9	Agar	..	23 44	76 4	1,675
5	Asirgarh	..	21 28	76 20	2,198						

Military Stations of the Central India Force, under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

1	Indore (Head Quarters)	..	22° 41′	75° 55′	1,785	4	Sirdarpore	..	22° 37′	75° 4′	..
2	Goona	..	24 39	77 22	1,617	5	Sehore	..	23 12	77 7	..
3	Agar	..	23 44	76 4	1,675						

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

List of the Native States and Chiefships embraced in the eight Political Agencies known as the Rajputana Agency, under control of the Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajputana.

No.	Political Agencies and States.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Popln.	Estimated Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Forces. Cavalry.	Forces. Infantry.	Position of State Capital. Lat. N.	Position of State Capital. Long. E.	Position of State Capital. Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
	Meywar Agency.	Sq. M.		Rs.		Rs.						Ft.	
1	Oodeypore or Meywar .. Average Rainfall 23" Popln. of Capl. 100,000.	13,674	1,161,400	64,00,000	Maharana	2,00,000	263	6,240	13,900	24° 35′	73° 43′	1,950	Oodeypore.
2	Banswara	1,322	150,000	2,96,000	Maharawal	27,380	3	60	500	23 30	74 24	..	
3	Dongarpur	952	100,000	1,83,350	do.	27,380	4	400	1,000	23 50	73 50	..	
4	Partabgarh	1,215	150,000	2,60,000	do.	72,700	12	275	950	24 2	74 49	1,600	

Other Parganas under control of this Agency.

Nimbahera of Tonk, and Jawad-Nimach of Gwalior.

Minor Chiefs of Oodeypore.

Salumbar	Korabar	Madria (Rev. 3,500)	Kotra	Oghna
Mugra Kherwara	Para (Rev. 7,000)	Channi (Rev. 1,600)	Gagunda	Jura
Juwas (Rev. 16,000)	Jharol	Thanna (Rev. 1,300)	Panarwa	Chamund

These Chiefs bear the general title of Rao, they are mostly known as the Bhumia Bhil Thakurs.

Thakurates of Banswara.

Kusalgarh	Molan	Garhi	Khandu	Kusalpura	Takarra	Talwara	Tambesra
Arthuna	Metwala	Ganora	Surpur	Bankora	Mandwa	Aorwara	

Thakurates of Dongarpur.

Bankora	Pit	Madon	Bachiwara	Nandli	Kua	Salaj
Chitri	Thakurda	Bumasa	Todawal	Sabli	Ramgarh	Mada

	Jeypore Agency.													Jeypore.
1	Jeypore .. .. .. Average Rainfall 25" Popln. of capital 137,887	14,882	1,900,000	47,31,650	Maharaja	4,00,000	298	3,530	14,600	26° 55′	75° 52′	1,582		
2	Kishengarh	817	105,000	13,00,000	do.	..	36	550	3,500	26 33	74 57	1,532		
3	Lawa	..	..	4,500	Thakur	..	..	..	..	26 23	75 43	1,099		

Minor Chiefs of Jeypore.

Khetri, Raja. Revenue 450,000 Rs.	Patan, Raja. Revenue 70,000 Rs.	Mandawar, Raja. Revenue. 50,000 Rs.
Sikar, ,, ,, 400,000 ,,	Baswa, ,, ,, 70,000 ,,	Surajgarh, ,, ,, 50,000 ,,
Uniara, ,, ,, 175,000 ,,	Nawalgarh, ,, ,, 50,000 ,,	Seven Kotris, Thakurs.

	Shujangarh Agency.													Shujangarh.
1	Bickaneer .. .. .. Average Rainfall North 8" South 20"	22,340	350,000	10,58,000	Maharaja	..	95	750	1 300	28° 1′	73° 22′	792		

	Marwar Agency.													Mount Abu.
1	Jodhpore or Marwar .. with Godwar and Mallani	37,000	2,000,000	25,00,000	Maharaja	98,000	270	3,545	5,000	26° 18′	73° 4′	1,274		
2	Jeysulmere .. .. Average Rainfall 5"	16,447	75,000	1,00,000	Maharwal	..	12	500	400	26 55	70 57	959		

Thakurates of Jodhpore with Mallani.

Ahor	Bagri	Chanand	Harsuala	Khimvasar	Nimbaj	Ras	Barmer
Alaniawas	Balunda	Chandawal	Jaula	Kuchaman	Pokharan	Dodiana	Sindari
Asop	Bhakri	Ghanera	Khejurla	Maroth	Raepur	Lohiana	Nagar
Awa	Badsa	Gura	Kherwa	Mithri	Rohat	Jasol	Rayan

Thakurates of Jeysulmere.

Bikampur (Rao). Baru. Gyam. Jingiwali. Sirda. Barsalpur (Rao). Dangri. Girajsin. Rindur. Bap.

	Eastern States Agency													Agra.
1	Bhurtpore .. .. Average Rainfall 32"	1,824	743,710	32,20,000	Maharaja	..	38	3,000	8,500	27° 13′	77° 32′	725		
2	Dholpore*	1,174	228,000	10,27,000	Rana	..	32	600	2,650	26 42	77 53	570		
3	Kerowlie	1,260	140,000	4,50,000	Maharaja	..	40	400	3,200	26 30	77 4	1,100		

* Under British management.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No.	Political Agencies and States.	Estimated. Area.	Popln.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	of State Capital. Lat. N.	Long. E.	Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
	Haraoti and Tonk Agency.	Sq.Ms		Rs.		Rs.						Ft.	
1	Boondee	1,917	224,000	8,00,000	Maharao Raja.	1,20,000	88	700	1,373	25° 27′	75° 41′	1,426	
2	Kotah *	4,484	527,000	28,00,000	Rana.	1,84,720	109	700	4,600	25 10	75 52	920	
3	Jhallawar .. .. Capital Jhalra Patan. Average Rainfall 40″.	2,146	226,000	17,74,000	Maharaj Rana.	80,000	95	425	4,400	24 32	76 13	1,242	Deoli.
4	Tonk	1,800	320,000	10,80,000	Nawab.	..	53	1,130	1,730	26 11	75 50	1,462	
5	Shahpura	400	36,000	2,28,000	Raja.	15,844	12	250	250	25 38	74 58	..	
	*Under British management												
	Ulwur Agency.												
1	Ulwur	3,380	778,600	23,50,000	Maharao Raja.	..	300	2,000	5,500	27° 34′	76° 38′	1,960	Ulwur.
	Minor Chief of Ulwur. Nimrana (Thakur).												
	Sirohee Agency.												
1	Sirohee	2,057	153,000	1,24,000	Rao.	7,500	..	375	350	24° 53′	72° 54′	..	Mt. Abu.

Other Parganas under control of this Agency

Phulia Pargana, (British).—Aligarh, Chapra, and Rampura of Tonk.—Kachaula of Meywar or Oodeypore, and the Mina Kherar of Shapura.

Other Chief Towns of Rajputana.

Banswara.
Kalinjra

Bickaneer.
Anupgarh
Bidesar
Bhatner
Bahadran
Choru
Nohar
Rajgarh
Reni
Ratangarh
Sujangarh

Boondee.
Indargarh
Dublana
Nainwah

Dongarpur.
Galliakot
Sagwara

Jeypore.
Amber
Bissao
Chatsu
Dausa
Fatehpur
Jhunjhnu
Khandela
Kot Putli
Lachmangarh
Ramgarh
Rupgarh
Sambhar
Samod
Sanganer
Hindon
Singhana

Kotah.
Barod
Nahargarh
Rajgarh
Sangod
Sultanpur

Jodhpore.
Didwana
Mirta
Mundor
Nadol
Pali
Pipar
Phallodi

Tonk.
Nimbahera
Rampura
Nagar

Ulwur.
Lachmangarh
Macheri
Rajgarh
Ramgarh
Tijara

Partabgarh.
Deolia

Oodeypore.
Amli
Banera
Bednor
Bhindah
Chitor
Dabla
Deogarh
Gusar
Gangapura
Jahazpur
Nathdwara
Raipur
Rajgarh
Rajnagar
Rashmu
Rohera
Sanganer
Sawa

Dholpore.
Bari
Mainesa
Nagar
Rajakhera

Jhalra Patan.
Asnawar
Awar
Bukari
Burod
Chechat
Dag
Gangrar
Kailwara
Kherabad
Kotra Bhatta
Jawar
Delanpur
Gagraun
Ratadei
Shahabad
Pachpahar
Suket
Richhwa
Sarera

Kerowlie.
Mandrel
Machilpur

Notes on the above States.

Of the above twenty Native States of the Rajputana Agency, all except Shahpura and Lawa, belong to the first rank in the empire, being under treaty with the Imperial Government. Fifteen of them are still ruled by the chiefs of Rajput clans or families. Bhurtpore and Dholpur belong to Jat families, and Tonk to a Mahomedan dynasty. Shahpura, which has no treaty with the empire, differs from the others both as to its origin as well as to the nature of its political connections. The ancestor of this state received a grant of lands belonging to Meywar. Those lands one of the succeeding Shahpura chiefs united with a grant of 84 villages made to him by the emperor Shah Jehan, in the imperial district of Ajmere; the whole tract now constitutes the Shahpura state, whose chief thus holds grants both from Oodeypore and the Empire. The small chief-ship of Khetri is held on a double tenure of the same kind as that of Shahpura. On the eastern border of Rajputana beyond the states of Boondee and Kotah, are seven estates called the seven Kotris, held by seven Rajput families paying tribute to Jeypore through Kotah, which state is generally responsible for them to the Imperial Government. The minor chiefships of each state pay tribute to the state's chief, and are subject to his general authority. On the western border of Rajputana is a peculiar tract called *Mallani*, within the territory of the Jodhpore chief, which has always claimed a sort of independence, and in which there are no very great land-holders, the whole country being parcelled out among family groups. The *Shaikhawati* tract in the northern districts of the Jeypore state, is in a similar condition of debateable submission to the Jeypore chief. The political condition of the Hill Tracts belonging to Meywar is rather complicated. These tracts are inhabited by Bhil tribes, some of whom are directly under the State's Government, others are under the immediate jurisdiction of the great Rajput nobles whose lands they inhabit, while a third section is under its own chiefs, who, though paying tribute to Oodeypore, are yet very independent within their own domains. These Bhil tracts stretch from Sirohee to Dungarpur.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

Rajputana, so denominated from its prevailing population, the Rajputs, is a great territorial circle including the British district of Ajmere-Merwara and nineteen states, each having its own autonomy and separate chief. This territory lies between the parallels of 23° and 30° North Latitude, and 69° 30′ and 78° 15′ East Longitude. The total area is approximately estimated at 129,091, square miles. On the west Rajputana is bounded by the province of Sind in the Bombay Presidency, and on the north-west by the native state of Bahawalpur under the Punjab Government; thence all its northern and eastern frontier marches with the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces; on the south-east it is bounded by the territories of Sindhia, Holkar and other native states of the Central India Agency; and on the south-west its frontier marches with the Gujarat native states of the Bombay Presidency. Within this area, the states of Jeysulmere, Jodhpore or Marwar and Bickaneer lie in the west and north; Ulwur and the Shekhawati tract of Jeypore in the north-east; Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Dholpur, Kerowlee, Boondee, Kotah and Jhallawar are the eastern and south-eastern states; Sirohee lies in the south-west, while Partabgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, and Oodeypore or Meywar lie in the south. In the centre lie the British district of Ajmere-Merwara, the states of Kishengarh and Shahpura and parts of Tonk.

Topography.

Rajputana is divided into two main divisions by the Aravalli range of hills which runs through it in a direction nearly north-east and south-west, about three-fifths of the territory lying north-west of this line, and two-fifths on the south-east. In order to make a general description of this great region intelligible, these divisions will be dealt with separately.

The *North-West Division* comprises the whole vast tract stretching from Sind on the west, and along the southern Punjab frontier, to near Delhi on the north-east. The character of this tract which radiates with a constant though very slight slope towards the Rann of Cutch and the Indus, is throughout uniformly sandy, unproductive and ill watered, though improving gradually from a mere desert in the west and north-west, to comparatively habitable and fertile lands towards the north-east and north. Immediately beyond the mountain's skirt, the soil alters from hard rock to sand mixed with very little loam, and the country, as far as the beginning of the desert proper, or up to the Loni river, consists of a succession of gentle swells clothed with rather thick, low jungle, fairly peopled and to some extent cultivated. Beyond the Loni river, and from the edges of the Rann of Cutch, stretches north-eastward through the states of Mallani, Jeysulmere, Jodhpore, and Bickaneer, the Great Desert of northern India known as the *Tharr*, a vast sandy plain, traversed in the interior by long waves of sand hills. The character of this desert region is the same everywhere, consisting of long straight ridges of sand hills running in parallel lines, separated by short and fairly regular intervals, and varying from 50 to 100 feet in height, sparsely clothed with stunted shrubs and tufts of coarse grass, with wells few and deep, rendering agriculture difficult, and towns and villages at long distances apart. In the north-eastern angle of Rajputana, the country is not so near a wilderness as in the extreme north and west, yet a great extent is comparatively waterless and waste. Some few parts, however, have a better soil, and in these the principal towns are well-built and fairly prosperous. The sub-montane region, lying immediately under

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the northern slopes of the Aravallis, varying in height from 600 to 2,000 feet, and absorbing the drainage up to the Loni river, is well cultivated, especially along the banks of the Loni, and has many substantial villages. The general level of the country in the north-west division is much lower than the country on the south-eastern side of the Aravallis.

The *second great Division* of Rajputana, *south-east* of the Aravallis, contains the higher and more fertile country. In contrast to the sandy plains, which are the uniform feature more or less modified of the north-west, this south-eastern division has a more diversified character and kindlier soil. It contains extensive hill ranges, and long stretches of rocky woodland, traversed by considerable rivers with wide vales, fertile table-lands and great breadths of excellent soil. The Meywar country occupies all the eastern flank of the range, at a level eight or nine hundred feet higher than the plains of the west, and whereas the western slopes of the Aravallis, towards the Jodhpore country, is abrupt on the eastern, on the Meywar, Kishengarh and Jeypore side, the land falls very gradually as it recedes from the long parallel ridges, spreading out into the open champaign country of the centre of Meywar, though on the south-west corner of this tract the outskirts of the main range become entangled in a confused net-work of outlying hills and valleys, covered with forest, and known as the *Meywar Hill Tracts*. From November to June this portion is easily traversed, but during and after the rainy season, many swamps form, and the river beds are often an impassable flood. All the south-east of Rajputana is watered by the drainage of the Vindhyas. In the extreme south-east corner, there is a long narrow strip of country called the *Chaumela*, and on the eastern side a remarkable plateau called the *Patar*, upon which lies almost all the territory of Kotah, with parts of Boondee to the north of Kotah, and of Jhallawar to the south of it. From the south this table-land is ascended by three distinct steppes or elevations out of the Malwa plain, and the line of hills which marks its eastern edge runs round by Chittore to Mandalgarh. The north-western face of this plateau is very distinctly marked by the line of the Boondee hills, which run like a wall from Mandalgarh north-west to Indargarh. Eastwards this plateau falls towards the Gwalior country, so gradually that the general aspect would not suggest a raised plateau, though the three low steppes leading up to it from the south and west, are very distinctly marked. The surface of this plateau is more or less stony with wide uplands, broad dips or levels, containing deep black culturable soil between the hills, the summits of which are rugged, irregular, barren or covered with vegetation. Between the Chambal and Parbati rivers there is a considerable tract of rich, black soil. Beyond the *Patar* to the north-east of the junction of the Banas and Chambal rivers, there is a very rugged region, consisting of several ranges of no great height, running parallel with the river's course, and separating the Chambal basin from the uplands. Further northward the country smooths down and opens out towards the Bhurtpore territory. In the north-east corner of the Oodeypore state, about the town of Jihazpur, and within the Boondee territory adjoining, is a rugged bit of country called the *Mina Kherar*. Further southward again in the south-east corner of the same state, is another stretch of hill country and jungle enclosed by the towns of Oodeypore, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and Neemuch, called the *Chappan*, one of the most difficult and troublesome in Central India. The *Bhakar* is another tract of very rugged hill country lying over against Abu, to the east of the Sirohi state, inhabited by Grassias, a half-blood tribe between Bhils and Rajputs.

Of the mountains and hill ranges, the Aravallis are by far the most important, they mark off the whole of Rajputana into two natural divisions, separating the desert plains of the north-west from the more fertile and kindlier region of the south-east. From the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

north-east, the first appearance of this range on a large scale is near the town of Khetri, where it attains an altitude of 2,600 feet, increasing to 3,450 feet at Ragonathgarh, its highest elevation in this direction, Harasnath in the Sikar district being 2,998 feet. At Ajmere the range begins to widen out considerably, the highest points ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the plain, the most conspicuous peak being that on which stands the fort of Taragarh, overlooking Ajmere, 2,855 feet above sea level. From Ajmere to Beawar the range is less imposing. From near Beawar south-west, for about 100 miles in the Merwara strip of hill country in the range, the peaks rise to about 2,850 feet, the average level of the valleys being about 1,800 feet. Beyond Merwara the hills widen, with peaks rising to about 4,000 feet above sea level, the culminating point rising above the village of Jargo, to the height of 4,330 feet. There is great difficulty of communication across this section of the Aravallis between Meywar and Marwar, and the only pass really practicable for wheels and general traffic is that of Dasuri. Further south, the hills decrease in height, and spread out until the chain loses its distinctive formation amid wide tracts of hilly wastes, extending southward over the whole western half of Meywar. Mount Abu belongs by position to the Aravalli range; it is a cluster of hills of which the highest peak rises to 5,653 feet. The other hill ranges of Rajputana are comparatively insignificant, they run through Bhurtpore, Boondee and Kerowlie; their greatest height nowhere exceeds 1,400 feet. The Makandarra range runs across the south-west districts of the Kotah state, from the Chambal to beyond Jhalrapatan.

Of rivers, the Chambal is by far the largest in Rajputana, flowing through the province for about one-third of its course, and forming its boundary for another third. It rises in the summits of the Vindhyas, upwards of 2,000 feet above the sea, and is about 650 miles in length. Next in importance to the Chambal is the Banas, which rises in the south-west of Meywar, collecting in its course all the drainage of that tract, and joining the Chambal a little beyond the north-east extremity of the Boondee state, after a course of about 300 miles. In the north-west division, the only river of any consequence is the Loni, rising in the Pohkhar valley near Ajmere, and after a course of 200 miles flowing into the Rann of Cutch; its waters are brackish, hence its name, meaning the salt river. North-west of the Loni, and throughout all the north-east, Rajputana is entirely destitute of streams worth mention. The minor rivers are the *Sabarmati*, the *Mahi*, the *Som*, the *Bamni*, the *Parbati*, the *Beraich*, the *Kotesar* and the *Dhund*. The Banas abounds in dangerous quicksands.

There are no natural fresh water lakes in Rajputana; the only considerable basin is the well-known salt lake at Sambhar. There are, however, large artificial lakes within Meywar, built with the object of storing water, *viz.*, the Debar, Kankraoli, Udisagar and Pichola lakes.

The following lines of Railway run through the Province, *viz.*, the 'Rajputana State Railway' from Palanpur to Ajmere, Jeypore and Agra, a branch line to Delhi diverging from Bandikui station. This line is open for traffic from Agra to Ajmere, as also is the branch to Delhi; from Ajmere to Palanpur it is under construction. The 'Ajmere and Neemuch State Railway,' also under construction; the 'Holkar State Railway,' from Khandwa station on the Great Indian Peninsular line to Neemuch, with a branch to Ujjain, open for traffic; and the 'Sindhia State Railway' from Agra to Gwalior *viâ* Dholpur, open for traffic up to the last named place.

Climate.

The climate of Rajputana as a whole may be reckoned as one of the healthiest in India, at least for its natives. The moderate rainfall, the free play of the winds over its

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

surface, the sparse population, the absence of great cities and the plentiful supply of salt, may be some of the reasons why the inhabitants live long and thrive well. In the summer the sun's heat is much the same all over the province, and except in the high hills is great everywhere, in the north-west very great. Hot winds and dust storms are known more or less throughout. In the winter the climate of the north is much colder than in the lower districts, with hard frost and ice on the Bickaneer border, and from the great dryness of the atmosphere, the change of temperature between day and night is sudden, excessive and very trying sometimes. The rainfall is very unequally distributed throughout Rajputana. In the north-western part, *i.e.*, in Jeysulmere, Bickaneer and the greater part of Jodhpore, the fall scarcely averages more than five inches. Dew is here for the great part of the year the substitute for rain. In the south-west the fall is much more copious, and in the south-east it is most abundant. In the south-west highlands of the Aravallis it sometimes passes 100 inches. In Meywar the country is never subjected to the extreme droughts of the north-west and west. In the central district of Ajmere and towards Jeypore, the periodical supply of rain is very variable; in fact to sum up, from the north-west to the south-east (excluding the Aravallis) there is a very gradually increasing rainfall from five to about forty-five inches. Mount Abu is the sanatarium of Rajputana.

Staples and Manufactures.

The mass of the people is occupied in agriculture. In the large towns banking and commerce flourish to a degree beyond what would have been expected from so backward a country. In the north the staple products for export are, salt, grain, wool and some cotton. In the south the great articles of export are, opium and cotton. In other parts of Rajputana various kinds of cereals, pulses and fibres are grown for native consumption. Melons grow in profusion in the sandy tracts and supply food to the inhabitants for a considerable portion of the year. The main wealth of the desert lands of Marwar and Bickaneer, however, consists of the vast herds of camels, horned cattle and sheep, which roam over the sandy wastes, and thrive admirably in this dry climate on the nutritious grass of the country. From these pasture lands vast numbers of sheep are driven annually to Bombay, and camels and horned cattle are bred in such numbers, that they supply the neighbouring provinces. The Bickaneer camel is considered the largest, swiftest and handsomest in India. There are no manufactures on any great scale. Woollen and leather goods are manufactured in the northern states, and steel weapons of a superior quality at Sirohee. Salt is extensively manufactured in Jodhpore and Jeypore from the great salt lakes of Sambhar, Didwana, Pokharan and Phalodi in Jodhpore, and Kachor-Rewassa in Shekhawati, and at the salt works of Pachbadra in Jodhpore.

Of metallic ores and minerals, cobalt, iron, lead, copper and alum abound in several parts of the Aravalli range, and in the minor ridges of Ulwur, Shekhawati, Meywar, Kotah and Jhallawar. Building and ornamental stone, limestone and slate are found in the Boondee and Ulwur hills, in the Aravalli range about Ajmere, and in Jeysulmere; the limestone of the Makrana quarries in Jodhpore, and of Jeysulmere being noted, as well as the slabstones from the quarries at Sillora in Kishengarh territory, used for purposes for which wood is employed elsewhere in India.

Census.

Except in the British district of Ajmere-Merwara, correct statistics of the population are not available for the states of Rajputana. Approximate calculations of the number of people in each state have been made, mainly upon the basis of counting the villages and obtaining a fair average of the number of people inhabiting an ordinary village, the figures thus resulting are given opposite each state.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

9.

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY;

FOR THE

NATIVE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Under a Governor-General's Agent.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

List of the Native States and Chiefships embraced in the eight Political Agencies known as the "Central India Agency" under control of the Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent for the States of Central India.

No.	Political Agencies and States.	Estimated. Area.	Popln.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Lat. N. Of Capital.	Long. E. Of Capital.	Height.	Head Quarters of Agency.
	Gwalior Agency.	Sq. Ms		Rs.		Rs.						feet.	
1	Gwalior (Sindhia) .. Population 50,000	33,119	2,500,000	120,50,000	Maharaja	35,000	48	6,000	5,000	26° 12′	78° 12′	1089	Gwalior and Goona.
	Minor Chiefs of Gwalior.												
	o Amjhera ..	584	57,232	2,00,000	Raja	..	..	..	..	22 32	75 10	..	
	1. Bajrangarh ..	..	..	..	Thakur	..	..	..	..	24 34	77 18	..	
	2. Baroda or Sheopur ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	25 40	76 44	..	
	3. Barra	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Araun	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	24 23	77 28	..	
	5. Gharra	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	24 24	77 37	..	
	6. Bhadaura ..	..	..	7,000	do.	..	..	..	..	24 48	77 26	..	
	7. Dharnaoda ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	24 36	77 8	..	
	8. Khalthaun ..	..	..	4,000	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	9. Narwar ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	25 39	77 56	..	
	10. Paron	..	..	1,000	do.	..	..	..	..	24 59	76 58	..	
	11. Miana	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	24 51	77 31	..	
	12. Ragogarh ..	..	..	48,000	do.	..	..	..	..	24 27	77 14	..	
	13. Sirsi	..	..	4,000	do.	..	..	..	..	25 2	77 18	..	
	14. Umri	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	24 45	77 21	..	
	Uuder Goona Sub-Agency.												
	Other Parganas under control of Gwalior Agency.												
	CHHABRA, Pargana of Tonk State, and SHAHABAD, Pargana of Jhallawar State.												
	Bhopal Agency.												
	Bhopal	8,200	769,000	13,76,250	Begam	..	57	694	2,200	23 16	77 36	1652	Bhopal.
2	Rajgarh	642	75,740	3,50,000	Nawab	..	12	240	360	24 0	76 47	..	
3	Narsinghgarh ..	720	87,900	4,00,000	do.	..	9	98	326	23 44	77 8	..	
4	Khilchipur	204	35,900	1,75,000	do.	..	..	60	300	24 2	76 37	..	
5	Karwai	162	16,800	1,00,000	do.	..	..	40	150	24 7	78 5	1387	
6	Maksudangarh or Naiakila	81	9,700	31,000	do.	..	..	..	..	24 4	77 18	..	
7	Muhammadgarh ..	80	2,940	7,000	do.	..	..	..	..	23 39	78 13	..	
8	Pathari	22	4,330	12,000	do.	..	..	..	..	23 56	78 15	..	
9	Basoda	68	5,440	10,000	do.	..	3	12	60	23 37	78 14	..	
10	Larawad	30	2,900	7,000	Raja	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Guaranteed Thakurates.												
	1. Agra Barkhera ..	..	4,220	7,000	Thakur								
	2. Dagria	..	436	..	do.								
	3. Darya Kheri ..	6	616	5,000	do.								
	4. Dhabla Dhir ..	10	855	5,000	do.								
	5. Dhabla Ghosi ..	..	..	500	do.								
	6. Duleta	..	..	..	do.								
	7. Hirapur	..	644	6,500	do.								
	8. Jabria Bhil ..	..	909	..	do.								
	9. Jhalera	..	..	..	do.								
	10. Kamalpur ..	..	716	..	do.								
	11. Kakar Kheri ..	..	..	..	do.								
	12. Khajuri	1½	467	..	do.								
	13. Kharsia	10	853	..	do.								
	14. Piplia Nagar ..	..	700	..	do.								
	15. Ramgarh	..	320	..	do.								
	16. Sutalia	..	4,456	..	do.								
	17. Tappa	..	1,269	..	do.								

Other Parganas under control of Bhopal Agency.

Of Gwalior (Sindhia.)	*Of Indore (Holkar.)*
1. Bhilsa-Cachora.	1. Zirapur
2. Ganj Basoda.	2. Machalpur.
3. Malhargarh.	3. Kantaphor,
4. Shujawalpur.	4. Gagron,
5. Sonkach.	5. Nimawar,
6. Sundarsi (Share.)	6. Sundarsi (Share,)

Of Tonk. 1. Sironj. *Of Dewas.* 1. Sarangpur.

Muhammadgarh was originally part of Karwai.

Basoda and Maksudangarh are feudatories of Sindhia, but under the Political Agent for Bhopal.

Larawad will lapse to Dhar and Dewas on the death of the present chief; the estate is now under British management.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No.	Political Agencies and States.	Estimated. Area.	Popln.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Lat. N of Capital.	Long. E of Capital.	Height.	Head Quarter of Agency.
	Bundelkhand Agency.	SqMs.		Rs.		Rs.						feet.	
1	Orchha or Tehri	2,160	195,000	9,00,000	Maharaja	..	90	200	4,400	25°21′	78°41′	..	Agra.
2	Datia	850	180,000	5,00,000	do.	..	97	700	3,000	25 40	78 30	..	
3	Samthar (Umrah) ..	175	30,000	4,00,000	Raja	..	35	300	2,000	25 50	78 57	..	
4	Panna	2,555	183,000	5,00,000	Maharaja	9,955	19	250	2,440	24 44	80 14	1147	
5	Charkhari	275	121,000	5,00,000	do.	8,583	31	220	2,090	25 24	79 48	..	
6	Ajaigarh	802	53,000	2,25,000	do.	7,013	16	150	100	24 53	80 13	1474	
7	Bijawar	920	102,000	2,25,000	Raja	..	4	100	800	24 38	79 32	..	
8	Chhatarpur	1,240	170,000	2,50,000	do.	..	32	62	1,178	24 55	79 38	..	
9	Baoni	129	20,000	1,00,000	Nawab	..	3	40	375	26 2	79 5	..	
10	Alipura	85	15,000	30,200	Jaghirdar	..	2	..	180	25 10	79 23	..	
11	Behri	30	6,000	21,000	do.	..	..	25	125	25 55	79 56	..	
12	Bhaisaunda†	12	6,000	11,000	do.	..	..	..	80	25 17	80 50	..	
13	Bihat	15	5,000	13,000	do.	1,400	..	..	125	25 25	79 24	..	
14	Bijna*	27	3,000	8,000	do.	..	2	15	125	25 27	79 5	..	
15	Bironda or Pathar Kachhar	230	24,000	48,000	do.	..	3	20	170	25 3	80 36	..	
16	Chobe (Kalinjar) ..	90	14,000	..	do.	..	..	..	..	25 7	80 49	..	
17	Dhurwahi*	18	4,000	12,000	do.	..	..	8	230	25 28	79 7	..	
18	Garrauli	25	5,000	15,000	do.	..	..	..	75	25 5	79 24	..	
19	Gaurihar	72	7,000	51,000	do.	3	35		240	25 16	80 10	..	
20	Jaso or Jasu	180	24,000	30,000	do.	2	50		..	24 30	80 32	..	
21	Jigni	17	3,000	14,000	do.	..	..	..	57	25 45	79 27	..	
22	Khania Dhana ..	84	8,000	20,000	do.	..	..	..	160	25 2	78 10	..	
23	Lughasi	47	5,000	10,000	do.	..	5	..	135	25 5	79 37	..	
24	Naigawan Ribai ..	8	5,360	10,370	do.	..	..	..	50	25 10	80 54	..	
25	Pahra†	10	4,000	13,000	do.	..	..	4	80	25 23	80 18	..	
26	Pahari Banka* ..	4	2,000	5,000	do.	..	..	..	50	25 14	80 50	..	
27	Paldeo†	28	8,000	20,000	do.	..	..	..	250	25 6	80 51	..	
28	Pathar Kachhar see Bironda	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	25 3	80 36	..	
29	Sarila	35	6,000	30,000	do.	..	4	40	200	25 46	79 43	..	
30	Taraon or Tirowan † ..	12	3,000	11,000	do.	..	..	..	80	25 14	80 52	..	
31	Tori Fatehpur* ..	36	6,000	30,000	do.	..	..	..	..	25 28	79 9	..	
32	Kamta Rajaula ..	4	2,000	3,000	do.	..	..	..	..	25 11	80 55	..	
	Baghelkhand Agency.												
1	Rewah, Population 12,000	13,000	2,035,000	25,00,000	Maharaja	None	56	900	12,600	24 31	81 19	..	Rewah.
2	Nagode or Uchera ..	450	75,000	1,50,000	Raja	,,	2	..	116	24 34	80 37	..	
3	Maihar	400	70,000	74,000	do.	,,	7	..	88	24 16	80 49	..	
4	Sohawal	300	50,000	1,00,000	do.	,,	..	..	50	24 35	80 50	1059	
5	Koti	100	30,000	54,000	Jaghirdar	,,	2	..	50	24 45	80 48	..	
6	Sidpura	..	..	6,000	do.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Raigaon	..	..	24,000	do.	,,	..	..	..	24 39	80 44	..	
	Western Malwa Agency.												
1	Jaora	872	85,450	6,55,250	Nawab	..	15	35	300	23 35	75 9	..	Agar.
2	Rutlam	1,200	95,000	13,00,000	Raja	..	5	35	300	23 21	75 5	.	
3	Sitamau	350	29,000	1,95,000	do.	..	6	50	200	24 1	75 23	..	
4	Sailana	500	27,000	1,21,400	do.	..	3	50	120	23 31	75 1	..	
5	Piploda	60	8,000	1,10,000	do.	..	..	..	..	23 37	74 58	..	
	Guaranteed Thakurates.												
	1. Ajrauda	..	..	..	Thakur								
	2. Bardia or Bara ..	..	..	..	do.								
	3. Bichhraud	..	..	..	do.								
	4. Bilaoda	..	..	..	do.								
	5. Dabri	..	..	..	do.								
	6. Datana	..	..	..	do.								
	7. Jawasia	..	..	..	do.								
	8. Kalukhera	..	..	..	do.								
	9. Lalgarh	..	..	..	do.								
	10. Narwar	..	..	..	do.								
	11. Naugaon	..	..	..	do.								
	12. Naulana	..	..	..	do.								
	13. Panth Piplauda ..	..	..	..	do.								
	14. Piplia	..	..	..	do.								
	15. Sheogarh	..	..	..	do.								
	16. Sonekhera or Sarwan ..	..	..	..	do.								
	17. Dhulatia	..	..	..	do.								

Other Parganas under Western Malwa Agency—

Of Holkar.

1. Mehidpur
2. Tarrana
3. Kaitha
4. Sunel
5. Kothri
6. Raipur
7. Bhanpura
8. Rampura
9. Sundhara
10. Garaut
11. Jarra Kanjarra
12. Kharaoda
13. Antri
14. Parda
15. Manasa
16. Narayangarh

Of Sindhia.

1. Agar.
2. Shajahanpur.
3. Ujjain.
4. Mandsaur.
5. Neemuch.

Of Tonk.

1. Pirawa.

Of Dewas.

1. Alaut.
2. Ringnaud.
3. Garguchha.

Of Jhallawar.

1. Dag.
2. Gangrar.
3. Awar.
4. Pach Pahar.

Note. Sitamau and Sailana formed originally a part of Rutlam, whose Chief is considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa.

* Hasht Bhaia Jaghirs, (appanages of the eight brothers.) † Chobe Jaghirs.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No.	Political Agencies and States.	Estimated. Area.	Popln.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Guns.	Forces. Cavalry.	Infantry.	Lat. N / Long. E of Capital.	Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
	Bhil or Bhopawar Agency.	Sq.ms		Rs.		Rs.					feet.	
1	Dhar	2,091	1,25,000	4,37,000	Raja.	..	6	50	300	22° 35′ / 75° 20′	1908	
2	Jabua	1,500	60,000	2,25,000	do.	..	..	50	200	22 45 / 74 36	..	
3	Ali Rajpur	800	29,000	1,00,000	do.	..	2	31	150			
4	Jobat	200	7,000	17,600	Rana.	..	..	..	..	22 29 / 74 37	..	
	Guaranteed Thakurates.	..	..									Sirdarpore.
	1. Kathiwara	..	..	1,200	Thakur.	..	..	..	..			
	2. Mathwar	..	..	3,700	do.	..	..	..	..			
	3. Ratanmal	..	..	600	do.	..	..	..	..			
	4. Dhi and Dharm Rai ..	..	..	..	do.							
	5. Bakhtgarh	..	..	60,000	do.	..	..	..	..			
	6. Kachhi Baroda ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..			
	7. Dhotra or Baisola ..	..	..	..	do.							
	8. Multhan	..	..	..	do.							
	9. Nimkhera or Tirla ..	..	..	..	do.							
	10. Kali Baori	..	..	..	do.							
	11. Bara Barkhera ..	..	..	..	do.							
	12. Chhota Barkhera or Saripur	..	..	..	do.							
	13. Dhangaon	..	..	..	do.							
	Deputy Bhil Agency.											
	Manpur Pargana (British)	..	..	..	British	..	..	..	..	22° 26′ / 75° 39′	1841	
1	Barwani	2,000	33,000	1,00,000	Raja	..	..	..	75	22 3 / 74 57	651	
	Guaranteed Thakurates.											Manpur.
	1. Jamnia or Dabir ..	..	..	16,000	Thakur	..	..	..	..			
	2.*Jamti	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..			
	3. Rajgarh	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..			
	4. Chota Kasrawad ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..			
	5. Garhi or Bhaisa Kheri ..	..	..	..	do.							
	6.*Chandgarh	..	..	..	do.							
	7. Barudpura	..	..	..	do.							
	8.*Sillani and Bakhtgarh ..	..	..	..	do.							
	9. Kothide	..	..	..	do.							
	10. Chiktiabar	..	..	..	do.							
	Indore Agency.											
1	Indore (Holkar) .. Population 20,000.	8,075	635,450	50,00,000	Maharaja	..	24	3,300	5,250	22° 44′ / 75° 50′	1786	Indore.
2	Dewas	256	25,000	4,25,000	Raja	..	..	175	500	22 58 / 76 4	..	

Parganas under control of the Bhopawar Agency.
Of Gwalior (Sindhia.)
1. Amjhera 4. Sagor.
2. Manawar 5. Bag.
3. Dikthan 6. Bakaner.
Of Indore (Holkar).
1. Chikalda 2. Pitlawad. 3. Lohani.

Parganas under control of the Depy. Bhil Agency.
Of Dewas.—Bagaud.
Of Indore { Barwai, Dhurgaon, Khusrawal, Khargon.

Guaranteed Thakurates.

1. Bagli
2. Bhoja Kheri
3. Karaudia
4. Singhana
5. Kharsi Jhalaria
6. Pathari
7. Patharia
8. Tonk
9. Bai
10. Dhaura Kunjara
11. Kaithia
12. Main
13. Ragugarh
14.*Phungat
15.*Dhangaon
16. Gagron

Notes on the above States.

The principal states of the Central India Agency are, Gwalior (Sindhia), Indore (Holkar), Bhopal, Dhar, Jaora, Rutlam, Jabua, Orchha or Tehri, Panna, Rewah, Chatarpur and Barwani.

The multitude of petty states, held under the immediate guarantee of the British Government, have feudal relations with one or other of the larger states, and occasionally with more than one.

With the exception of the small outlying British Pargana of Manpur, under the Deputy Bhil Agency, the whole country is foreign territory. An area of 360 square miles was transferred in 1878 from the British district of Khandesh to Indore, the population so transferred is not known.

The following payments are made by the chiefs named for the maintenance of local corps and contingents, *viz.*—

By Jaora	Rs.	1,58,614	For the Malwa contingent.
,, Dewas	,,	33,022	
,, Sindhia	,,	19,656	
,, Dhar	,,	19,656	For the Malwa Bhil corps.
,, Jabua	,,	1,474	
,, Ali Rajpur	,,	1,474	
,, Barwani	,,	4,000	
,, Bhopal	,,	2,00,000	For the Bhopal Battalion.

The Thakurates marked with a star are under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The country embraced by the Central India Agency, lies within the parallels of 21° 24′ and 26° 52′ North, and meridians of 74° 0′ and 83° 0′ East, and is bounded on the north-east by the British districts of Mirzapur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Etawah and Agra of the North-Western Provinces; on the north-west by the native states of Dholpur, Kerowlie, Jeypore, Kotah, Jhallawar, Tonk and Oodeypore of the Rajputana Agency; and on the south-east and south, by the British districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad Narsinghpur, Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla and Bilaspur of the Central Provinces, and the Garhjat states of Chang Bakhar and Koria of Chota Nagpore in the Bengal jurisdiction. The British districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur of the North-Western Provinces divide this Agency into two main divisions, native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, lying on the east of the said districts, and the remainder, or Central India portion, on the west. Excluding native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, the area of the larger or Central India division, is about 61,700 square miles, with a population of 4,690,000 souls and a revenue of Rs. 201,23,000; within this area the states of Indore, Dewas, Rutlam, Dhar, Jabua, Ali-Rajpur and Barwani lie on the south-west; on the south-east is Bhopal lying across the Vindhya mountains and resting its southern frontier on the Nerbudda; in the centre are Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Narsinghgarh, Basoda and Karwai; and in the north are Gwalior and Datia. In the smaller or Bundelkhand division, with an area of 24,400 square miles, and a population of 3,480,000, Rewah lies on the east, Orchha or Tehri on the west, and Panna in the centre.

The Bundelkhand portion forms the eastern part of the great triangular plateau of Central India; it is inhabited by the peculiar Hindu tribes of Bundelas on the west, and Baghelas in Rewah on the east. To the west is the river Betwa and its tributary the Dhasan flowing to the Jamna, in the centre is the Ken also flowing into the Jamna, and to the east is the Soane flowing into the Ganges, with the Khaimur range,—a continuation of the Vindhyas,—rising up along its left bank. The Panna range, with deep ravines and isolated crags on its north-western face, traverses Bundelkhand, and there is a broken plateau between the Panna and Khaimur ridges watered by the Tons, a tributary of the Ganges. Here is the military station of Nagode, and below the Panna ridge is Nowgong. To the north, Bundelkhand terminates in an amphitheatre of precipices, shaping the country below into a bay bounded by sandstone cliffs, which again advance to near the Jamna at Mirzapur.

The larger or Central India division, has the great range of the Vindhyas along the whole south, abruptly overhanging the valley of the Nerbudda and presenting the appearance of a weather-beaten coast line. From its summits, varying in height from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, the northern slope to the Ganges commences, the whole region consisting of a broken but elevated country, with ranges of hills watered by the river Chambal, with its tributaries the Kali Sind and Parbatti; the Sind and the Betwa, all flowing north to the Jamna and Ganges, and descending from the high table-lands in cascades of great height.

The rivers that water Central India and Bundelkhand are: the *Betwa* rising in Bhopal, with a length of course of about 360 miles, and an ordinary flood discharge of 200,000 cubic feet per second; during the rains in extraordinary floods, the discharge is 500,000 cubic feet, and the surface velocity ten feet per second. It rises and falls rapidly in a few hours, is dry in the summer in the higher portion of its course, and is nowhere navigable. Its tributary, the *Dhasan*, has a length of course of 150 miles, with an ordinary

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

flood discharge of 100,000 cubic feet, rising during the rains to 300,000 cubic feet per second, and drying up in the summer; the *Ken* or *Kayan* rising among the hills on the southern frontier, towards the Saugor division of the Central Provinces, at an elevation of 1,700 feet, with a length of course of 230 miles, and with numerous rapids and cataracts, some not less than 300 feet; the water of this river is unwholesome; the *Chambal*, with its tributaries the *Kali Sind*, *Parbatti* and others, draining the whole of Malwa and rising near the station of Mhow, amidst a cluster of summits of the Vindhya range, having the local appellation of *Janapava*, and, after a course of 650 miles, flowing into the Jamna; the *Tons* rising in the state of Maihar, with a length of course of 165 miles; the *Sind*, rising near Sironj in Malwa and flowing into the Jamna after a course of 260 miles; and the *Soane*, rising in the hills of Amarkantak and draining the Baghelkhand tract.

The northern part of the country, of moderate elevation, has a climate partaking of the torrid character of the neighbouring tracts of the North-Western Provinces and of Rajputana. In these parts the climate during the rainy season, and for a short time afterwards, is exceedingly unhealthy, fevers being then very rife in consequence of the moisture, imbibed by the superficial diluvial soil, being prevented from passing off by an impermeable substratum of sandstone. During the dry and hot seasons the climate is not unhealthy. The middle, the southern and the western parts, or those comprised within the Malwa tract, with little exception, have a mild and rather equable climate, resulting from the greater elevation of the surface. The cool season comprises the period from November to February, the hot season succeeds and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in and last to the close of September, the average fall being about fifty inches. During the rains the thermometer has a very moderate range, rarely more than from 72° to 80°, in the winter it sometimes falls three or four degrees below freezing point. During the sultry season the hot winds are comparatively mild and of short duration, though the thermometer sometimes rises to nearly 100° during the day, but the nights are for the most part cool and refreshing,

The population of the country within this Agency is of a mixed kind, comprising besides Mahrattas (the ruling order), Bundelas, Baghelas, Jats, Rajputs and Mahomedans, the last being estimated at about a twentieth of the whole. The density of population for the whole of the Agency is about 95 to the square mile.

Most of the territory under this Agency is well-cultivated and fertile, and the whole of the Malwa plateau most fertile, producing in abundance and excellence, wheat, rice and other grains, and pulses, sugar-cane, cotton and especially opium, the poppy producing it being so generally cultivated, that when in bloom it gives the country the appearance of a vast garden. The state of Jaora contains the best poppy producing lands in Malwa, and yields yearly about 1,000 chests of opium. The town of Rutlam is the principal opium mart in western Malwa. Tobacco is also much cultivated and is of excellent quality.

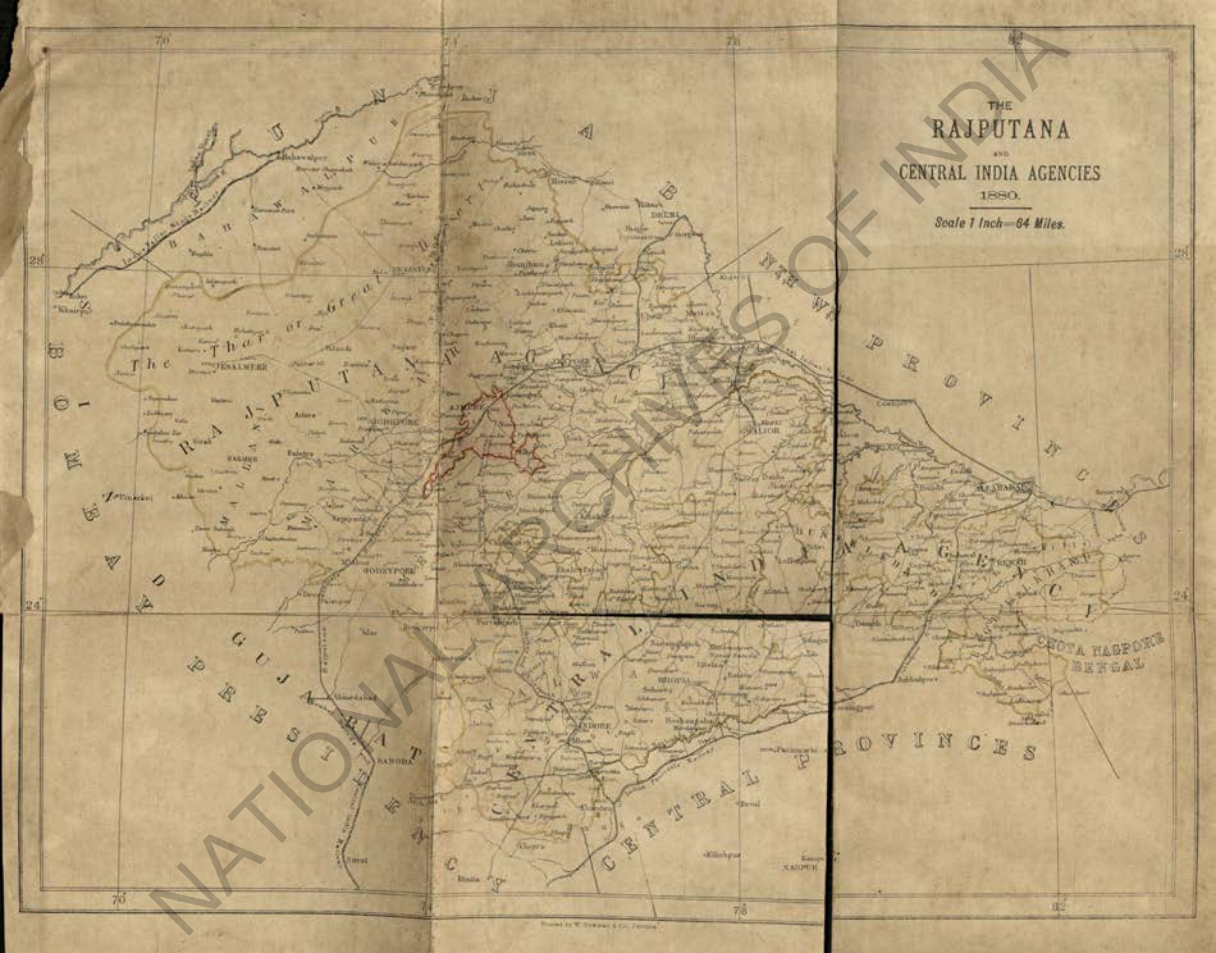
The mineral resources of the whole country are extensive, iron, coal, copper and limestone abound, and about twelve or fifteen miles north-east of the town of Panna, the capital of the state of that name in Bundelkhand, is an adamantiferous tract from which diamonds are extracted, of the value of several thousand pounds sterling a year, the revenues from this source being divided between Panna and Charkari. The mines are less prosperous now than formerly, but it is believed that inexhaustible diamond producing strata exist in that locality, and if the mines were properly worked their productiveness would be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

found not to have diminished. The diamonds produced here are of four kinds, the *motichal,* clear and brilliant; the *manik* of greenish hue; the *Panna* tinged with orange; and the *banspat,* blackish. The stones are, however, inferior to the Golconda diamonds written of in Part III., Madras Presidency.

A trunk road from Gwalior to Bombay *viâ* Indore runs through the whole length of the Cental India division, and the 'Holkar State Railway' from Khandwa station on the Great Indian Peninsula Line, runs through Indore to Rutlam and Neemuch, beyond which the line to Nusseerabad is in course of construction, as also is a branch line, called the 'Bhopal State Railway', connecting Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The Jubbulpore extension line of the East Indian Railway, from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, runs through Bundelkhand.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

III.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY:

Comprising 21 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Governor.

MYSORE (NATIVE STATE) & COORG.

Under a Chief Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Madras Government.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Governor of Madras, 1878.

PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	AREA.
British Possessions directly Administered—	Square Miles.
The twenty-one districts of the Presidency (the country known as the Northern Circars and Carnatic.)	138,318
The Native Possessions or States	9,745
GRAND TOTAL ...	148,063

Prevailing Languages.

ENGLISH and HINDUSTANI, generally spoken or understood more or less throughout.

OORIYA, in district Ganjam.

TELUGU, in districts Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary Kurnool, and in a part of North Arcot.

TAMIL, in districts Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Salem.

CANARESE and MALAYALAM, in districts South Canara and Malabar, and native states of Travancore and Cochin.

TULU, in a limited portion of the South Canara district.

Besides the above six Dravidian languages, the hill tribes of certain districts have dialects of their own, also of a Dravidian type.

In the whole Presidency there are about 11,610,000 persons who speak the *Telugu* language; 14,715,000 the *Tamil*; 1,699,000 the *Canarese*; 2,324,000 the *Malayâlam*; 29,400 the *Tulu*, and 640,000 the *Ooriya* and hill languages.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78. 5 DISTRICTS.	MADRAS.*		GANJAM. (Non-Regulation.)		VIZAGAPATAM. (Non-Regulation.)		GODAVARI.		KISTNA.	
Lat. N. / Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	13° 5′ / 80 20	Chief Towns with Population.	Berhampore. 19° 18′ / 84 51	Chief Towns with Population.	17° 42′ / 83 20	Chief Towns with Population.	Rajahmundry. 17° 0′ / 81 49	Chief Towns with Population.	Masulipatam. 16° 9′ / 81 11	Chief Towns with Population.
Height in feet	22		....		31		68		....	
District Statistics.										
Area in Square Miles	27		8,313		18,344		6,224		8,036	
Number of Villages	14		4,975		12,304		2,142		2,102	
Population	397,552		1,520,088		2,159,199		1,592,939		1,452,374	
,, Per Square Mile ..	14,724		183		118		256		181	
Land Revenue .. .. Rs.	86,982		11,20,331		14,33,105		43,15,371		45,69,452	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	53		40		41		37		30	
Classification of Population.										
Christians — Europeans	3,613		149		378		451		76	
Christians — East Indians ..	12,013		215		925		447		214	
Christians — Natives	21,441		679		882		583		7,380	
Hindus	308,611		1,513,673		2,135,432		1,555,981		1,365,709	
Mahomedans	50,964		4,826		21,030		35,173		78,941	
Buddhists and Jains	....		45		91		39		....	
Others	910		501		461		263		54	
Total ..	397,552	Men .. .. 138,000 Women .. .. 155,665 Children under 12 years 103,889 Total .. 397,554	1,520,088	Berhampore 21,670. Aska, Calingapatam,* Chetterpore, Chicacole 15,587. Gopalpur,* Gumsur, Pudamari, Pundi, Purushottapur, Russelkonda, Sompet, Udayagiri, Ganjam.*	2,159,199	Vizagapatam* 34,191. Balacherva, Bimlipatam* 8,744. Chicacole, Golgonda (taluk), Koraput, Kuppili, Narsapatam, Palkonda, Royagudda, Survasiddi, Viravily, Waltair, Ellamanchili, Vizianagram 20,169. Anakapalle 13,044.	1,592,939	Rajahmundry 19,738. Amalapuram, Bhadrachalum, Bhimavaram, Chintalapudi, Cocanada* 17,839. Dauleshwaram, Ellore 25,487, Narsapur,* Peddapuram, Pentapadu, Polavaram, Prattipadu, Rahitapuram, Rakapili, Ramachandrapuram, Sivakodu, Tanuku, Yernagudem.	1,452,374	Masulipatam* 36,188. Bandar, Bapatla, Bezwada, Gudivada, Guntoor, 18033, Nandigama, Narsaraopet, Palnad, Repalle, Satanapalle, Vinukonda.

The towns marked* are also Ports.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Madras Presidency,—*Continued.*

1877-78. 5 DISTRICTS.	Nellore.		Cuddapah.		Bellary.		Kurnool.		Chingleput.	
Lat N. / Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	14° 27′ / 80 1	Chief Towns with Population.	14° 28′ / 78 52	Chief Towns with Population.	15° 9′ / 76 57	Chief Towns with Population.	15° 50′ / 78 5	Chief Towns with Population.	12° 42′ / 80 1	Chief Towns with Population.
Height in feet	80		457		1,976		900		..	
District Statistics.										
Area in Square Miles ..	8,462		8,367		11,007		7,358		2,753	
Number of Villages	2,183		1,310		2,537		786		2,267	
Population	1,376,811		1,351,194		1,668,006		959,640		938,184	
,, Per Square Mile ..	163		162		152		130		341	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	7,47,090		12,73,733		8,94,279		933,561		7,51,108	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	33		28		22		27		51	
Classification of Population.										
Christians — Europeans ..	101		91		1,217		40		2,090	
Christians — East Indians ..	258		274		974		171		1,586	
Christians — Natives	2,653		4,608		3,354		3,644		11,480	
Hindus	1,308,014		1,242,317		1,534,223		847,805		899,686	
Mahomedans	65,670		103,676		127,783		107,920		23,192	
Buddhists and Jains ..	..		1		327		2		147	
Others	115		224		128		58		3	
Total ..	1,376,811	Nellore 29,922. Atmakur, Gudur, Isakapalli, Kandukur, Kavali, Kanyagiri, Krishnapatam, Monapalem, Rapur, Ongole 7,392. Padarti, Ramayapatam, Pakala, Tada, Udayagiri, Venkatagiri.	1,351,194	Cuddapah 16,275. Badvel, Jammulamadugu, Kadiri, Madhanapalle, Panganere, Pulivendala, Pullampet, Proddutur, Rayachoti, Sidhout, Vayalpad.	1,668,006	Bellary 51,766. Adoni 22,723. Allur 2,626. Anantapur 4,918. Dharmavaram 6,750. Gooty 6,730. Harpanahalli 7,895. Hindupur 6,086. Hospett 9,845. Havinhadgalli 4,692. Kudligi 2,871 Madaksira 5,269. Penukonda 5,112. Raidroog 7,734. Ramandroog, Tadpatri 8,182.	959,640	Kurnool 25,579. Cumbum, Koilkunda, Markapur Nandikokur, Nandial, Pattikonda, Ramallakotta, Sirvail.	938,184	Chingleput, Conjeveram 37,327. Madhurantakam, Ponneri, Pulicat, Saidapet 4,642. Sattiavadoo, Tiruvallur.

The towns marked * are also Ports.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78. 5 DISTRICTS.	North Arcot.		South Arcot.		Tanjore.		Trichinopoly.		Madura.	
Lat. N. / Long. E. of District capital to nearest minute.	Vellore. 12° 55′ / 79 11	Chief Towns with Population.	Cuddalore. 11° 43′ / 79 49	Chief Towns with Population.	11° 2′ / 79 54	Chief Towns with Population.	10° 50′ / 78 44	Chief Towns with Population.	9° 55′ / 78 10	Chief Towns with Population.
Height in feet	675		..		..		275		600	
District Statistics.										
Area in Square Miles ..	7,139		4,873		3,654		3,515		9,502	
Number of Villages	5,333		3,197		935		1,644		5,558	
Population	2,015,278		1,755,817		1,973,731		1,200,408		2,266,615	
,, Per Square Mile ..	282		360		540		342		239	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	13,82,343		23,21,910		42,55,311		14,48,376		13,30,349	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	34		38		38		37		29	
Classification of Population.										
Christians — Europeans ..	336		123		389		623		168	
Christians — East Indians ..	784		475		758		777		328	
Christians — Natives ..	6,316		30,239		65,262		50,822		70,445	
Hindus	1,913,020		1,676,462		1,803,787		1,115,776		2,062,768	
Mahomedans	86,741		44,567		102,703		32,024		132,833	
Buddhists and Jains ..	7,889		3,861		239		143		13	
Others	192		110		593		243		60	
Total ..	2,015,278	Arcot, Arconum, Chandragiri, Chittur 5,572, Gudiyatam, Maderpauk, Narayanavaram, Palmanair, Polur, Puthoor, Tirutani, Tripatti, Vellore 38,022, Vencatagirikota, Wallajapett 12,100, Wandiwash.	1,755,817	Cuddalore* 40,290. Chilambaram 15,519. Chitlapet, Kallakurchi, Porto Nuovo,* Tindivanam, Tirukoilur, Trinomalai, Villupuram, Virudachalam.	1,973,731	Tanjore 52,175. Combaconum 44,444. Lower Anicut, Mutupet,* Mannargudi 17,703. Mayavaram 21,165. Nagore, Nagapatam* 48,525. Nunilam, Pattukotai,* Shivali, Tranquebar,* Tiruttupudi, Vallam, Topethorai,* Adrampatam.*	1,200,408	Trichinopoly 76,530. Kulitalai, Musiri, Perambalur, Udiarpolliem, Ariaierstr, Srirangam 18,653.	2,266,615	Madura 51,987. Authengaray, Dindigul 12,865. Melur, Morekulam, Muthuragunathapatam, Periyakulam, Pulney, Tirumangalam, Viravandapatam, Vattanem, Paumben,* Kilakarai,* Tondi,* Devipatam.*

The towns marked * are also Ports.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Madras Presidency,—*Continued.*

1877-78. 6 DISTRICTS.	TINNEVELLY.		COIMBATORE.		NILGIRI.		SALEM.		SOUTH CANARA.		MALABAR.	
Lat. N. } of District capital	8° 44′	Chief Towns	11° 0′	Chief Towns	Ootacamund 11° 24′	Chief Towns	11° 39′	Chief Towas	Mangalore. 12 52′	Chief Towns	Calicut. 11° 15′	Chief Towns
Long. E. } to nearest minute.	77 44	with	77 0	with	76 44	with	78 12	with	74 33	with	75 49	with
Height in feet	213	Population.	..	Population.	7,228	Population.	..	Population.	196	Population.	..	Population.
District Statistics.												
Area in Square Miles ..	5,176	Tinnevelly 21,044. Ambasamudram, Palamcottah 17,945. Huzzoor, Nanguneri, Tuticorin* 10,565. Ottaipidaram, Satur, Sankaranainarkoil, Srivilliputtur, Tenkasi, Tenkarai, Koilnapatam,* Karapatam.*	7,432	Coimbatore 35,310. Karur 7,945. Bhavani, Erode 7,817. Dharapuram, Collegal, Mettapolliem 4,144. Pollachi, Palladam, Satyamangalam, Udamalpetai.	749	Ootacamund 9,982. Coonoor 3,058. Wellington.	7,483	Salem 50,012. Wumlur, Dharmapuri, Atur, Krishnagiri, Namkal, Oosoor, Shervaroy Hills (taluk), Trichengode, Tirupatur, Utankarai.	3,902	Mangalore* 29,712. Kandapur, Cassergode, Udipi, Uppinangadi.	6,002	Calicut* 47,962. Beypore, Cannanore* 31,358. Cherakal, Chevayur, Cochin* 13,840. Ernad, Kotayam, Ponani,* Kurambranad, Manaintoddy, Nilambar, Palghat 30,752. Quilon, Tellicherry* 20,504. Tiruvangady, Valuvanad, Vyteri, Wainad.
Number of Villages ..	1,630		1,579		20		4,021		1,284		428	
Population	1,693,959		1,763,274		49,501		1,966,995		918,362		2,261,250	
,, Per Square Mile	327		237		66		263		235		377	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	23,65,450		13,45,044		49,937		10,97,768		13,13,346		18,59,102	
Average Rainfall in Inches	27		24		45		35		137		108	
Classification of Population.												
Christians — Europeans ..	197		153		1,339		256		130		2,579	
Christians — East Indians ..	130		471		796		393		190		6,783	
Christians — Natives ..	102,249		11,443		2,935		12,684		48,938		32,280	
Hindus	1,506,621		1,715,081		42,451		1,901,060		777,587		1,637,914	
Mahomedans	84,753		36,026		1,936		52,312		83,178		581,609	
Buddhists and Jains ..	....		56		....		28		8,339		31	
Others	9		44		44		262		....		54	
Total ..	1,693,959		1,763,274		49,501		1,966,995		918,362		2,261,250	

Population in Madras Presidency, classified;—Christians—Europeans, 14,499, East Indians, 28,962, Natives, 490,299 Hindus, 28,863,978, Mahomedans, 1,857,857, Buddhists and Jains, 21,254, Others 4,328. Grand Total, 31,281,177. The towns marked * are also Ports. The Laccadive Islands form part of the South Canara district.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Madras Presidency,—*Continued.*

Military Divisions, Districts and Stations.

Division or District.	No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Height.
				to nearest minute.		
			Inches.			Feet.
Northern District.	1	Waltair (Head Quarters) ..	..	17° 43′	83° 21′	..
	2	Berhampore	40	19 18	84 51	..
	3	Cuttack (Orissa)	57	20 29	85 54	132
	4	Sumbulpore (Central Provinces) ..	55	21 28	84 1	459
	5	Vizagapatam	41	17 42	83 20	31
	6	Vizianagram	41	18 7	83 27	..
Ceded District.	1	Bellary (Head Quarters) ..	32	15 9	76 57	1,976
	2	Ramandroog (Sanatarium) ..	37	15 7	76 3	3,150
Mysore Division.	1	Bangalore (Head Quarters) ..	..	12 59	77 38	3,062
	1	French Rocks or Hirod ..	..	12 30	76 44	2,884
	3	Mercara (Coorg)	..	12 25	75 47	3,804
	4	Mysore	..	12 18	76 42	2,526
	5	Ootacamund (Sanatarium) ..	45	11 24	76 44	7,228
	6	Wellington	..	11 22	76 50	6,160

District.	No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Height.
				to nearest minute.		
			Inchcs.			Feet.
Centre District.	1	Fort St. George (Head Quarters) ..	53	13° 5′	80° 20′	22
	2	St. Thomas' Mount	53	13 1	80 16	..
	3	Palaveram	..	12 58	80 30	..
	4	Poohamallee	..	13 3	80 11	..
	5	Vellore	34	12 55	79 11	..
Southern District.	1	Trichinopoly, (Head Quarter) ..	37	10 50	78 44	275
	2	Palamcottah	..	8 44	77 46	119
	3	Quilon	..	8 53	76 38	..
	4	Trevandrum	..	8 29	76 59	..
	5	Trichoor	..	10 32	76 15	..
Malabar & Canara District.	1	Cannanore (Head Quarters) ..	..	11 51	75 25	
	2	Calicut	108	11 15	75 49	
	3	Malliapooram	..	11 6	76 6	
	4	Mangalore	137	12 52	74 33	196

List of the Native Feudatory States and Chiefships, embraced within the Madras Presidency, under control of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

No.	States and Chiefships.	Estimated. Area	Population.	Revenue	Position of Chief.	Tribute	Forces. Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry	Lat. N. of capital to the nearest minute.	Long. E.	Height	Under.
		Sq. Ms.		Rs.		Rs.						feet.	
1	Travancore	6,653	2,311,379	59,78,000	Maharaja.	8,10,000	4	..	1,680	8° 29′	76° 59′	..	Madras.
2	Cochin	1,361	601,114	13,00,000	Raja.	2,00,000	..	..	321	9 58	76 17	..	Madras.
3	Pudukota	1,380	294,190	5,00,000	Tondiman.	..	..	21	121	10 37	78 52	..	Trichinopoly.
4	Banganapally	206	30,478	2,47,726	Nawab.	..	..	..	..	15 18	78 18	..	Kurnool.
5	Soondoor	145	15,000	34,500	Raja.	..	..	..	..	15 2	76 38	..	Bellary.
	Total ..	9,745	3,252,161	80,60,226		10,10,000	4	21	2,122				

Notes.—Cochin contains seven districts, *viz.*—Cochin, Cananore, Mugundapuram, Trichoor, Tallapully, Chittoor and Cranganore.

The British Government has no treaty with Pudukota, the Raja of which is exempt from tribute, and has independent courts of Justice. So also Banganapally and Soondoor.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Government Taluks and Zamindaris in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

No.	Taluks and Zamindaris.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.
	Ganjam.	Sq. Ms.		Rs.
	Government Taluks.			
1	Gumsur	277	157,960	1,95,763
2	Chicacole	279	200,655	2,48,698
3	Berhampore	399	243,685	3,19,322
	Zamindaris.			
1	Surada	46	15,324	4,000
2	Attigada	149	77,228	60,000
3	Palur	16	4,173	553
4	Humma	5	2,754	1,171
5	Beridi	14	10,960	4,500
6	Kallikotta	84	42,590	19,000
7	Karakavalasa	9	7,795	4,048
8	Mungalavalasa	6	3,695	4,048
9	Gottipalli	6	4,351	4,048
10	Takkali	62	58,054	49,088
11	Tarla	29	24,639	4,000
12	Jarangi	3	2,336	1,002
13	Yellamanchilli	1	643	654
14	Beddam	2	217	89
15	Belamarapalavalasa ..	3	855	1,043
16	Gopalapuram	5	5,165	3,699
17	Chittivalasa	7	5,698	2,074
18	Parla Kimedi	452	252,391	82,139
19	Urlam	15	11,061	13,582
20	Danta	4	3,220	2,309
21	Tilaru	16	6,180	3,654
22	Towdam	3	1,030	686
23	Akkayavalasa	1	788	278
24	Santalaksimipuram ..	7	485	1,192
25	Talasamudram	1	923	2,383
26	Malgam	2	916	572
27	Dharakota	50	31,262	25,000
28	Seerghar	21	9,595	5,500
29	Chinna Kimedi	55	28,849	20,000
30	Aska	4	7,712	4,857
31	Davabhumy	4	3,539	5,188
32	Kurla	4	5,457	5,455
33	Pedda Kimedi	78	40,810	23,500
34	Chikati	65	40,789	34,000
35	Surangi	15	12,919	3,500
36	Jarada	9	5,813	2,000
37	Jalantra	26	18,450	7,000
38	Barwa	10	8,454	7,800
39	Mandusa	36	34,508	14,000
40	Budarasinghi	4	3,244	500
41	Bodagadah	..	..	..
42	Kattingiah	..	..	..
43	Hautghar	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Golgonda	874	26,720	1,02,734
2	Sarvasiddi	960	129,185	1,90,595
3	Palkondah	432	191,908	..
	Zamindaris.			
1	Vizagapatam	216	90,467	..
2	Bimlipatam	243	113,079	..
3	Srungavarapukota ..	318	130,362	..
4	Chepudipalli	615	162,827	..
5	Viravalli	688	166,184	..
6	Anakapalli	597	143,549	..
7	Golgonda (Hill Tracts) ..	500	15,880	..
8	Parvatipur	402	123,830	..
9	Vizianagaram	333	149,920	..
10	Gajapatinagaram ..	276	121,758	..
11	Bobilli	333	140,739	..
12	Salur	222	77,006	..
13	Ganapur	2,000	63,127	..
14	Royagadda	1,000	59,780	..
15	Jeypur, Kirapad ..		132,655	..
	,, Kolupa ..	8,500	80,034	..
	,, Navarangapur		87,363	..
	,, Malkangiri		12,801	..

No.	Taluks and Zamindaris.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.
	Vizagapatam,—Contd.	Sq. Ms.		Rs.
	Zamindaris,—Continued.			
16	Srikurmana (of Vizianagaram, in Ganjam.) ..	17	16,927	..
17	Madagulu	..	..	..
18	Merangi	..	..	..
19	Kurupam	..	..	..
20	Belgam	..	..	..
21	Sangamvalsa	..	..	..
22	Chemudu	..	..	..
23	Pachipenta	..	..	..
24	Andra	..	..	..
25	Kasipur	..	..	..
26	Uratla	..	..	..
27	Sripuram	..	..	..
28	Melupaku	..	..	..
29	Manterra	..	..	..
30	Kuppili	..	..	..
31	Kintali	..	..	..
32	Kasimkota	..	..	..
33	Gudicherla	..	..	..
	Godavari.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Peddapur	505	111,489	2,35,551
2	Rajahmundry	2,058	128,901	1,57,303
3	Amalapur	437	206,885	5,79,741
4	Ramachandrapur ..	507	203,583	8,34,842
5	Ellore	729	136,875	2,19,794
6	Ernagudam	1,249	145,715	1,95,217
7	Tanuku	366	167,491	6,16,189
8	Narsapur	450	177,876	5,74,821
9	Bhimaveram	416	92,457	4,36,216
	Zamindaris.			
1	Ambarapet	..	..	..
2	Coconada	168	66,944	..
3	Coringa		24,916	..
4	Gutala	..	..	..
5	Jaggampet	..	..	..
6	Kesanakuru	..	..	..
7	Kirlampudi	..	..	..
8	Kolanka	..	..	..
9	Kotham	..	..	..
10	Gopalpur	..	..	..
11	Nidadavol	..	..	..
12	Palivela	..	..	..
13	Pattesam	..	..	..
14	Pithapuram	188	79,606	..
15	Rampa	..	..	..
16	Tuni	376	50,201	..
17	Tangellamudi	..	..	..
18	Vasantavada	..	..	..
19	Vigayammapet	..	..	..
20	Viravaram	..	..	..
21	Bhadrachellam ..	885	27,695	..
22	Rakapalli ..			
23	Ellamanchilli	..	..	..
	Kistna.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Gudivada	533	87,138	4,49,508
2	Bandar	687	164,525	3,10,021
3	Bapatla	694	143,629	5,90,405
4	Guntoor	500	126,997	4,07,000
5	Sattanapalli	621	101,728	3,69,704
6	Repalli	622	169,912	6,45,838
7	Nandigama	599	106,452	2,04,247
8	Bezwada	406	83,081	1,57,092
9	Narasaropetta	682	120,619	3,40,585
10	Palnad	1,095	120,658	3,31,703
11	Vinukonda	561	64,508	1,47,204

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Government Taluks and Zamindaris,—Continued.

No.	Taluks and Zamindaris.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.
	Kistna,—Continued.	Sq. Ms.		Rs.
	Zamindaris.			
1	Challapalli	..	..	..
2	Chevendra	..		..
3	Chintalapatti	..	..	..
4	Devarakota	..	..	..
5	Golapalli	..	..	..
6	Gudur	..	..	..
7	Nunnastalam	..	..	..
8	Nuzvid	561	107,465	1,08,221
9	Tiruvur	..	..	..
10	Vallur	..	..	..
11	Vissanapetta	257	55,662	20,829
	Nellore.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Nellore	627	179,769	3,20,805
2	Gudur	813	147,141	3,23,604
3	Ongole	710	195,068	3,27,151
4	Kandukur	722	138,375	2,86,834
5	Kanigiri	695	127,258	69,442
6	Kavali	533	81,336	1,72,639
7	Udayagiri	595	100,985	67,196
8	Atmakur	608	103,802	1,61,927
	Zamindaris.			
1	Chundi	..	..	..
2	Venkatagiri Divisions ..	..	..	..
	Adanki	..	..	..
	Darsi	488	73,139	..
	Podili	405	62,934	..
	Polur	..	..	..
	Cuddapah.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Cuddapah	1,207	163,013	2,35,064
2	Royachoti	649	128,162	1,59,013
3	Kadiri	1,442	140,948	1,55,760
4	Voilpad	708	145,591	1,91,157
5	Madanapalli	631	135,468	2,10,648
6	Jammalmadugu	670	109,965	2,03,816
7	Proddatur	343	102,744	1,89,005
8	Pulivendla	579	110,405	1,72,855
9	Budwel	704	93,051	1,38,839
10	Sidhout	508	76,667	1,17,940
11	Pullampet	669	145,180	2,06424
	Bellary.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Bellary	985	182,244	2,97,582
2	Adoni	805	181,583	2,60,907
3	Alur	677	98,230	2,76,953
4	Gooty	1,014	144,568	2,21,631
5	Todpatry	772	117,211	1,76,153
6	Pennacondah	654	88,754	1,28,020
7	Hindupara	481	87,895	1,40,273
8	Madakasira	439	79,458	1,22,625
9	Huvanadgalli	623	89,538	1,42,731
10	Harpanhalli	592	85,729	1,15,472
11	Hospet	540	93,424	1,56,398
12	Kudlighi	864	93,228	1,12,609
13	Raidroog	890	87,779	1,57,367
14	Anantapur	789	102,761	1,40,779
15	Dharmaveram	1,229	120,608	1,65,333
	Kurnool.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Nadikotkur	1,186	101,866	2,21,277
2	Ramalkota	836	146,195	1,81,541
3	Cumbum	885	123,042	1,66,686
4	Markapur	1,039	92,665	1,01,160
5	Nandial	777	107,320	2,05,527
6	Sirwell	487	71,066	1,66,462
7	Pottikonda	1,190	173,434	2,35,429
8	Koilkuntla	637	98,844	2,33,544

No.	Taluks and Zamindaris.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.
	Chingleput.	Sq. Ms.		Rs.
	Government Taluks.			
1	Trivellore	443	149,898	2,81,794
2	Chingleput	474	132,328	2,22,376
3	Madurantakum	635	197,308	4,22,563
4	Conjeveram	447	168,036	4,05,905
5	Saidapet	308	186,404	2,52,384
6	Ponneri	312	104,210	2,11,403
	Zamindaris.			
1	Tiruvur	..	..	..
2	Pallaveram	..	..	..
	North Arcot.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Chittoor	965	213,045	2,52,348
2	Palmanair	664	60,211	79,537
3	Chendragiri	553	99,628	99,952
4	Arcot	379	157,391	3,23,685
5	Vellore	289	179,156	1,91,972
6	Gudiattum	443	162,980	2.48,216
7	Wallaja	516	216,204	3,82,549
8	Wandewash	413	153,507	3,56,291
9	Polur	330	109,150	2,01,450
	Zamindaris.			
1	Arni	170	77,679	5,933
2	Bangaru	..	..	..
3	Kalahasti	602	135,104	1,76,816
4	Kangundi	179	52,047	22,959
5	Karvetnagar	634	289,894	1,80,495
6	Naragunti	..	..	..
7	Pulicherla	..	..	..
8	Panganur	524	109,282	66,859
	South Arcot.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Cuddalore	459	284,849	4,04,793
2	Trinomalay	990	164,657	2,98,648
3	Tindevanum	810	239,754	5,53,798
4	Villapuram	611	236,108	4,70,541
5	Virdachellam	566	178,504	3,37,577
6	Chedambaram	393	239,133	6,70,712
7	Trikalore	500	216,246	4,02,020
8	Kallakurichi	607	196,566	3,24,441
	Tanjore.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Negapatam	242	200,733	3,98,251
2	Nannilam	294	207,407	7,02,225
3	Tanjore	635	344,339	5,95,456
4	Combaconum	341	341,034	7,66,649
5	Pattukota	945	237,423	1,87,003
6	Mayaveram	276	219,358	5,65,963
7	Shealli	170	107,459	2,72,933
8	Manargudi	300	161,264	4,05,235
9	Tritrapoondy	536	154,714	3,39,658
	Zamindari.			
1	Gandharvakot	..	..	..
	Trichinopoly.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Trichinopoly	519	306,461	4,60,429
2	Museri	931	257,174	3,44,411
3	Kulatalai	667	228,313	2,30,525
4	Perambalore	690	170,567	2,40,960
5	Oodiarpolliem	777	237,893	2,36,144
	Zamindaris.			
1	Kodaiyur	..	..	..
2	Kattuputur	..	..	..
3	Marangapuri	..	..	..
4	Turayur	..	..	..

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Government Taluks and Zamindaris,—Continued.

No.	Taluks and Zamindaris.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.
	Madura.	Sq. Ms.		Rs.
	Government Taluks.			
1	Periacolum	1,200	217,418	2,65,063
2	Melur	514	128,983	2,53,247
3	Dindigul	1,108	324,366	3,77,211
4	Palani	988	134,831	2,62,142
5	Madura	446	231,418	3,17,851
6	Terumangalum	618	241,215	3,69,192
	Zamindaris.			
1	Ramnad	2,351	504,131	3,38,686
2	Shivagunga	1,557	434,253	2,88,317
3	Ayakudi	..	..	..
4	Bodinayakanur	..	..	..
5	Idaiyankotai	..	..	..
6	Kannivadi	..	..	..
7	Ammayanayakanur	..	..	..
8	Periyur	..	..	..
9	Ramagiri	..	..	..
10	Rettayampadi	..	..	..
11	Saptur	..	..	..
12	Vellur	..	..	..
13	Gantamanayakanur ..	..	..	..
	Tinnevelly.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Tinnevelly	346	184,109	3,53,173
2	Ottapidaram	1,164	296,376	2,83,901
3	Tenkarai	456	234,346	5,54,434
4	Nangunery	604	178,078	3,84,445
5	Ambasamudram	303	163,215	4,23,403
6	Tenkasi	337	122,001	2,46,372
7	Srivilliputtur	533	176,954	3,28,845
8	Satur	463	156,862	2,13,717
9	Sankaranainarkovil ..	609	182,018	2,50,565
	Zamindaris.			
1	Budur	..	..	..
2	Ettiyapuram	..	..	..
3	Mannarkot	..	..	..
4	Nagalapuram	..	..	..
5	Sevagiri	..	..	..
6	Sevalpatti	..	..	..
7	Urkad	..	..	..
8	Singampatti	..	..	..
9	Uttumallai	..	..	..
10	Vadimitta	..	..	..

No.	Taluks and Zamindaris.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.
	Coimbatore.	Sq. Ms.		Rs.
	Government Taluks.			
1	Coimbatore	625	243,995	3,09,270
2	Karur	564	175,659	2,70,264
3	Dharapuram	775	217,493	3,36,121
4	Bhavani	582	102,813	1,09,808
5	Erode	595	233,564	3,95,510
6	Udamalpetai	365	123,650	1,98,675
7	Palladam	741	237,808	3,76,266
8	Pollachi	428	167,546	2,14,984
9	Collegal	738	90,830	86,345
10	Sattiamungalam	966	169,916	3,24,742
	Zamindari.			
1	Andipatti	..	..	..
	South Canara.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Mangalore	865	242,779	3,67,135
2	Uppenangadi	1,047	107,722	1,44,267
3	Udipi	892	231,570	3,25,100
4	Kundapur	525	113,713	2,07,882
5	Kassergode	1,064	222,578	2,43,195
	Salem.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Salem	993	393,805	4,56,871
2	Athur	798	164,006	2,21,393
3	Oossoor	1,169	193,037	1,93,902
4	Kistnagiri	658	170,233	1,73,923
5	Darmapuri	998	190,626	1,92,215
6	Trepatore	805	190,800	1,65,528
7	Uttengarai	808	153,801	1,29,081
8	Namakal	743	261,009	3,62,558
9	Trichengode	632	249,678	3,67,202
	Malabar.			
	Government Taluks.			
1	Calicut	360	189,768	1,28,975
2	Cochin	3	19,826	18,679
3	Cherikal	671	257,377	2,13,652
4	Kottiem	460	143,561	99,948
5	Kurambranad	527	243,751	2,09,306
6	Palghat	681	325,855	2,77,905
7	Ponani	450	374,756	3,08,853
8	Ernaad	997	287,936	2,00,555
9	Valluvanad	932	292,482	2,47,229
10	Wynad	691	100,719	1,11,279

Notes.

The Polygars in the Northern Circars were at first treated as Feudatories, but in 1802, a permanent settlement was introduced, and these chiefs became and were classed as ordinary Zamindars, no longer holding a political status. The chiefs of Vizianagram and Jeypur bear the title of Maharaja, and those of Tiruvur, Pallaveram, Bobilli, Salur, Sripuram, Kolanka, Kotham, Kalahasti, Karvetnagar, Pithapuram, and Venkatagiri, the title of Raja.

The Ganjam Agency.

In the Zamindaris of Surada, Chinna-Kimedi, Parla-Kimedi, Pedda-Kimedi, Bodagada, Surangi, Jorada, Jalantra, Mandusa, Budarasinghi and Kattangiah, in the western part of the Ganjam District, are certain portions of country known as the *Maliah* Tracts, inhabited chiefly by Khonds and Savarahs. These tracts cover an area of 3,500 square miles, with a population of 186,000 souls, and though held on *Sanads* by their respective Zamindars, who derive more or less revenue therefrom, are under the direct jurisdiction of the Collector of Ganjam, who is also Agent. The term Maliah or Malwa means highlands, and is the name given by the Khonds to these upland regions of the district.

The Vizagapatam Agency.

This Agency embraces Jeypur with those portions of the Zamindaris of Madagulu or Madgole, Pachipenta, Kurupam and Merangi which lie within the hills, also the hill *Mutas* of Palcondah, those of Golakonda, or Golgonda, and the hill Zamindari of Kasipur. These tracts are scheduled districts in the same way as the Ganjam Maliahs.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

List of the Ports of the Madras Presidency.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.	No.	Names.
1	Chief Port Madras	50	Gopalapatam	99	* Podubidri
2	Adrampatam	51	Gopalpur	100	Pakala
3	Ammapatam	52	Ipurpalem	101	Pamanji
4	* Attakuyi	53	Iskapalli	102	* Parapanna
5	* Attangarai	54	Itamukkala	103	Parapanangadi
6	* Attupuram	55	Invalladinne	104	* Pasipatam
7	Badagarai	56	* Kanuparti	105	Paumben
8	Baindur	57	* Kapatt	106	Pentacotta
9	* Balaipatam	58	Kasargodi	107	Penumudi
10	Bapanapadu	59	Katacacheri	108	* Pillaimadam
11	Barkur	60	Kattumavadi	109	Point Calymere
12	Barwah	61	* Kavvayi	110	Ponani
13	Bekal	62	Kilakarai	111	Ponnapudi
14	* Bendamurlanka	63	Kodiempalliem	112	Porto Novo
15	Beypoor	64	* Kolam	113	* Pudi
16	Bimlipatam	65	* Kôttaikal	114	Pudimadaka
17	* Bodivanipalem	66	Kottaipatam	115	* Pudiangadi (Malabar)
18	Cadalondi	67	Kottapalem	116	* Pudiangadi (ditto)
19	Calicut	68	Kottapatam	117	* Pudupatam
20	Colingapatam	69	Krishnajipatam	118	Pundi
21	Callayi	70	Krishnapatam	119	Quilandi
22	Cannanore	71	Kulasegarpaatam	120	Ramapatam
23	* Carungadu	72	Kundapur	121	* Rameswaram
24	* Caup	73	* Kurkuyi	122	Shirur
25	Chennayapalem	74	* Kuttayi	123	Sanapur
26	* Chombayi	75	* Madayi	124	Sundrapandiapatam
27	Chowghat	76	Maipadu	125	* Talayi
28	Cochin	77	* Malpe	126	Tanur
29	Coconada	78	Mandapam	127	Tellicherry
30	Coilpatam	79	Mangalore	128	* Terupalancudi
31	* Conada	80	Manjeshwar	129	Tirumalavasal
32	Coringa	81	* Marakayapatam	130	Tondi
33	* Covelong	82	Masulipatam	131	Toputorai
34	Cuddalore (South Arcot)	83	* Merkanam	132	Tranquebar
35	* Cuddalore (Malabar)	84	* Molankadava	133	* Trikodi
36	Cumbla	85	Morutota	134	Tummalapenta
37	* Damodarapatam	86	Mottupalli	135	Tupili
38	* Darmapatam	87	* Mudiapatam	136	Tuticorin
39	Devipalam	88	Mulki	137	* Uchil
40	Dugarazupatam	89	* Muttungal	138	* Udiavar
41	* Elatur	90	Muttupettai (Tanjore)	139	Udipi
42	* Emanangundu	91	* Muttupettai (Madura)	140	* Uppada
43	* Ennore	92	Nagayalanka	141	* Vaippar
44	* Ermal	93	Nagore	142	Valangani
45	* Ervadi	94	* Nambidalai	143	* Valanokkam
46	* Etticolam	95	Narsapur	144	* Vedalai
47	* Ezhara	96	Nayakankotta	145	* Velliangode
48	Gangadipalam	97	Negapatam	146	Vizagapatam
49	Ganjam	98	Nizampatam		

The places marked with an asterisk* are ports in which there is no trade at present, but which are authorised places for the landing and shipment of goods.

Non British Indian Ports.

Travancore.

1 Aleppy	7 Manacodam	12 Punthorai	
2 Anjengo	8 Mangalamarattupula	13 Poracand	
3 Colachel	9 Palliport	14 Pattanam	
4 Katur	10 Paranur	15 Quilon	
5 Kayankolam	11 Puar	16 Velinjam	
6 Manakudi			

Cochin.

1 Cranganore
2 Maliyapuram
3 Narrakal

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Madras Presidency occupies the southern portion of the peninsula of India, with a considerable extension north-eastward along the coast of the Bay of Bengal. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the districts of Kanara and Dharwar of the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad or the Nizam's Dominions, and the southern native states of Bastar and Kalahandi of the Central Provinces; on the north-east by the province of Orissa under the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Bengal jurisdiction; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The eastern portion of the Presidency extends from Cape Comorin, in latitude 8° 4′, to the northern extremity of district Ganjam, touching Orissa in latitude 20°. 18′; the western portion extends to the coast at the eastern extremity of Mysore native state, in latitude 13° 50′. The greatest length from the extremity of Ganjam to Cape Comorin being about 1,000 miles, and the greatest width, measured from the coast at the eastern extremity of Mysore to Madras, about 390 miles. The total extent of sea coast is about 1,700 miles, without, however, any single really good harbour. Exclusive of the native states, the area of the Presidency is estimated at 138,318 square miles, including these states it may be taken at 148,063 square miles.

The districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna, are now known as the Northern Districts or the Northern Circars. Prior to 1859-60 these Circars consisted of five districts, but in that year the three districts of Rajamundry, Masulipatam and Guntoor were divided to form the present Godavari and Kistna districts. Under the Nizam's government the divisions of these two last named districts were as follow: — Guntoor, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry and Chicacole.

The districts of Nellore, Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot, are called the East Central Districts. In 1859-60 Madras town and Chingleput were amalgamated into a single district, but in 1870 this amalgamated district was again divided as before, leaving the administration of the Madras town district in the hands of the Sea Customs Collector.

North Arcot, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah are called the Ceded Districts; Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris, the West Central Districts; Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, the Southern Districts; and South Canara and Malabar, the West Coast Districts.

Topography, &c.

The principal features which give character to the portion of India embraced within the Presidency of Madras, are the two mountain ranges which run through it on the east and on the west, *viz.*, the Eastern and the Western Ghats. The former range runs for some distance almost parallel with the eastern coast, the latter with the western. Starting from the north, the Eastern Ghats, running with the coast to about 50 miles north of Madras, sweep to the south-west and eventually unite, in the vicinity of the Nilgiris, with the Western Ghats, which extend to Cape Comorin on the one side, and to the north-western extremity of the Presidency on the other. These two great ranges may be said to form,—one on the south-west, the other on the south-east,—the buttresses or walls of the triangular table-land included between them, commonly called the Deccan. Though this table-land rises considerably towards the south, it has a general slope of surface to the east and south-east as indicated by the large streams flowing in that direction, and emptying themselves into the Bay of Bengal. The lowland lying between the base of the Western Ghats, and the sea, is of less breadth than that lying in the like situation with respect to the Eastern Ghats, being in some places not more than 25, and nowhere more than 50 miles in breadth. Compared with the Western Ghats, the Eastern, south of the Godavari river, are of trifling elevation, the mean height of the chain being about 1,500 feet, but attaining a higher elevation as the range approaches southward, near Madras and the junction with the other range in the vicinity of the Nilgiris. North of the Godavari river the Eastern Ghats rise to an elevation of upwards of 5,000 feet, the highest points being Gallikonda 5,346 feet, and Galli Parvatam 4,988 feet. The Western Ghats on the other hand, rise to over 6,000 feet, and at the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Nilgiris culminate to 8,760 feet. The Palni hills to the south of the Nilgiris; attain a height of from 6,500 to 7,100 feet; they are about 80 miles distant from Trichinopoly, and 40 from Madura, and have been recently proposed as a site for a Sanitarium. The Shervaroy hills on the east of the Nilgiris, approach to within five miles of Salem and attain a height of 5,260 feet. Owing to the superior height of the western range, and its vicinity to the coast, all the head waters of the great rivers of the Presidency originate there, and traverse the Eastern Ghats on their way to the sea.

The principal rivers are the Godavari, the Krishna or Kistna, in their lower courses, the Penner, Paler and the Cauvery. Numerous feeders, the chief of which is the Tungabadhra, from the Western Ghats and the plateau of the Deccan, discharge themselves into the Kistna and Penner. The rivers of the western and and southern coasts are numerous, but necessarily short in their courses and unimportant, as are also those in the extreme north-eastern districts of the Presidency.

The coast on the west, called *Malabar*, from the north-western extremity to Mangalore, is in general, bold nde rocky; from Mangalore to Cape Comorin, it is considerably lower and either muddy or sandy, having several shallow inlets termed "Backwaters," extending in some cases a considerable distance (a couple of hundred miles) inland, parallel with the coast, more or less navigable, and receiving the drainage of the streams coming from the Western Ghats. Cochin is situated on the principal of these openings. Cape Comorin itself is low and sandy, but a few miles inland, and to the north of the extreme point, the southern summits of the ghats rise in lofty and majestic peaks known as the Palni hills. To the north-east of Cape Comorin, the coast, for 166 miles, is low, rocky and much beset by reefs and is little frequented, as navigation, northwards into the Bay of Bengal, is obstructed and rendered impracticable for vessels by a sandbank extending from the main-land of India to Ceylon, called Adam's bridge, which has only two navigable channels, not however deep enough for the passage of large craft. The sea here, called the gulf of Manar, has on the coast to the north-west the harbour of Tuticorin. From Adam's bridge to Point Calymere, on the north of Palk's straits, the shore has no bold features. From Point Calymere the *Coromandel* Coast commences, and holds a direction due north across the estuaries of the Cauvery, which enclose a delta having a base of 82 miles towards the sea, where are the ports of Negapatam and Tranquebar; the Coromandel Coast continues to hold a northerly direction for 297 miles further to Gondegam, where the river Musi is considered to bound it to the northward, and retains the same character of slight elevation and general sandy formation, with shallow water along shore. Blackwood harbour is the only shelter throughout this distance for large ships; at all the other ports along this coast ships must be anchored in the open sea. From Gondegam the shore is termed the Golgonda Coast, holding a direction north-east for 270 miles to the southern point of district Vizagapatam, and passing the estuaries of the Kistna and Godavari. Here the coast is so low that it is often inundated. Masulipatam, Cocanada and Coringa are the most important maritime places on this coast, which terminates in Latitude 17° 15′. The Orissa coast commences at this point, here the coast becomes bold and rocky, and retains this character for about 230 miles to the north-eastern extremity of the Presidency. The eastern coast has a few extensive lakes which require notice. To the north of Madras is Lake Pulicat, an extensive salt-water lagoon, about 33 miles in length from north to south, by 11 in breadth; it contains several islands and communicates with the sea by very narrow channels. Lake Colair in the Kistna district, between the rivers Kistna and Godavari, formed by the overflowing of those rivers, and having a length of 47 miles and a breadth of 14. Lake Chilka on the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Orissa coast, in the extreme north-east, under the Bengal jurisdiction, 42 miles in length, by 15 in breadth, and separated from the sea only by a narrow bank of sand. The name signifies salt lake; it is very shallow, and nowhere exceeds six feet in depth.

The rivers of southern India give but little assistance to inland communication, but by means of canals and excellent roads everywhere, this convenience is attained; there are besides several lines of Railway running through the Presidency, the Madras Railway, 858 miles in length, and the Southern India Railway, 612 miles long, connect Madras with Bombay and the principal towns in the Deccan, as well as with those in the west and south; the extension from Bangalore, to connect Madras with Mysore, also a branch line to Pondicherry being in progress. Steamers also leave Madras regularly for almost every principal port in India.

The following are some of the principal Canals of the Madras Presidency:—

Godavari Delta System.	Length miles.
Eastern Delta.	
Main Canal	4
Samulcottah Canal	34
Coconada Canal	27
Bank Canal	38
Coringa Canal	24
Injoram Canal	11
Mundapetta Canal	13
Central Delta.	
Main Canal	8
Gunnaram Canal	44
Bank Canal	41
Amalapur Canal	32
Bendamurlunka Canal	14
Bellakurru Canal	4
Vilsa Main Canal	7
Kadally Canal	7
Western Delta.	
Kain Canal	6
Kakarapurru Canal	10
Narsapur Canal	29
Bank Canal	25
Mukkamala Canal	2
Gostanaddi and Velpur Canal	28
Ellore Canal	40
Junction Canal	3
Venkiah and Weyeru Canal	29
Undi Canal	15
Attili Canal	15
Total	510
Kistna Delta System.	
Eastern Delta.	
Main Canal	9
Ellore Canal	40
Kistna Delta System,—Contd.	Length miles.
Eastern Delta.	
Budameru Canal	37
Masulipatam Canal	49
Pulleru Canal	26
Pamurru Canal (Junction)	½
Buntumilly Canal	14
Polrazkodu Canal	16
Western Delta.	
Main Canal	13
Nizampatam Canal	27
Bank Canal	45
Commamur Canal	50
Total	326½
Grand Total miles	836½

Climate and Sanataria.

From the physical features of the country the climate is necessarily very varied. The arid plains of the east coast, with the thermometer occasionally rising to 115° in the shade, form during a greater portion of the year, a striking contrast to the green valleys of Malabar and Canara on the west, where the maximum heat is below 90°. The moisture brought up by the south-west monsoon being condensed by the Western Ghats, the average rainfall between that range of hills and the western coast is over 120 inches, most of which falls between the beginning of June and the end of August. A considerable portion of rain finds its way over the ghats to the central districts, while even those districts on the eastern coast, where river irrigation prevails, reap the benefit of this monsoon in the increased volume of water from the slopes of the Western Ghats. The north-east monsoon sets in about the end of September, and during its continuance the average rainfall does not exceed 30 inches. Previous to the rains, the country in the eastern and central districts is everywhere parched, and life is endured with difficulty, Along the coasts, the sea breezes which set in shortly after noon almost throughout the year, do much to moderate the temperature. The table-land or undulating surface on the summits of the Nilgiri and Palnis, having an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet enjoys the mild climate of the finest part of the temperate zone. The temperature on the Nilgiris varies much less from north to south than from east to west. Mists and heavy fogs are not unfrequent in the rainy season, and the eastern side is less moist than

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the western. From the end of October to May, a sky clear and nearly cloudless is the rule; September and October are pretty irregular in the quantity of rain they bring. In the upper ranges of the Annamalle hills, which attain an elevation equal to that of the Nilgiris in general, the temperature is much the same as in Ootacamund. The rains here for six months of the year are very heavy, and it is doubtful whether the climate during these six months is at all suitable for the residence of Europeans. The climate is greatly influenced by the monsoons,—periodical winds produced by the unequal heating of the continent during certain seasons of the year,—the regular alternation of which is most remarkable, the transition from one to the other being usually marked by great atmospheric disturbance.

Ootacamund is the sanitarium of the Presidency on the Nilgiris, but another has been formed on the Palnis. Other stations on the Nilgiris are Attara Malle, 4,500 feet, Dodabetta, 8,640 feet, Jakunari, about 5,000 feet, Coonoor, 5,760 feet, and Kotagiri, 6,100 feet. The state of Soondoor contains a very important hill sanitarium for Europeans in the plateau of Ramandroog, which has been chiefly utilised as a convalescent depôt for the troops serving in the Ceded Districts. It is distant from Bellary thirty-eight miles and from Secundrabad 270 miles, and stands 1,825 feet above Bellary, and 1,200 feet above the surrounding plains. The length of the plateau from north to south is a mile and a half, with a varying breadth of from half to three quarters of a mile.

Staples and Manufactures.

The chief staples of the Presidency are rice, maize, wheat, millet, ragi and the pulses amongst food grains; oil-seeds, indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane, chillies, pepper, yams, plaintains and betel-leaf amongst garden crops, and as a special crop, cotton has a large cultivation. The trees most grown for their fruits are cocoanut, arecanut, jack, tamarind and mango. Cocoanut palms flourish most luxuriantly on the banks of the estuaries and back waters of the western districts of Malabar and Canara. The most valuable product of the Presidency is ship timber, abounding in the forests of Malabar, Canara and Travancore, as well as in the forests of the Eastern Ghats, principally *Teak*. Sandalwood, supplied to the Chinese market, is also obtained from the forests of Malabar and Coorg. Coffee has been very extensively cultivated and is now an important crop. The principal coffee tracts of southern India lie along the western coast, and coffee estates extend in nearly an unbroken line along the summits and slopes of the Western Ghats, from the northern limits of Mysore down to Cape Comorin, in the Nilgiris, the Shervaroy and Palni hills and in several districts of the Presidency. Tea cultivation has not the same interest in southern India as coffee cultivation, and there are few plantations except on the Nilgiris. Tobacco is grown more or less throughout the Presidency, with the exception of Malabar and the hill ranges, but the chief localities of production are the alluvial lands of the Godavari district, where is grown the well-known Lunka tobacco (so named from the Lunkas or river islands on which it is cultivated), and the Coimbatore and Madura districts. Chincona is also grown on the Nilgiris, and there are now six plantations for the supply of this febrifuge.

The mineral wealth of the Presidency is considerable. Gold is known to exist in the Wynad and Nilgiris, and the attention of capitalists has been lately drawn to these auriferous tracts. Iron ore occurs in several parts in abundance, and extensive foundries have been established in Beypore and South Arcot. Manganese exists in Mysore, the Nilgiris and Bellary. Antimony and silver, copper and lead ore in the districts of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Madura, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nellore, also in Mysore. *Diamonds of moderate value and garnets in abundance are met with in the Cuddapah, Kurnool, Godavari and Vizagapatam districts, and coal is found on the banks of the Godavari near Chinnore.

The usual manufactures are sugar, indigo, pottery, carpets, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, cheroots, working in metals, filagree and basket work, and the weaving of silk and cotton cloths and coarse woollens.

The Pearl and Chank or Conch-shell fisheries, carried on entirely under Government management, are at present in charge of the Master Attendant of Tuticorin. The gross receipts from these fisheries in 1877-78, were Rs. 31,267, the expenses were Rs. 8,363, leaving a net profit of Rs. 22,904.

Form of Administration.

The administration of the Madras Presidency is vested in a Governor with a Council of three Members. For administrative purposes the Presidency is divided into twenty-one Districts, each of which is placed under the charge of a Collector and Magistrate, all being subject to the direct control of a Board of Revenue composed of three Members. In the district of the Nilgiris, the principal administrative officer is termed the Commissioner of the Nilgiris. Each district is again sub-divided into *Taluks*, the general superintendence of which is distributed among the Assistants to the Collector, a special local revenue and magisterial head, called a *Tahsildar*, being in charge of each Taluk, and in larger Taluks the Tahsildar being aided by one or more Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates. The administration of civil and criminal justice is under the superintendence of a High Court, assisted by District Judges and Subordinate Judges, the latter are usually natives.

Census.

The first Census of the Presidency was taken in 1822, when the population was returned at 13,476,923. Fourteen years after, or in 1836-37, a second census was taken, when the numbers returned were 13,967,395, showing an increase of only 490,472. The first of the quinquennial enumerations was taken in 1851-52, when the population was found to have risen to 22,031,697, or an increase of 58 per cent. in 15 years. Other quinquennial enumerations in succession showed the numbers as given in the margin. The last census taken was on the 15th November 1871, the resulting figures showed the population to be 31,281,177, being a gross increase of 4,742,125 over the figures of 1866-67, giving an average density of 226 persons to the square mile for the whole presidency. The sexes are almost equally divided, the proportion being ninety-nine females to every one hundred males.

Years	1851-52,	..	22,031,697
,,	1856-57,	..	22,857,855
,,	1861-62,	..	24,656,509
,,	1866-67,	..	26,539,052

* The far famed Golcondah, a fortress seven miles to the north-west of Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's dominions, is proverbially famous for its diamonds, yet it has obtained this fame vicariously, for the diamonds which are cut and polished at Golcondah, are usually brought thither for that purpose from Partial, close to the southern frontier of the Nizam's country, and about sixteen miles south-west of Ellore in the Ganjam district. But there are other places in the same locality where diamonds are or have been found: the names of these places are Mallavelli, Alkur, Parthenipadu, Pratalli, Wastapille and Kedavetti Kall. The hills here are a continuation of the sandstone range which extends east from Banganapilli, Kondapilli and Mallavelli, in all of which localities the matrix of the diamond is a conglomerate sandstone. From this locality the world has been supplied for centuries with diamonds of the purest water. The Pitt diamond, weighing in its cut state 136¾ carats; the Kohinoor or Mountain of Light, and others were found here, and there is fair reason to suppose that the wealth of the Partial region has not been exhausted, and that the appliances of modern machinery, directed by men of science, may bring to light other gems that have not been discovered by rude native processes of search.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mysore.

(Native State under British Management.)

1877-78. 8 DISTRICTS.	NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.						ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.				NAGAR DIVISION.					
	BANGALORE.		KOLAR.		TUMKUR.		MYSORE.		HASSAN.		SHIMOGA.		KADUR.		CHITALDROOG.	
Lat. N. } of District capital.	12° 58′	Chief Towns	13° 8′	Chief Towns	13° 20′	Chief Towns	12° 18′	Chief Towns	13° 0′	Chief Towns	13° 56′	Chief Towns	13° 33′	Chief Towns	14° 14′	Chief Towns
Long. E. } of District capital.	77 40	with	78 10	with	77 8	with Po-	76 42	with	76 8	with Po-	75 57	with Po-	76 3	with Po-	76 26	with Po-
Height in feet ..	3,131	Population.	2,800	Population.	..	pulation.	2,525	Population.	3,150	pulation.	1,924	pulation.	2,559	pulation.	..	pulation.
District Statistics																
Area in Square Miles	2,914		2,577		3,606		4,131		3,291		3,797		2,294		4,471	
Number of Villages	5,498		5,587		4,994		4,741		4,915		3,782		3,348		2,161	
Population	828,354		618,954		632,239		943,187		668,417		498,976		333,925		531,360	
,, Per Sq. Mile..	284		240		178		232		203		131		148		119	
Land Revenue.. Rs.	8,77,775		9,10,882		8,71,525		10,08,783		10,31,166		12,12,902		6,71,406		6,86,211	
Average Rainfall in Inches.. ..	39		33		35		32		39		43		42		30	
Classification of Population.																
Christians	17,613		613		709		2,249		2,670		984		568		270	
Hindus	756,693		592,652		609,520		898,897		649,333		468,351		320,028		512,193	
Mahomedans ..	53,485		25,038		20,535		39,790		14,460		25,598		12,017		18,068	
Parsis	1		..		..		37		..		1		..		4	
Buddhists and Jains	562		651		1,475		2,214		1,954		4,042		1,312		825	
Total ..	828,354	Bangalore, Town and Cantonment 142,513. Closepet 5,460. Devanhalli 5,771. Kankanhali 4,670. Kengeri 2,075. Sarjapur 3,051. Tiamagondal 3,800. Tirumalle 2,869.	618,954	Kolar 9,924. Chikballapur 9,882. Gumnayakanpala, Malur 2,980. Shrinivaspur 2,848. Huttagere 1,509. Nimagondlu 1,549. Vemagal 1,800.	632,239	Tumkur 11,170. Huliyurdarga 2,158. Kunigal 3,355. Tiptur 2,693. Tiptur 1,749.	943,187	Mysore 57,815. Hunsur 4,290. Kaddur 2,288. Periyapatna 1,321. Ramasamudra 3,130.	668,417	Hassan 6,395. Arkalgud 3,923. Attikuppa 1,616. Belur 2,990. Channarayapatna 2,676. Harihalli 2,234. Manjarabad, Maharajdurga, Nagamangala 2,404. Narsipur 5,250. Melukot 2,842. Sindhughatta 1,033.	498,976	Shimoga 11,034. Channagiri 3,277. Honnali 2,492. Nagar 1,295. Sagar 1,740. Shikarpur 2,093. Sorab 1,364. Agumbe, Siralkoppa 1,660. Belagavi 1,490. Belagutti 2,624. Nyamati 2,571. Harnhalli 2,045. Kumsi 1,529. Tirthahalli 1,286. Mudi 2,183. Benkipur 1,964.	333,925	Kadur 2,733. Chikmagalur 2,027. Banavara 2,110. Kopa, Tarikere, 5,300. Vastara 1,304. Ajampur 2,249. Balur Birur 3,617. Sharingeri 1,661. Sakarepatna 1,866. Yedehalli 1,518. Marle 2,554. Deva Rayapeter 2,546. Hirimagalur 2,443. Matavara 1,986. Basavanhalli 1,917. Ambale 1,844. Aldur 1,766.	531,360	Chitaldroog 5,812. Budihal 1,137. Davangere 6,506. Harihar 6,400. Hiriyur 1,731. Hosduruga 2,369. Molkalmuru 1,784. Pavagada 2,091. Chalakere 1,518. Huliyar 1,708. Jagalur 2,430. Bettur 1,338. Kenkere 1,268. Holalkere 3,123. Turavanur 5,072. Siddavanhalli 3,474. Malebennur 1,929. Dyamappanhalli 2,073. Chikkannanahalli 1,700. Devasamudra 1,896. Nayakanhatti 2,723. Baramppur 2,514. Hosakote 2,100.

LANGUAGES.—Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani. See pages 9 and 10 for the Grand Totals of the several items for the whole state.

NATIONAL PROJECT FOR INDIA

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Province or State of Mysore occupies a position physically well defined in the south of India. It is a table-land, situated in the angle where the Eastern and the Western Ghat ranges converge into the group of the Nilgiri Hills, and lying between 11° 38′ and 15° 2′ North Latitude, and 74° 43′ and 78° 37′ East Longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is about 290 miles, and extreme length from north to south about 230 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary; on the south and east by the districts of Malabar, Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot of the Madras Presidency, and on the west by the small province of Coorg, the South Canara Collectorate of the Madras Presidency and the North Canara district of the Bombay Presidency. On the west the frontier of the state approaches at one part to within ten miles of the sea, but in general preserves a distance of from thirty to fifty miles from the coast: on the east the nearest point is not less than 120 miles. The southern extremity is about 250 miles from Cape Comorin. The area of the province from the latest information, is estimated at 27,081 square miles, and this estimate will continue to be accepted for statistical purposes, until a more accurate computation is arrived at by the Topographical surveys now being carried on in the province.

Topography, &c.

That portion of the Mysore province which is above the ghats is often called the table-land, but this denomination does not accurately represent the character of the country, which is everywhere undulating, and almost entirely free from the level tracts which characterise the greater part of Upper India. One striking physical feature of Mysore, consists in the huge piles of rocks known as *Drugs*, rising abruptly in many parts to 1,500 feet above the plateau, some solitary, others clustered, and which are everywhere visible; most of them have been fortified from time immemorial, rendering them well nigh impregnable strong-holds with the advantage of an unfailing supply of water at the summit. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier on the east, separating Mysore from the British provinces in the Carnatic. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is steep, while in others it is an easy gradient. The country rises gradually from these ghats towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau, and about 3,062 feet above sea level. On the north-west, beyond the Chitaldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the Tungabadhra river, near the vilage of Harihar, the altitude of which above the sea is only about 1,800 feet. To the south-west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is a more marked descent, abruptly terminated by the western range of ghats, comprising in this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg hills, and further north the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges, known as the '*Malnad*' or hill country, the chief peaks of which are loftier than those of the eastern hills. The loftiest elevations in Mysore, on the east, are Sivaganga, about 30 miles from Bangalore, reaching a height of 4,559 feet above the sea level; and Nundydroog, thirty-six miles from Bangalore, 4,810 feet above sea level, from whence the river Penner takes its rise; and the peaks of the Bellakalrangam hills in the Ashtagram division, varying in elevation from four to five thousand feet. These hills are clothed with rank vegetation, and uninhabited save by a rude tribe known as Soligars; on the west, Kuduremukha in the Nagar division, 6,215 feet, is one of the highest peaks in Mysore and a remarkable landmark visible from the sea, as well as from above and below the Ghats; and, the Baba

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Budan mountains in the Nagar division, named from a Mahomedan saint, whose tomb is on one of the peaks at an elevation of 6214 feet, the highest point on this range being Mulainagiri 6,317 feet. These hills are inhabited and contain several coffee plantations, some of which are probably the oldest in Mysore.

The principal rivers in Mysore are the *Tunga* and the *Bhadra* rising in the north-west of the province; uniting they form the *Tungabhadra* which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the *Krishna* below Kurnool; its banks are too high for irrigation purposes. The *Cauvery*, rising in Coorg, passes through the province in a south-easterly direction, receiving the *Hemavati*, the *Sokapavani* the *Shamsha* and the *Arkavati* from the north, and the *Lakshmantirtha* and the *Kapini* from the south; the Cauvery and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks, their courses through the province being marked by a green fringe of cultivation. The *Vedavati*, rising near the Baba Budan hills, flowing due north and joining the *Tungabhadra;* the *Penner*, the *Paler* and *Pannair* which rise in the eastern part of the province. The waters of these rivers are detained and converted into chains of tanks, but they become large rivers before reaching the sea. Owing to their rocky or shallow beds, none of the above rivers are navigable, and most are fordable during the dry months. There are no natural lakes in Mysore, but there are nearly 38,000 artificial reservoirs or tanks, some of which are of considerable magnitude. The largest is the Sulikere tank in the Shimoga district, 40 miles in circumference.

The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the western mountains, they abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are good roads throughout the province, and a branch of the Madras Railway, 84½ miles long, reaches Bangalore; the extension to Mysore, from Bangalore, called the "Mysore State Railway" is now in course of completion.

Climate.

The climate of Mysore is sensibly affected by its considerable elevation above the sea. It is temperate but not so healthy as might be expected, owing to the prevalence of fever in many localities. The year may be divided into three seasons, the hot, the rainy and the cold. In the hot season the thermometer ranges from 69° to 90′ in the shade, and in the cold season from 50° to 77′. The nights are seldom hot, the mornings and evenings are always cool if not cold, and the air is very elastic. The cold season is generally free from rain and lasts till the end of February. The rain in April and May is generally very heavy, often filling the tanks in a few hours. The province is favored by two monsoons, the south-west and the north-east, the former commencing at the beginning of June and closing about the end of August. The north-east monsoon sets in at the beginning of October and generally ceases about the middle of November. The rain is more continuous than heavy throughout the greater part of the country, but in the tracts verging upon the Western Ghats it is unintermitting and puts a stop to all traffic. The annual rainfall of these regions is nearly five times that of the rest of the country, the quantity diminishing rapidly as the distance from the Ghats increases. The close of the rainy season in November is marked by dense fogs which prevail all over the country during December and January. Electric storms are common and excessively violent.

Staples and Manufactures.

The crops chiefly grown in Mysore are rice, ragi, millets, gram, wheat, sugar-cane, oilseeds, cotton, opium, betel, cocoanut and tobacco. Coffee is extensively cultivated, and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the cultivation of this berry now takes rank as one of the most important industries of the country. Lac, gums, pepper and resin are also produced, and sandalwood grows spontaneously throughout the province. Many of the fruits and vegetables of Europe are also successfully cultivated.

The trade of the country being difficult to develope, owing to its land-locked position, the mountain barriers which separate it from the surrounding countries on three sides, and the want of navigable rivers, the manufactures are on a small scale and mostly carried on to supply native consumption. Gold dust is found, but there is no metal except iron in any degree of abundance. Garnets are frequently to be met with and kankar, or calcareous concrete for road making, exists in considerable quantities between Bangalore and Seringapatam. Common salt and carbonate of soda impregnate the soil in many places, and are extracted for domestic or manufacturing purposes.

Form of Administration.

In 1831-32 in consequence of the misgovernment of the then ruling prince, the Government of India assumed the direct administration of the affairs of Mysore, and first appointed two Joint Commissioners in whose hands the Government of the province was vested. In 1834 a single officer was nominated as sole Commissioner in supercession of the Joint Commissioners, and to whom, in 1843, were also delegated the duties of Resident, that office as a separate post being abolished. In 1862 the administration was re-organised on the model of the Punjab system, and a great number of reforms were instituted, all tending towards the introduction of the regulation system. The province was divided into three divisions and eight districts, each division being placed under a Superintendent and each district under a Deputy Superintendent, aided by Assistant Superintendents for the several *Taluks* into which the districts were sub-divided, and corresponding with Tahsils in northern India, the average area of each *Taluk* being about 333 square miles. These *Taluks* were again sub-divided into *Hoblis*, each of which was placed under the revenue charge of a native officer styled *Shekdar*, they number 500. In 1869 the title of Commissioner was changed into that of Chief Commissioner, by whom the Government of the province is now administered, and in 1873, the designations of Superintendent, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents were changed into those of Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, respectively. Judicial Assistants were also appointed to each district for the disposal of civil suits.

Census.

The first general census of Mysore was taken in 1840-41 and the next in 1851-52, since which periods annual returns were made up until a general census of the province was again taken in November 1871, which last is regarded as fairly reliable; according to it the total population of the province was 5,055,412 souls, 2,535,924 being males, and 2,519,488 females. Of the total population the agricultural classes are in the proportion of one-fourth, the non-agricultural three-fourths.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No.	Taluks.	Area.	Population.	Per square mile.	Revenue.	Rainfall.	Chief Towns.	Population.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Height.	Languages.
									to nearest minute.			
		Sq. Ms.			Rs.						Ft.	
1	Mercara	265	32,132	121			Mercara ..	8,146	12°25′	75°47′	3,809	
2	Padinalknad ..	472	32,350	69			Fraserpet ..	1,832	12 28	76 2	3,200	
3	Yedenalknad ..	313	31,104	99			Virajendrapet	3,413	12 13	75 51	3,400	
4	Kiggatnad	504	27,738	55			Somwarpet ..	1,309	12 37	75 55	..	
5	Nanjarajpatna	331	26,159	79			Napoklu ..	1,089	12 19	75 45	..	
6	Yelsavirshime ..	115	18,829	164			*Hudikeri ..	747	12 6	76 1	..	
*	Total ..	2,000*	168,312	84	About 2,00,000.	123 Inches.	Sanivarsante..	663	12 44	75 57	..	Coorg, Canarese, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani.

*Note.—The following are the areas of the several Taluks as furnished by the Superintendent of the Coorg Revenue Survey. Mercara 216 square miles. Padinalknad 367 square miles. Yedenalknad 201 square miles. Kiggatnad 403 square miles. Nanjarajpatna 261 square miles. Yelsavirshime 91 square miles.

In the Census Report and subsequent official documents, the area has been assumed as 2,000 square miles, on what grounds is not known. Lieutenant Connor's Survey of 1817, gave an area for Coorg at that time of 2,165 square miles, or 1,585 above the Ghats and 580 below, but the latter districts on the conquest of the country in 1834, were annexed to South Canara or the Tulu country.

Other Principal Places with Population.

Mercara.		*Yedenalknad.*		*Nanjarajpatna.*	
Karanagere	1,527	Ammati	1,417	Hebbale	1,874
Katigere..	1,215	Aramare..	1,073	Mulusoge	1,832
Made	2,719	Channaiyankote	1,229	Sirangala	1,473
Padinalknad.		Karumad	1,163	Tarinuru	1,082
Bhagamandal	1,333	Ketamalur	1,510	*Yelsavirshime.*	
Kolakere	1,164	*Kiggatnad.*			
Kumbala	1,128				
Nelabe	1,356				
Yevakapadi	1,324	Badaga	1,236	Kodlipet	1,345

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

What Wales is to England, Coorg is to Mysore in miniature, and though governed by the same Chief Commissioner, the province is British territory and forms no part of Mysore. Coorg occupies the summits and eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, within the degrees of North Latitude 11° 55′ and 12° 50,′ and East Longitude 75° 25′ and 76° 14,′ and has an area, of 2,000* square miles; its greatest length from north to south being sixty, and from west to east forty miles. Coorg is bounded on the north by the Netravati, Kumaradhari and Hemavati rivers, which separate it from the southern taluks of South Canara and the Manjarabad taluk of the Mysore district; on the south the province is bounded by the Brahmagiri mountains which divide it from the Wainad taluk of the Malabar distict; on the west, by the South Canara and Malabar districts of Madras, and on the east by the Mysore and Hassan districts of the province of Mysore, the river Cauvery marking for some distance a portion of the eastern boundary. A narrow arm about twelve miles long, by about six wide, projects northwards into Mysore on the north-east. The greater part of the western frontier is from twenty to thirty miles from the sea. The name Coorg has been anglicised from the native names "Kudagu" or "Kodumale," signifying "mountainous country" or "steep mountains."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

In physical features the province of Coorg differs greatly from most of the surrounding districts, owing to the mountainous and wooded character of the country. It is a constant succession of steep ridges and deep ravines, the whole clothed with forest more or less dense, very dense on the eastward towards Mysore, where it is almost wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward the forests decrease, leaving Kiggatnad comparatively open, and Yelsavirshime a champaign tract. The Western Ghats running north and south, with an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, divide the territory into two unequal portions. On the southern limits the Brahmagiri or Marenad range of hills, running in a direction from east to west, constitutes a formidable natural barrier between Coorg and Wainad, a sub-division of the Malabar district, with a general elevation of 4,500 feet, the highest peaks being Davasi-betta, Hanuman-betta, Kadanga-male and Peru-male. The table-land upon which Mercara or Madakere is situated, has an average altitude of 3,500 feet, and is crossed in all directions by minor hills and ridges, being bounded on the west by the Ghats, which culminate near the Bisilu Pass in the Pushpagiri hill, 5,626 feet above sea level, the summit of which commands an extensive prospect over Coorg, Canara and Mysore. Other detached hills and ridges, though numerous, are not deserving of any particular notice. Some few detached ranges are situated along the eastern boundary, not however remarkable for either elevation or extent, amongst them the peaks of Siddesvar and Maukal-betta are the most prominent, the former guards the pass that gives entrance to Coorg. Near Mercara the hills are closer together and more abrupt, and the ravines deeper and more wild. Towards Fraserpet the country assumes the champaign character of the Mysore plateau, with scattered solitary hills. South of Mercara the country is open with beautiful grassy downs. The general declivity is to the north-east and east, as indicated by the Cauvery and its tributaries flowing in that direction and receiving the drainage of nearly four-fifths of the country.

None of the rivers of Coorg are considerable as to breadth or depth, and the inequalities of the country through which they shape their course, render them unfit for navigation or for use in irrigation. The principal rivers, rising in Coorg, are the Cauvery, Lakshmantirth, Surnavati, Hemavati, Barapole and Nujikal. The Barapole is navigable from the sea to within sixteen miles off the foot of the Ghats. The Cauvery rises in the Brahmagiri range, at a place called Tale Kaveri, where there are temples of great repute among the Hindus, which are yearly resorted to by thousands of pilgrims from the adjoining countries, the river being considered the holiest in India, the Ganges not excepted. Near Fraserpet this river during the monsoons rises to a height of from twenty to thirty feet. All the mountain streams form cascades of great beauty in their courses through the hills, especially the Jessy fall near Mercara.

The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. The rainfall during the last thirteen years, has averaged 123 inches in the year. Of late years the denudation of forests and the natural decay of the bamboo, have had the effect of rendering the rainfall less regular and heavy. In May, the hottest month, the thermometer has never been known to exceed 86°, and the mean temperature in that month is 70°. In September, which is the coldest month, the mean temperature is 64°, the average temperature throughout the year is 66½°. The hot season commences in February and continues till the close of May, succeeded by the rainy season, when the south-west monsoon sets in and prevails from June to September. The climate, in spite of its excessive humidity, is on the whole salubrious, except in the valleys where fever greatly prevails; it is a remarkable fact, however, that it appears to be decidedly inimical to the cure of cuts, wounds and sores, which are often totally unmanageable without change of air.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Rice is the chief staple of Coorg. The cultivation of cardamoms is next in importance to that of rice. Coffee and sugar-cane are extensively produced, and tea, chinchona, cotton and tobacco are also grown to a small extent. English fruits and vegetables are satisfactorily grown, and the Coorg oranges are celebrated. The cardamom is indigenous to certain forests in Coorg called *males*, situated on the line of the ghats at an elevation of from 2,500 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The cultivation of this plant is to a great number of Coorgs next in importance to that of rice, and the possession of a fine cardamom jungle is regarded as a mine of wealth. The gardens come into bearing in October and September of the fourth year, and continue to give good crops for seven years, when they begin to decline. The plant can be easily grown from seed, and a garden of 500 square yards will on an average yield 13lbs. weight of good cardamoms. Coffee is also a staple commodity of Coorg, and to it the province owes much of its prosperity. The plant is propagated by cuttings, but is usually grown from seed, which is put down in March or April, the maiden crop being given generally in the third year; an acre of land yields on an average six to eight cwts. of coffee, and an estate in good order should give a return of 50 per cent. on the outlay. There are no mines in Coorg and the whole of the metal in use is imported. Manufacturing industry has made little or no progress amongst the population, and almost every article in use in the country has in consequence to be imported.

At present Coorg is administered by the Chief-Commissioner of Mysore, residing at Bangalore, who is in direct subordination to the Government of India. The Superintendent of Coorg, an officer of the Mysore Commission, is the chief local authority, exercising civil, criminal and revenue powers within its limits, under subordination to the Chief-Commissioner. For administrative purposes the province is divided into six *taluks*, each in charge of a Sub-Magistrate, called a *Subhedar*. The taluks are again sub-divided into twenty-four *nads* containing on an average about 67 square miles each. In north Coorg the nads, or as they are called *Hoblis*, are much smaller and more thickly populated. Each Nad or Hobli is in charge of a *Parpattegar*, vested with subordinate magisterial powers. Coorg is a non-regulation province.

The only assemblages of dwellings which can with any propriety be denominated towns, are Mercara the capital and a military station, the native portion of the town being known as Mahadevapet; Fraserpet, the monsoon head-quarters of the Superintendent, and a town of small extent, situated on the eastern frontier and at the foot of the hills on which Mercara stands; Virajendrapet and Somwarpet. The dwellings of the Coorgs in the country generally are isolated, and it is only here and there that the eye can detect the thatched houses of the inhabitants betrayed by solitary wreaths of smoke.

A previous computation showed the population to be 113,689, the last census taken in November 1871, gave the number of inhabitants at 168,312, showing an increase of about 48 per cent., the males numbering 94,454, the females 73,858.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

IV.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

Comprising 4 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 24 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Governor.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Bombay Government.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Governor of Bombay, 1877-78.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Area.
British Possessions directly Administered—	Square Miles.
Northern Division	15,553
Central Division	38,593
Southern Division	22,840
Sind Division	48,876
Aden	11
Total ...	125,849
Tributary States—	
Gujarat	42,079
Konkan	.....
Deccan	3,288
Western Karnatic	2,594
Sind	.....
Total ...	47,961
Non-Tributary States—	
Gujarat	4,476
Konkan	1,763
Deccan	7,791
Western Karnatic	210
Sind	6,109
Total ...	20,349
Grand Total ...	194,159

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

| 1877-78 — 8 DISTRICTS. | NORTHERN DIVISION. | | |

1877-78.	CENTRAL DIVISION.												DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
6 DISTRICTS.	KHANDESH.		NASIK.		AHMEDNAGAR.		POONA.		SHOLAPUR.		SATARA.			
Lat. N. } of District capital to nearest minute.	Dhulia. 20° 58′	Chief Towns with	20° 0′	Chief Towns with	19° 6′	Chief Towns with	18° 30′	Chief Towns with	17° 40′	Chief Towns with	17° 42′	Chief Towns with		
Long. E. }	74 47		73 50		74 47		73 56		75 56		74 2			
Height in feet ..	..	Population.	..	Population.	2,140	Population.	1,992	Population.	1,669	Population.	2,199	Population.		
District Statistics.	Dhulia 12,489. Amalner 7,560. Erandol 11,070. Pachora, Chalisgaon, Pimpalner, Shahada, Nandurbar 7,205. Taloda 5,145. Shirpur 6,570. Savda 7,552. Bhusaval 6,804. Jamner 5,310. Nasirabad 9,940. Virdel, Parola 12,235. Dharangaon 11,087. Yawal 8,886. Bhargaon 6,153. Faizpur 8,365. Sindkuni 5,350. Raver 6,558. Jalgaon 6,893. Borwad 5,197. Ner 5,662. Rukhadi 5,212.		Nasik 22,436. Sinnar 10,044. Malegaon 9,700. Niphad, Igatpuri, Dindori, Sawargaon, Chandor 5,662. Nandgaon, Baglan, Kalvan, Yeola 17,461. Vinchur 5,311. Deolali, Chaori, Talegaon, Jalgaon, Wadel, Satana.		Ahmednagar or Nagar 36,844. Shevgaon, Shrigonda 6,175. Nevasa, Kopargaon, Akola, Kahuri, Sangamner 9,978. Karjat 5,535. Parner, Jamkhed. Pathardi 7,117. Kharda 6,899. Bhingarh 5,752. Sonai 5,254. Kolhar, Ashtagaon,		Poona 118,886. Haveli, Khed 6,446. Purandhar, Junnar 10,298. Indapur 7,740. Bhimthadi, Sirur, Mavel. Sasur 6,416. Talegaon (Dab) 5,040. Uiar 6,291. Talegaon (Khas) 6,547. Ghorvadi 5,049. Jejuri, Kendur, Naraingaon.		Sholapur 53,403. Barsi 18,560. Sangola, Karmala 6,759. Pandharpur 16,275. Malsiras, Madha 5,254. Markand 7,671. Vairag 7,282. Tambuni, Lahal, Shetphal, Bhatavni, Chodeshwar, Palaj.		Satara 24,484. Javli, Wai 11,062. Koregaon, Patan, Karad 11,410. Valva, Khatav, Tasgaon 10,528. Khanapur, Man. Ashta 9,896. Urun 8,390. Raimatpur 7,168. Mahabaleshwar, Bammoli, Wagholi Kadegaon.		Marathi, Kanarese, and Hindustani.
Area in Square Miles ..	10,162	7,155		6,647		5,099		4,509		4,991		38,563	
Number of Villages ..	3,395	1,284		1,302		1,201		716		1,356		9,314	
Population	1,008,842	721,718		773,938		907,235		718,034		1,014,033		5,163,800	
,, Per Square Mile	108	90		116		177		159		203		134	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	30,47,163	13,86,228		17,08,296		16,33,372		19,10,779		18,18,753		115,04,591	
Average Rainfall in Inches	22	27		24		29		27		44		29	
Classification of Population.													
Europeans ..	93			89				99					
Christians { East Indians ..	302	818		174		3,584		56		288		5,503	
Christians { Natives ..	122	245		678		278		164		..		1,487	
Hindus	942,999	641,753		717,924		859,769		659,575		978,116		4,800,136	
Mahomedans ..	79,359	31,663		42,435		39,583		50,655		28,650		272,345	
Parsis	61	129		91		1,243		66		64		1,654	
Buddhists and Jains ..	5,280	5,037		12,547		2,396		7,410		6,910		39,580	
Aborigines ..	626	42,073		..		382		9		5		43,095	
Total ..	1,028,842	721,718		773,938		907,235		718,034		1,014,033		5,163,800	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78. 5 DISTRICTS.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.										Division Totals.	Languages.
	Belgaum.		Dharwar.		Kaladgi.		Kanara.		Ratnagiri.			
Lat N. / Long E. of District capital to nearest minute.	15° 52′ / 74 34	Chief Towns with Population.	15° 27′ / 75 3	Chief Towns with Population.	16° 13′ / 75 53	Chief Towns with Population.	Karwar 14° 48′ / 74 11	Chief Towns with Population.	17° 8′ / 73 19	Chief Towns with Population.		
Height in feet	2,568		2,586		..		..		109.			
District Statistics.												
Area in Square Miles ..	4,591		4,536		5,695		4,235		3,789		22,846	
Number of Villages ..	1,133		1,436		1,204		1,154		1,337		6,264	
Population	938,750		988,037		816,037		398,406		1,019,136		4,160,366	
,, Per Square Mile ..	204		216		143		94		269		182	
Land Revenue .. Rs.	13,85,056		21,95,741		20,34,428		9,15,196		9,62,130		74,92,551	
Average Rainfall, in Inches ..	51		24		24		114		113		65	
Classification of Population.												
Christians — Europeans ..	586		128		26		64		67		871	
Christians — East Indians ..	..		124		26		669		66		876	
Christians — Natives ..	4,472		1,269		94		11,465		3,111		20,411	
Hindus	814,651		861,105		725,556		362,779		939,572		3,703,663	
Mahomedans	71,386		114,106		87,401		21,755		74,834		369,482	
Parsis	82		13		..		25		9		129	
Buddhists and Jains ..	47,564		11,285		2,934		1,614		1,477		64,874	
Aborigines	9		7		..		44		..		60	
Total ..	938,750	Belgaum 32,277. Sampgaon, Parasgad, Bidi, Chikodi 6,184. Gokak 12,612. Athni 11,588. Hongal 9,000. Kitur 7,166. Nandigar 5,748. Sadalgi 6,863. Nepani 9,371. Hukeri 5,364. Sankeshwar 8,905. Sawadati 8,180. Manauli 6,232 Kurgod 7,181, Kanganoli 5,143. Yemkanmardi 52,96.	988,037	Dharwar 27,136. Hubli 37,961. Kod-Ron 5,251. Navalgund 9,578. Gadag 10,319. Hangal, Bankapur 6,268. Ranibennur 11,623. Karajgi, Kalghatgi. Hebli 6,483. Nargund 9,931. Annigeri 7,098. Shelavadi 5,220. Betigeri 8,716. Haveri 5,465. Kurtkoti 5,901. Kalgund 6,844. Naregal 5,182.	816,037	Kaladgi 6,591. Bagalkot 14,000. Bijapur 12,935. Hungund 6,296. Badami, Indi, Sindgi. Muddebihal, Bagevadi. Gulatgarh 10,674. Ilkal 10,107. Gajandragarh 7,665. Talikot 7,459. Kerur 7,096. Mangoli 6,038. Amingarh 7,314.	398,406	Karwar 13,263. Kumta 10,932. Vellapur, Honawar 5,191. Siddapur, Sirsi 5,285. Supa. Halial 5071. Bhatkul 5,764. Sambrani, Bagwatti, Pala, Mundagod, Upenpatan, Ankola, Gokarn, Sunda.	1,019,136	Ratnagiri 10,614. Dapoli, Khed, Chiplun 6,071. Sangameshwar, Rajapur 5,368. Devgad, Malvan 13,955. Vingurla 14,996. Masuri 7,308. Harni 6,193. Bankot, Dadhol, Gohagarh, Lanj, Kadwai, Dhamapur, Sawarde, Pawas, Gotni, Vijedrug.	4,160,366	Marathi, Kanarese and Hindustani.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1877-78 5 DISTRICTS.	SIND DIVISION.										Division Totals.	Languages.
	Kurrachee.		Thar and Parkar.		Hyderabad.		Shikarpur.		Upper Sind Frontier.			
Latitude N. } of District capital to nearest minute.	24° 51′	Chief Towns with Population.	Umarkot 25° 22′	Chief Towns with Population.	25° 25′	Chief Towns with Population.	27° 57′	Chief Towns with Population.	Jacobabad 28° 17′	Chief Towns with Population.		
Longitude E. } of District capital to nearest minute.	67 4		69 47		68 27		68 40		68 29			
Height in feet	28 35		..		134		194		213			
District Statistics.												
Area in square miles	16,109	Kurrachee or Karachi 56,763, Jhirrak, Dadu, Schwan, Manjhand, Kotri 7,949, Tatta 7,951. Sakro, Ghorabari, Mirpur, Belo, Jati, Shahbandar, Kohistan or Mountain region area 4,058 square miles.	12,729	Umarkot 4,000. Khipra, Sanghar, Chachra, Mitti, Dipla, Nagar, Harha, Ranahu, Gadra, Islamkot, Virawah.	9,052	Hyderabad 41,152. Guni, Mahomed Khan's Tanda, Badin, Bago, Dero Mohbat, Mirpur Khas, Tando, Alahyar, Hala, Shahdadpur, Sakrand, Moro, Naushahro, Kandiaro.	8,809	Shikarpur 38,107. Sukkur 13,318. Naushahro, Rohri, 8,580. Saidpur, Ghotki, Mirpur, Ubauro, Larkana 10,643. Labdarya, Kamber, Rato Dero, Sijawal, Mehar, Tigar, Nasirabad, Kakar.	2,177	Jacobabad 5,205. Thul, Kashmore, Ghauspur, Mirpur, Garhi Hasan, Kandhkot.	48,876	Sindi, Baluchi, Persian and Hindustani.
Number of Villages	710		1,750		1,017		4,060		1,010		8,547	
Population	426,722		180,761		723,883		776,227		95,684		2,203,277	
,, Per square Mile ..	27		14		80		89		44		45	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	7		9		8		5		6		7	
Land Revenue .. Rs. ..	6,18,945		2,02,209		11,44,872		15,32,732		240,990		37,39,748	
Classification of Population.												
Christians { Europeans ..	2,931		10		835		90		22		5,170	
Christians { East Indians ..	794		51				148		75			
Christians { Natives	104		..				..		110			
Hindus	73,298		62,500		163,035		144,094		9,984		452,911	
Mahomedans	348,769		96,600		559,321		628,662		85,315		1,718,667	
Parsis	777		..		45		..		10		832	
Buddhists and Jains	4		..		..		63		..		67	
Aborigines and others	45		21,600		647		3,170		168		25,630	
Total ..	426,722		180,761		723,883		776,227		95,684		2,203,277	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Bombay Presidency,—*Continued.*

Military Divisions, Districts and Stations.

Division.	No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. (to nearest minute)	Long. E. (to nearest minute)	Height. Feet.
Poona Division.	1	Poona (Head Quarters)	29″	18° 30′	73° 56′	1,992
	2	Ahmednagar	24	19 6	74 47	2,140
	3	Kirkee	..	18 33	73 54	1,858
	4	Malegaon	..	19 59	75 58	1,480
	5	Purandhar (Sanitarium).. ..	..	18 17	74 1	4,560
	6	Satara	44	17 42	74 2	2,199
	7	Sirur	..	18 50	74 23	1,831
	8	Sholapur	27	17 40	75 57	1,669
	9	Dhulia	22	20 58	74 47	..
Northern Division.	1	Ahmedabad (Head Quarters) ..	29	23 1	72 37	168
	2	Baroda	..	22 19	73 14	185
	3	Deesa	27	24 14	72 15	474
	4	Bhuj (Cutch)..	14	23 15	69 49	..
	5	Rajkot (Kattywar)	..	22 19	70 51	469
	6	Surat	48	21 12	72 52	160
	7	Dwarka	..	22 14	69 1	..
	8	Sadra	..	23 21	72 46	..
	9	Porbandar	..	21 38	69 38	..
	10	Palanpur	27	24 12	72 23	..
	11	Mount Abu (Sanitarium) ..	68	24 36	72 45	3,930
Aden Brigade.	1	Aden (Head Quarters)	..	12 45	45 4	159
	2	Perim	..	12 40	43 24	151

District.	No.	Stations.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. (to nearest minute)	Long. E. (to nearest minute)	Height. Feet.
Belgaum District.	1	Belgaum (Head Quarters) ..	51″	15° 52′	74° 34′	2,568
	2	Dharwar	24	15 27	75 3	2,586
	3	Kaladgi	24	16 13	75 53	..
	4	Kolhapur	..	16 42	74 16	..
Bombay District.	1	Bombay (Head Quarters) ..	75	18 57	72 52	84-144
	2	Colaba	..	18 54	72 51	74
	3	Deolali	..	19 57	73 52	1,960
	4	Thana	99	19 11	73 1	114
	5	Janjira	..	18 18	73 0	..
Sind District and Sind Frontier Force.	1	Kurrachee (Head Quarters) ..	7	24 51	67 4	28-35
	2	Ghizri (Sanitarium)	..	24 49	67 5	..
	3	Hyderabad	8	25 25	68 27	166-134
	4	Jacobabad	6	28 17	68 29	213
	5	Kashmore	..	28 26	69 36	246
	6	Goranari	..	28 29	68 50	..
	7	Digri	..	25 10	69 10	..
	8	Garhi Khera	..	28 4	68 1	..
	9	Sui	..	28 37	69 21	..
	10	Toj	..	28 24	69 16	..
	11	Rojhan	..	28 17	68 19	..
	12	Sanri	..	28 29	68 58	..
	13	Thull	..	28 15	68 49	..
		Mahabaleshwar (Sanitarium) ..	..	17 59	73 47	4,540

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

List of the Native Tributary and Feudatory States and Chiefships embraced within the Bombay Presidency, under control of the several Political Officers or Agents Subordinate to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

No.	Agencies, States and Chiefships.	Estimated. Area.	Popln.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Lat. N. of Capital to nearest minute.	Long. E. of Capital to nearest minute.	Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
	North Gujarat States.	Sq. Ms.		Rs.		Rs.						Ft.	
1	Baroda	4,500	2,100,000	130,00,000	Gaikhwar	....	30	6,272	10,700	22° 18′	73° 15′	185	Bhuj, Baroda.
2	Cutch, capital Bhuj,	24,000	6,500	500,000	24,00,000	Maharana	1,86,950	111	372	3,749	23 15	69 49	..
3	*Palanpur Superintendency.*												
	1. Palanpur, Popn. Tn.	17,200	3,150	215,917	4,55,800	Diwan	....	16	294	697	24 12	72 28	..
	2. Radhanpur ,,	13,200	1,150	91,600	1,00,000	Nawab	....	2	248	362	23 50	71 38	..
	3. Chadchat }												
	4. Santalpur {	..	440	18,193	35,000	Thakur	....	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..
	5. Morvada }	..											
	6. Tharad } ,,	2,500	940	51,105	75,000	do.	....	..	{ .. 50	.. 30	24 4 24 26	71 25 71 40	.. ..
	7. Suigam ,,	2,500	220	10,104	12,000	do.	....	..	..	..	24 11	71 22	..
	8. Tervada ..	..	125	7,338	12,000	Malik	....	..	80	50	24 4	71 42	..
	9. Diodar ..	..	440	19,700	25,000	Thakur	....	..	..	..	24 9	71 47	..
	10. Varahi ..	..	330	20,096	40,000	Malik	....	..	..	..	23 49	71 26	..
	11. Vav ,,	3,100	380	23,080	30,000	Rana	....	..	30	20	24 24	71 33	..
	12. Bhabhar ..	..	80	5,660	3,500	Thakur	....	..	..	..	24 6	71 35	..
	13. Kankrej ..	..	520	37,770	40,000	do.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	*Mahikanta Agency.*		4,000	447,000	7,93,700								Palanpur.
	1. Idar & Ahmednagar	6,000	2,500	217,380	6,62,670	Maharaja	....	17	968	1,000	23 50	73 3	.. Sadra.

Minor Chiefs of Mahikanta.

Names.	Population.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Names.	Population.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Names.	Population.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.
		Rs.				Rs.				Rs.	
1. Amaliyara ..	10,660	29,000	Thakur	31. Khedbramba ..	..	..	Thakur	61. Ramas ..	1,650	1,500	Mian.
2. Arasur ..	..	..	do.	32. Kukria ..	..	..	do.	62. Ranasan ..	5,330	8,000	Thakur.
3. Bhalusana ..	8,500	8,000	do.	33. Karma bai ..	..	..	do.	63. Rupal ..	3,180	3,200	do.
4. Bhilara ..	..	..	do.	34. Karoli ..	1,400	2,600	do.	64. Rani ..	..	..	do.
5. Bakrol ..	..	..	do.	35. Kherwara ..	1,200	3,500	do.	65. Ramaleshwar	..	..	do.
6. Bolandra ..	647	500	do.	36. Likhi ..	1,100	1,300	do.	66. Sathamba ..	4,000	6,000	do.
7. Bawisi ..	38,480	57,000	do.	37. Mandheti ..	..	..	do.	67. Sudasna ..	5,400	8,000	do.
8. Chandarni ..	..	..	do.	38. Medhasan ..	..	..	do.	68. Sadra ..	..	..	do.
9. Choriwad ..	..	..	do.	39. Manoa ..	11,893	28,000	do.	69. Samlaji ..	..	..	do.
10. Dabha ..	1,600	4,025	Mian	40. Mansa ..	11,900	23,000	do.	70. Sanibalpur ..	..	..	do.
11. Dadhaliya ..	3,450	3,000	Thakur	41. Madarsa ..	..	..	do.	71. Sabli ..	..	..	do.
12. Danta ..	11,762	45,000	Rana	42. Malpur ..	10,300	12,000	Rawal	72. Suwar ..	..	..	do.
13. Dhanal ..	..	..	Thakur	43. Magodi ..	2,700	5,000	Thakur	73. Songarh ..	..	..	do.
14. Dawad ..	..	..	do.	44. Mohanpur ..	14,000	28,000	do.	74. Samaleshwar	..	..	do.
15. Desan ..	..	..	do.	45. Meghraj ..	..	..	do.	75. Santhal ..	..	..	do.
16. Dabhora ..	..	..	do.	46. Mahlal ..	..	..	do.	76. Sathasna ..	5,365	8,050	do.
17. Derol ..	1,200	1,800	do.	47. Mali ..	..	..	do.	77. Taranga ..	..	..	do.
18. Dedhrota ..	1,200	2,300	do.	48. Manorpar ..	..	..	do.	78. Tintoi ..	..	..	do.
19. Ghodasar ..	8,273	22,000	do.	49. Nirmali ..	..	..	do.	79. Tajpuri ..	2,150	4,500	do.
20. Ghadgoara ..	..	..	do.	50. Ora ..	..	..	do.	80. Undni ..	..	..	do.
21. Ganthiol ..	..	..	do.	51. Posina ..	..	..	do.	81. Warali ..	..	..	do.
22. Ghoradar ..	..	..	do.	52. Pethapur ..	6,900	16,000	do.	82. Valasna ..	3,880	4,500	do.
23. Harol ..	2,900	2,000	do.	53. Pal ..	..	..	do.	83. Vadagam ..	3,260	10,050	do.
24. Hansaleshwar	..	..	do.	54. Punadra ..	2,800	12,000	Mian	84. Varsoda ..	3,880	10,500	do.
25. Hapa ..	1,550	3,000	do.	55. Pol ..	4,920	16,700	Rao	85. Vaktapur ..	2,350	5,000	do.
26. Ilol ..	5,500	15,640	do.	56. Paveshwar ..	..	..	Thakur	86. Vasna ..	4,450	7,000	do.
27. Isri ..	..	..	do.	57. Phalki ..	..	..	do.	87. Gubat ..	1,250	2,500	do.
28. Jhadar ..	..	..	do.	58. Prempur ..	2,300	2,400	do.	88. Timba ..	1,150	700	do.
29. Katosan ..	4,500	20,000	do.	59. Radodra ..	..	..	do.				
30. Khadal ..	2,800	14,000	Mian	60. Raigarh ..	..	..	do.				

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No.	Agencies, States and Chiefships.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Populn.	Estimated Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Forces. Cavalry.	Forces. Infantry.	Lat. N. / Long. E. of capital to nearest minute.	Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
5	*Rewakanta Agency.*	S. Ms. 4,792	500,000	Rs. 16,27,000		Rs.					Feet.	
1.	Rajpipla, Cap. Nandod	1,574	120,000	8,00,000	Raja	..	9	100	356	21°49′ / 73°39′	..	Baroda.
2.	Chota Udepur ..	873	62,900	3,00,000	Maha Rawal	..	2	58	287	22 18 / 74 8	..	
3.	Lunawada ..	388	74,800	1,29,000	Maharana.	..	15	43	201	23 9 / 73 37	..	
4.	Sunth	394	49,675	90,000	do.	7,000	4	22	215	23 13 / 73 55	..	
5.	Bariya	313	52,400	1,75,000	Maharawal.	12,000	5	35	227	22 44 / 73 51	..	
6.	Balasinor	189	42,000	1,00,000	Nawab.	11,079	4	53	210	22 58 / 73 24	..	
7.	Kadana	130	12,700	15,000	Thakur.	..	..	..	..	.. / ..	..	
8.	Sanjeli	33	2,550	5,000	do.	..	..	..	..	.. / ..	..	

Mewas States, Minor Chiefs of Rewakanta. Population 88,580.

Chiefship or Estate.	Area.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.
Sankhera Mewas.	Sq Ms	Rs.	
1 Agar ..	17	11,500	Thakur.
2 Alwa ..	5	5,500	do.
3 Bhiloria ..	9	9,000	do.
4 Bihora ..	1	800	do.
5 Chorangla ..	16	3,000	do.
6 Churesar ..	2	800	do.
7 Dudhpur ..	1	500	do.
8 Devalia ..	1	1,000	do.
9 Garh ..	128	20,000	Rana.
10 Jiral Kamsoli ..	5	3,400	Thakur.
11 Mandwa ..	17	35,600	Rana.
12 Nalia ..	1	600	Thakur.
13 Nangam ..	3	2,000	do.
14 Naswari ..	19	12,000	do.
15 Palasni ..	12	5,000	do.
16 Rampura ..	4	3,500	do.
17 Rengan ..	4	500	do.
18 Sindhiapura ..	4	2,600	do.
19 Uchad ..	8	9,000	do.
20 Virampura ..	1	700	do.
21 Wajiria ..	21	27,000	do.
22 Vanmala ..	10	4,000	do.
23 Warnol Mal ..	2	1,200	do.
24 Wasan Virpur / Wasan Sevada ..	12 / 5	8,000 / 5,000	do. / do.
25 Wohora ..	3	5,000	do.
26 Warnoli ..	1	300	do.
27 Pantlavdi ..	5	2,000	Khanzada.

Chiefship or Estate.	Area.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.
Pandu Mewas.	Sq Ms	Rs.	
1 Amrapur ..	2	325	Khanzada.
2 Bhadarwa ..	27	38,900	Rana.
3 Chaliar ..	9	10,000	Rawal.
4 Dhari ..	3	2,500	do.
5 Dhamsia ..	5	4,000	Thakur.
6 Gotardi ..	2	600	do.
7 Itwad ..	4	1,000	do.
8 Jesar ..	2	300	do.
9 Jumkha ..	1	1,200	do.
10 Kanoda ..	4	2,200	do.
11 Kasla Paginu ..	1	225	do.
12 Litar Gothra ..	1	330	do.
13 Mewali ..	6	2,200	do.
14 Moka Paginu ..	1	250	do.
15 Nahara ..	2	400	do.
16 Pandu ..	9	3,100	Khanzada.
17 Pantalaori ..	6	8,000	Thakur.
18 Poicha ..	3	2,000	Rana.
19 Rajpur ..	1	250	Thakur.
20 Sanora ..	11	10,000	Rana.
21 Sihora ..	14	16,000	do.
22 Umeta ..	36	29,300	do.
23 Waktapur ..	1	500	Thakur.
Dorka Mewas.			
1 Anghar ..	2	3,400	do.
2 Dorka ..	3	2,200	do.
3 Raeka ..	3	2,700	do.

No.	Agencies, States and Chiefships.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Populn.	Estimated Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Forces. Cavalry.	Forces. Infantry.	Lat. N. / Long. E. of capital to nearest minute.	Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
6	*Kattywar Agency*	22,000	1,884,800	102,22,450								
	1st Class States.											
1.	Bhaunagar ..	Area of each unknown.	403,754	25,68,228	Rawal.	1,30,000	17	550	2,200	21°46′ / 72°11′	169	Rajkot.
2.	Dhrangadra ..		87,949	4,00,000	Raj Saheb.	40,670	5	140	160	22 59 / 71 30	..	
3.	Nawanagar ..		290,847	15,02,500	Jám.	50,312	85	1,050	4,080	22 27 / 70 7	..	
4.	Junagarh ..		380,920	18,00,000	Nawab.	28,324	8	1,270	3,750	21 31 / 70 30	..	
	2nd Class States.											
1.	Dharol		18,320	1,50,000	Thakur.	..	7	25	208	.. / ..	..	
2.	Gondal		137,217	9,87,386	do.	50,207	16	198	659	21 55 / 70 52	..	
3.	Jafarabad		10,500	42,000	Sidi.	..	4	30	125	20 52 / 71 25	..	
4.	Limri		46,000	3,00,254	Thakur.	44,128	3	32	84	22 34 / 71 51	..	
5.	Palitana		51,256	3,00,000	do.	..	2	50	50	21 29 / 71 50	..	
6.	Morvi		90,616	6,50,000	do.	9,263	11	109	1,050	22 49 / 70 54	..	
7.	Wankaner ..		28,750	1,25,000	Raj Saheb.	17,422	2	45	70	22 37 / 70 59	..	
8.	Wadhwan		45,430	3,59,000	Thakur.	32,488	3	60	110	22 43 / 71 43	..	
9.	Rajkot		36,770	1,50,000	do.	18,990	2	25	..	22 19 / 70 50	..	
	3rd Class States.											
1.	Bantwa		26,010	4,40,840	Khan.	29,642	4	15	30	21 29 / 70 7	..	
2.	Chura		13,793	1,25,000	Thakur.	6,324	1	25	50	22 29 / 71 44	..	
3.	Lakhtar		20,436	75,000	do.	6,763	3	35	60	22 51 / 71 50	..	
4.	Porbandar ..		72,077	4,00,000	Rana.	21,202	6	275	650	21 38 / 69 38	..	
5.	Sayla		16,528	60,000	Thakur.	15,000	1	20	40	22 33 / 71 31	..	
6.	Wala		13,026	1,25,000	do.	..	2	50	60	21 53 / 71 55	..	
7.	Jasdan		33,796	1,50,000	Chela.	7,694	4	20	40	22 2 / 71 15	..	

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No.	Agencies, States and Chiefships.	Estimated. Area.	Populn.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Lat. N. / Long. E. of capital to nearest minute.	Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
6	*Kattywar Agency,*—(Continued.)	Sq Ms		Rs.		Rs.					feet.	
	4th Class States.											
	1. Dwarka	Unknown.	..	..	Thakur.	..	..	..	..	22°14′ 69° 1′	..	Rajkot.
	2. Datha		23,000	23,000	do.	..	..	..	..	21 12 72 0	..	
	3. Jetpur		140,000	10,00,000	do.	50,262	..	..	..	21 46 70 40	..	
	4. Muli		17,680	1,00,000	do.	7,500	2	15	40	22 38 71 30	..	
	5. Bajana		17,456	50,000	do.	7,980	..	15	30	23 7 71 49	..	
	6. Lathi		7,747	48,750	do.	..	2	20	20	21 43 71 26	..	
	7. Malia		10,000	50,000	do.	..	3	15	40	21 9 70 22	..	
	8. Virpur		6,320	30,000	do.	3,418	..	..	..	21 52 70 47	..	

Minor Chiefs of Kattywar, (5th, 6th, and 7th Classes) or Talukdars holding separate Jurisdictions.

Chiefship or Estate.	Revenue.	Tribute.
Jhallawad District.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Ankewalia ..	14,860	1,300
2 Bharejda ..	2,465	94
3 Bhoika	13,666	1,759
4 Bhuthan ..	3,159	641
5 Bhulgamra ..	11,830	1,400
6 Bhudwana ..	5,544	998
7 Chuchana ..	2,293	318
8 Chulala	2,300	971
9 Bhalala	2,045	474
10 Dussara ..	60,000	12,968
11 Dudhrej ..	18,342	1,102
12 Dewalia ..	5,232	467
13 Durod	1,180	366
14 Gedi	4,286	1,200
15 Gundiali ..	12,000	1,408
16 Jakhun	1,573	242
17 Jhampodar ..	4,124	138
18 Jhammar ..	4,016	464
19 Jhinjuwara ..	80,000	11,073
20 Karmar ..	5,117	140
21 Kesria	1,651	278
22 Kuntharia ..	10,497	1,491
23 Karol	6,185	703
24 Kamalpur ..	2,700	776
25 Khumblao ..	4,579	730
26 Khandia ..	2,945	806
27 Khirali	10,611	678
28 Laliad	2,850	362
29 Mujpur	3,225	603
30 Pulali	4,800	357
31 Patri	9,000	5,235
32 Rajpur	14,000	2,412
33 Rai Sankli ..	9,000	556
34 Sumla	7,625	959
35 Sahuka	2,650	519
36 Talsana	22,922	913
37 Tavi	2,711	310
38 Untri	1,955	493
39 Wunala	2,573	396
40 Vithalgarh ..	15,000	..
41 Warod	21,000	1,252
42 Wannah ..	22,318	3,715
43 Wanod	12,108	1,953
Kattywar District North.		
1 Anandpur ..	29,113	715
2 Akdia	1,000	129
3 Bilri	3,000	..
4 Bamanbor ..	2,103	76

Chiefship or Estate.	Revenue.	Tribute.
Kattywar District North,—Contd.	Rs.	Rs.
5 Bhimora ..	8,133	307
6 Bhadli	26,000	1,101
7 Babra Chumardi ..	40,000	..
8 Chotila (Baroda) ..	21,874	653
9 Chobari	5,209	154
10 Dardi Janbai ..	2,500	..
11 Itria Godhala ..	4,000	252
12 Kotra Pita ..	60,000	4,850
13 Kanpur Ishwaria ..	5,000	230
14 Kariana ..	21,000	850
15 Khambala ..	6,000	406
16 Mewasa ..	6,203	445
17 Matra Timba ..	1,201	290
18 Nilwala	2,450	511
19 Paliyad	40,000	907
20 Ramparda ..	1,034	75
21 Samadhiala (Charan)	800	..
22 Sanosra	4,030	186
23 Sudamra Dhandulpur	20,525	2,381
24 Sijakpur ..	5,325	316
Kattywar District South.		
1 Amreli (Baroda) ..	10,57,873	1,621
2 Bagasra	1,00,000	..
3 Bhalgam Baldhoi ..	2,000	204
4 Charkha ..	12,000	..
5 Dholarwa ..	2,000	..
6 Dahira	10,000	..
7 Gigasaran ..	5,000	..
8 Garamli Moti ..	2,000	..
9 Garamli Nani ..	1,500	..
10 Gadhia ..	2,500	..
11 Halaria	15,000	..
12 Kuba	3,000	..
13 Khijaria ..	2,400	..
14 Kamadhia ..	6,500	..
15 Kaner	2,000	..
16 Kathrota ..	1,000	..
17 Khijudia Nagani ..	1,000	..
18 Jhamka	4,000	..
19 Lakhapadar ..	3,000	..
20 Manawad ..	1,500	..
21 Monwel	20,000	..
22 Randhia ..	2,500	..
23 Silana	3,000	..
24 Vichhawad ..	3,500	..
25 Vekria	4,000	..
26 Wagwari ..	1,200	..
27 Wasawad ..	20,000	766

Chiefship or Estate.	Revenue.	Tribute.
Hallar District.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bhadwa	11,000	1,394
2 Drafa	60,000	3,706
3 Gauridar ..	13,000	1,011
4 Gatka	10,000	643
5 Jalia Diwani ..	13,000	..
6 Kotra Naiani ..	600	..
7 Kotra Sangani ..	60,000	9,077
8 Kotharia ..	15,000	948
9 Kauksiali ..	1,200	84
10 Khirasra ..	19,000	2,366
11 Lodhika ..	25,000	1,287
12 Mulila Deri ..	14,000	1,279
13 Mengni	20,000	3,412
14 Pal	10,000	1,253
15 Rajpura ..	12,000	3,663
16 Mahuwa ..	2,000	120
17 Shahpur ..	6,500	464
18 Satodar Waori ..	12,000	1,466
19 Sisangchandli ..	7,500	720
20 Virwa	1,000	149
21 Wadali	2,000	246
Sorath District.		
1 Umrapur ..	16,000	511
Gohelwar District.		
1 Alumpur ..	4,000	..
2 Chamardi ..	9,000	..
3 Chitrawao ..	600	..
4 Dhola	1,500	..
5 Gadhali	9,000	..
6 Gadhula ..	3,000	..
7 Bhogawaddar ..	5,000	..
8 Katoria	2,000	..
9 Khijria	2,400	..
10 Limra	25,000	..
11 Panchaura ..	1,500	..
12 Pachegam ..	37,000	..
13 Ramanka ..	1,500	..
14 Samadiala Chabaria	6,500	..
15 Ratanpur Dhamanka	5,850	..
16 Songarh ..	2,000	..
17 Toda Todi ..	3,500	..
18 Waori Wachani ..	3,000	..
19 Warod	2,200	..
20 Wasri Dharwala ..	10,050	..

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Minor Chiefs of Kattywar, (5th, 6th, and 7th Classes) or Talukdars holding separate Jurisdictions—Continued.

Chiefship or Estate.	Revenue.	Tribute.	Chiefship or Estate.	Revenue.	Tribute.	Chiefship or Estate.	Revenue.	Tribute.
Und Sarviya Dist.	Rs.	Rs.	*Und Sarviya Dsit.,*—(Continued.)	Rs.	Rs.	*Und Sarviya Dist.,*—(Continued.)	Rs.	Rs.
1 Aiavej	5,200	..	10 Kanjarda ..	2,500	..	18 Shiroda	900	..
2 Bhandaria ..	4,800	..	11 Morchopna ..	700	..	19 Samadrala ..	8,000	..
3 Bodanoness ..	1,050	..	12 Pa	2,550	..	20 Ranigam ..	25,566	..
4 Dedarda ..	4,100	..	13 Rajpara ..	2,525	..	21 Vejanoness ..	490	..
5 Chok	6,800	..	14 Rohisala ..	3,100	..	22 Wadal	2,550	..
6 Gandhol ..	2,000	..	15 Sheodivadur ..	975	..	*Babriawar District.*		
7 Jallia Manaji ..	2,000	..	16 Satanoness ..	950	..			
8 Jallia Amraji ..	2,200	..	17 Sanala	2,700	..	1 Dedan	30,000	..
9 Junapadar ..	550	..						

No.	Agencies, States and Chiefships.	Estimated. Area.	Populn.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Lat. N. / Long. E. Of capital to nearest minute.	Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
7	*Kaira Agency.*	S.M.		Rs.		Rs.					feet.	
	Cambay	350	83,494	4,00,000	Nawab.	25,475	8	250	1,330	22° 19′ / 72° 49′	101	Kaira.
8	*Panch Mahals Agency.*											
	Narukot .. .. Capital Jambughora	143	6,840	10,500	Raja.	....	..	..	..	22 23 / 73 45	..	Godhra.
	South Gujarat States.											
9	*Surat Agency.*											
	1. Bansda	240	32,154	1,86,570	Raja.	7,800	14	50	80	20 45 / 73 28	..	
	2. Dharampur ..	790	74,600	2,50,000	do.	7,000	2	100	200	20 32 / 73 17	..	
	3. Sachin	65	18,062	1,77,170	Nawab.	....	8	17	46	21 5 / 72 59	..	Surat.
	Nth. Maratha States.											
10	*Khandesh Agency.*											
	14. *Dang States* ..	2,350	27,000	79,600	Bhil Chiefs.	133	..	..	..	.. / ..	..	
	Amala. | Palasvihir. Avchar. | Pimpladevi. Chinchligadad. | Pimpri. Derbhavti. | Shivbara. Gadhi. | Wadhawan. JhariGarkhadi. | Kirli. Wasurna. | Surgana.											Phulia.
	6. *Mewas States* ..	1,490	9,000	41,780	Bhil Chiefs.	....	..	..	..	.. / ..	..	
	Chikhli. | Nal. Gauhali. | Navalpur. Kathi. | Singhpur.											
11	*Nasik Agency.*											
	Peint	850	47,040	56,450	Lapsed.	....	..	..	..	20 10 / 73 35	..	Nasik.
12	*Thana Agency.*											
	Jawhar	540	37,300	54,600	Raja.	....	..	..	..	19 52 / 73 21	..	Thana.
13	*Kolaba Agency.*											
	Janjira	150	72,000	3,22,990	Nawab.	....	5	..	700	18 18 / 73 0	..	Kolaba.
	Superintendency.											
14	Sawant Wari	900	190,800	3,04,278	Sir Desai or Deshmuk.	....	..	..	436	15 54 / 73 52	..	Sawant-wari.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No.	Agencies, States and Chiefships.	Estimated. Area.	Popln.	Revenue.	Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Lat. N. of capital to nearest minute.	Long. E. of capital to nearest minute.	Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
		Sq Ms		Rs.		Rs.						Feet.	
15	*Satara Agency.*												Satara.
	1. Aundh	213	68,335	1,25,000	Pant Pritinidhi.	....	..	..	..	17° 33′	74° 23′	..	
	2. Bhor	1,491	136,075	4,42,900	Pant Sachiv.	5,235	..	..	..	18 9	73 54	..	
	3. Daflapur	40	8,693	6,360	Deshmuk.	....	..	..	..	17 0	75 7	..	
	4. Jath	885	70,665	83,640	do.	4,239	..	..	..	17 3	75 15	..	
	5. Phaltan	397	59,536	1,27,578	Nimbalkar.	9,600	..	..	..	18 0	74 29	..	
16	*Sholapur Agency.*												Sholapur.
	Akalkot	500	87,068	2,28,500	Raja.	14,592	..	..	..	17 31	76 14	..	
17	*South Maratha Agency.*												
	Kolhapur	3,184	802,690	30,47,243	Maharaja.	....	67	154	1,500	16 42	74 16	..	
	Feudatories of Kolhapur.												
	1. Ajra	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	16 8	74 17	..	
	2. Amba	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Baura	83	43,439	79,159	PantAmatya	3,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Chandelghat ..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kolhapur.
	5. Inchalkaranji ..	201	59,330	2,12,235	Ghorpuray	2,000	..	..	..	16 41	74 31	..	
	6. Kagal	129	47,801	2,14,277	Ghatgay	2,000	..	..	..	16 32	74 23	..	
	7. Malkapur	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	16 53	74 1	..	
	8. Prabhanwali ..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	9. Vishalgarh	235	32,414	1,09,638	Pritinidhi	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kapshi	..	11,117	40,919	Mumalkat	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11. Torgal	130	16,213	37,512	Senakhaskil	835	..	..	..	15 56	75 16	..	
	12. Datawad	..	15,134	80,434	Amurulomra	2,950	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	South Maratha States.												
	1. Jamkhandi	492	102,346	3,86,800	Sirdar	20,840	1	57	825	16 30	75 20	..	
	2. Kurundwad (elder brh)	182	39,420	1,00,000	do.	9,618	1	11	347	16 40	74 40	..	
	3. Kurundwad(younger brh)	114	30,250	1,02,829	do.	....	1	18	286				
	4. Miraj (elder branch) ..	340	82,200	2,79,462	do.	12,557	4	68	535	16 50	74 42	..	
	5. Miraj (younger branch)	208	35,600	1,59,442	do.	6,412	5	48	257				
	6. Mudhol	362	58,920	1,46,475	do.	2,671	1	48	852	16 20	75 20	..	
	7. Ramdurg	140	38,030	1,04,044	do.	....	1	52	702	15 58	75 22	..	
	8. Sangli	896	223,663	6,43,300	do.	....	4	147	966	16 52	74 36	..	
	9. Mhaisal	21	2,656	22,296	do.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	*Dharwar Agency.*												Dharwar.
	1. Savanur	70	17,288	81,672	Nawab	....	..	..	..	14 55	75 19	..	
	2. Shirhatti	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	15 13	75 38	..	
	3. Kundgol	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	15 15	75 18	..	
	4. Laxmeshwar	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	15 7	75 31	..	
19	*Sind Agency.*												Shikarpur.
	Khairpur	6,109	130,000	6,43,734	Mir	....	..	..	..	27 32	68 49	..	
20	Aden Settlement ..	35	19,290	19,41,000	....	....	..	..	..	12 47	45 10	..	Aden.
	8 Arab States in subsidary alliance ..	..	133,300	1,25,000	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Socotra Island ..	..	2,000	1,000	Sultan	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Payable to Kolhapur.

Notes on the above Native States.

The numerous native states comprised within the Bombay Presidency, form several distinct groups, occupying an estimated area of 72,960 square miles, or about one-third of the entire area of the Presidency, with a population of about 8,954,590 souls, yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 44,596,467. They have been arranged according to their geographical positions. The superintendence of Political matters within their respective divisions is vested in three Commissioners, except in the more important states of Kolhapur and Cutch, and those included in the Kattywar Agency, which are under Political Agents in direct correspondence with the Government.

The principal northern state occupying the largest portion of Gujarat, with parts of Khandesh and Kattywar, is that of *Baroda*, now under (during the young *Gaikhwar's* minority) the direct administration of the Government of India.

There are four Political Agencies around Baroda, consisting of groups of states, which are or have been more or less connected with Baroda by conquest or payment of tribute, these are the states of the *Palanpur Superintendency*, the *Mahikanta*, the *Rewakanta* and the *Kattywar Agencies*. The geographical position of the three first may be described as being on the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

broken scarps and slopes descending, on the west side, from the Malwa plateau to the gulf of Cambay and the Rann of Cutch. This wild hill country connects the Vindhya range with the Aravalli hills, and may be in short called the western rear of the great Malwa plateau.

Cutch, (Kachh) or the sea coast land lying between the peninsula of Kattywar on the south, and the province of Sind on the north, extends from 20° 47′ to 24° 0′ North Latitude, and 68° 26′ to 71° 10′ East Longitude. It is a belt of land about 160 miles from east to west, and about 70 miles from north to south, cut off almost entirely from the continent of India by the Rann on the north and east, and by the gulf of Cutch on the south. Its isolated position makes it a nursery of excellent seamen and gives its people a distinct nationality. For administrative purposes Cutch is partitioned off into eight sub-divisions, as follows, Abdasa with Nakhtarana, 1,525 square miles; Anjar, 420 square miles; Bhachan, 475 square miles; Bhuj with Khavda, 1,400 square miles; Lakhpat, 810 square miles; Mandvi, 515 square miles; Mundra, 390 square miles; Rapar with Khadir, 965 square miles. The average annual rainfall at Bhuj the capital, is fourteen inches. The chief minerals of Cutch are coal, iron, alum, salt and building stone, and the state has long been famous for the superior design and workmanship of its gold and silver ware.

The *Palanpur* group of states, thirteen in number, occupies an area of about 7,775 square miles, and has a population of about 502,600 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 12,28,300. The chief states of this group are Palanpur and Radhanpur. The country under this superintendency lies between 24° 41′ and 23° 25′ North Latitude, and 71° 16′ and 72° 46′ East Longitude.

The *Mahikanta* group of states, in the extreme north-east corner of the Bombay Presidency, lying between 23° 5′ and 24° 35′ North Latitude, and 72° 21′ and 73° 45′ East Longitude, comprises territorial divisions under no less than 89 chiefs, holding an area of about 4,000 square miles, with a population of about 447,000 souls, and a revenue of nearly eight lacs of Rupees. The principal state of this group is Idar. Of the rest, eleven are states of some consequence, with an average population of over 8,000 souls. The remaining forty-seven are small estates with an average population of 3,000 souls.

Rewakanta lies between the rivers Tapti and Mahi, within the parallels of 21° 23′ and 23° 33′ North, and meridians of 73° 3′ and 74° 18′ East, with an extreme length from north to south of about 140 miles, and a breadth from east to west varying from 10 to 50 miles. It derives its name from the Nerbudda or Rewa which passes through it from east to west. This agency comprises a group of one first class, five second class, and fifty-five smaller chiefships, with an estimated area of 4,792 square miles, a population of about 500,000 souls and a revenue of Rs. 16,27,000. Of the three Mehwas groups, the *Sankhedas*, 27 in number, lie on the right bank of the Nerbudda, between Rajpipla and Chhota Udepur; the *Pandus*, 23 in number, on the left bank of the Mahi, south of Balasinor, and the *Dorkas*, 3 in number, on the borders of the Mahi. Rajpipla is the chief state of this group.

The peninsula of *Kattywar*, surrounded on almost every side by the sea, and teeming with native chiefs, chiefly Rajputs, is divided into ten *Pranths* or districts, *viz.*, *Barda, Hallar, Gohelwad, Jhallawad, Kattywar, Babriawar, Sorath, Machukanta, Okhmandal,* and *Und Sarviya*. This peninsula contains no less than 186 territorial divisions, great and small, the most extensive of which cover about 3,800 square miles, whilst other divisions contain but a single village; until completion of the survey, the area of the peninsula can only be arrived at approximately, and may be estimated at 22,000 square miles, with a population of 1,884,800 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 1,02,22,450. The smaller states are grouped into administrative sub-divisions, under officers subordinate to the Agency, but the jurisdiction of the more important chiefs has been maintained. The whole body of chiefs has been classified into seven grades in accordance with their jurisdictional privileges. All have moreover been divided into three classes, with reference to their position politically as regards the paramount power. For those in the first class, who rule over seven-tenths of the whole province, the Political Agent exercises no control over the management of their states. The powers of those in the second class are supplemented by the authority of the Political Agent, while in the case of the third class, the administration is virtually vested in the Political Officers. The great state of Jetpur, yielding a revenue of Rs. 10,00,000 has been ranked in the fifth class jurisdiction, on account of its being partitioned among eighteen shareholders.

The Native States in the south part of the Bombay Presidency represent the remains of the Maratha empire; the principal state of the southern group is *Kolhapur*.

The State of *Peint* lapsed to the British Government in 1878, and is now included in the Nasik district.

The State of *Narukot* is managed by British officials, and the Chief is allowed half the revenue as income.

The *Mewasi* and *Dang* states of the Khandesh Agency, lie in the north-west corner of the Khandesh district between the Nerbudda and Tapti rivers. The inhabitants of this wild forest region are *Bhils*, and the principal income of the chiefs is derived from the manufacture and sale of a liquor called "*Maura*."

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

Western India, or the territory under the administration of the Government of Bombay, known as the Bombay Presidency, extends from North Latitude 28° 45′, the most northerly point of Sind, to 13° 53′ in the extreme south of the Kanara district, and from East Longitude 66° 40′, the most westerly point of Sind, to 76° 30′ the eastern extremity of Khandesh, the extreme length of the whole territory being about 1,100 miles, and breadth about 300 miles. This jurisdiction comprises a total estimated area of 198,809 square miles, the area of the British possessions being 125,849 square miles and that of the native dependencies about 72,960* square miles. The Presidency is bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea; on the north-west and north by Beluchistan; on the north-east by the British district of Muzaffargarh, the native state of Bahawalpur under the Punjab

* This figure is open to correction after the surveys are completed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

jurisdiction, and the native states of Jeysulmere, Jodhpore, Sirohee, Oodeypore, Dongarpur and Banswara of the Rajputana Agency; on the east by the native states of Jabua, Ali-Rajpur, Barwani and Indore of the Central India Agency, the British district of Nimar in the Central Provinces, the Berar assigned district of Buldana and the Nizam's territory; and on the south by the native state of Mysore and the British district of Bellary in the Madras Presidency. An area of 360 square miles was transferred in 1878, from the British district of Khandesh to Indore, the population so transferred is not known.

The only foreign possessions included within the limits of the Presidency are those of the Portuguese Gorvernment, *viz.*, Goa, Daman and Diu, which are described at page 164.

Topography, &c.

The natural divisions of this Presidency may be classified as follows:—*1st, The province of Sind*—the valley of the lower Indus,—a flat plain about 360 miles in length from north to south, and about 270 miles in its greatest breadth from east to west, containing an area of 54,985 square miles, without hills and with but scant vegetation, depending for its productiveness entirely on the water of the river, obtained partly by natural inundation during the months of flood, and partly by canal irrigation. 2nd, *Gujarat*, embracing the peninsulas of Cutch and Kattywar, consisting—except in its northern parts—of rich and highly cultivated plains, alluvial in their origin but not now subject to inundation. 3rd, *The Konkan*, or the lowlands lying between the base of the Ghats and the sea, a difficult country intersected by creeks and abounding in isolated peaks and detached ranges of hills. 4th, *The plains of Khandesh* and *the Deccan*, drained by large rivers, with tracts of much fertility near their banks. 5th, *The Karnatic*, or country south of the Krishna, consisting of extensive plains of black or cotton soil in a high state of cultivation.

The districts of the Presidency are classified as follows, with reference to the natural divisions above named:—

Sind Districts.—Kurrachee or Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Hyderabad, Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

Gujarat Districts.—Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad.

Konkan Districts.—Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana.

Deccan Districts.—Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur.

South Maratha Districts.—Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Kanara.

The physical features which give their peculiar character to the above different parts of the Presidency, are the river Indus in Sind; the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay and the Rann of Cutch in Gujarat, and the rivers Nerbudda and Tapti in Gujarat proper; the river Tapti in Khandesh; the rivers Godavari and Bhima in the Deccan; and the Western Ghats, separating the plateaux of Khandesh and the Deccan from the low-lying plains of Gujarat and the Konkan.

The chief mountain ranges have a general direction from north to south. On the north of the Presidency are the Hala mountains, a continuation of the great Suleiman range on the right bank of the Indus, separating Sind from Baluchistan. Leaving Sind and passing by the ridges of low sand hills,—the leading feature of the deserts east of the Indus—and the isolated hills of the peninsulas of Cutch and Kattywar, the first extensive mountain chain is that separating Gujarat from the states of Central India. These hills

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

rising in the neighbourhood of Mount Abu, and stretching southwards to the valley of the Nerbudda, may be considered as an extension of the Aravalli range. From the valley of the Nerbudda, still extending towards the south, run the hills known as the *Western Ghats or Sahyadri range.* This great range of hills, stretching southwards for upwards of 500 miles, forms the great characteristic feature of Western India; running parallel with the whole coast at a distance of from forty to fifty miles, with a general elevation of upwards of 1,800 feet, they contain individual peaks rising to more than double that height, and extend over a belt of country in many places not less than twenty miles in breadth. Their western declivity is abrupt though not generally precipitous, the land at their base being but slightly raised above the level of the sea. The landward or eastern slope is gentle, the crest of the range being in many places but slightly raised above the level of the plateau of the Deccan. Towards the northern extremity of this range, the country is rugged and broken, and contains isolated peaks and spurs which run eastwards, forming watersheds for the great rivers of the Deccan, the principal continuation to the eastward being the *Satpura* range, separating, as far as they extend, the valley of the Tapti from that of the Nerbudda, and the district of Khandesh from the territories of Holkar, and attaining an elevation of over 5,000 feet,—Toran Mall, on this range, in the vicinity of Dhulia, being about 5,434 feet at the summit, and 4,304 feet at the lake—and the *Satmala or Ajanta* hills, separating Khandesh from the Nizam's territory on the south. This last range is of less importance, being rather the northern slope of the plateau of the Deccan than a distinct range of hills.

In proportion to its area, the Bombay Presidency has the advantage of an extensive line of coast, regular and unbroken save by two deep inlets,—the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch,—and extending from Honawar in North Latitude 14° 3′, to Karachi in North Latitude 25°. This coast is for the most part rock-bound and difficult of access, and though it contains many estuaries forming fair weather ports for vessels engaged in the coasting trade, Bombay, Karachi and Karwar alone have harbours sufficiently landlocked to protect shipping during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon.

The chief river of Western India is the *Indus*, with a course from Attock to the sea of 962 miles. In the dry season the surface water varies in breadth from 500 to 1,600 yards. The greatest depth is found between Kalabagh and Attock, where it is 186 feet. The season of floods begins in March and continues to September, the average depth of the river rising during the inundation, from nine to twenty-four feet, and the velocity of the current increasing from three to seven miles an hour. The discharge of water, which in December is calculated at 40,857 cubic feet per second, is estimated in August, to attain to more than ten times that amount. Next to the Indus in length and in volume of water comes the *Nerbudda.* Rising in the Central Provinces and traversing the territory of Holkar, this river after a course of 700 miles falls into the gulf of Cambay, forming near its mouth the alluvial plain of Broach, one of the richest districts of the Presidency. For about one hundred miles from the sea, the Nerbudda is at all seasons navigable by small boats, and during the rains by vessels of from thirty to fifty tons burthen. The river next in importance is the *Tapti*, draining an extensive portion of country, and being from a commercial point of view, the most useful of Gujarat rivers. Of other Gujarat streams, the *Sabarmati* rising in the northern, and the *Mahi* rising in the southern extremity of the Mahikanta hills, deserve notice; these rivers drain the districts of northern Gujarat and fall into the sea near the head of the gulf of Cambay. In the Konkan there are several minor streams rising in the Sahyadri range, and flowing westward into the Arabian Sea, which though formidable torrents in the rains, fall off in volume with the return of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

fair weather, and during the hot season cease to flow. Rising further inland, the Canarese rivers in the south have a larger body of water and a more regular flow than the streams of the Konkan, one of them, the *Sherawati*, forcing its way through the western crests of the Ghats, plunges from the high to the low country by a succession of falls, the principal of which is 890 feet on the eastern side. The *Godavari* and *Krishna* rivers rising in the Sahyadri range, and collecting to themselves several tributary streams, some of them of considerable magnitude, drain the entire plain of the Deccan as they pass eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal.

With the exception of the *Manchar lake* in Sind and the *Rann of Cutch*, this Presidency is almost entirely without natural lakes: situated on the right bank of the Indus in the neighbourhood of the town of Sehwan, in district Karachi, the *Manchar lake*, when fed by the waters of the river during the months of flood, attains a length of twenty miles and a breadth of ten, covering a total area estimated at 180 square miles. The most peculiar natural feature of the Presidency is the *Rann of Cutch*, a salt marsh, an inland lake, or an arm of the sea according to the season of the year. The area of this Rann, divided into two portions, the greater and lesser Rann, has been estimated at about 9,000 square miles. It forms the western boundary of Gujarat, and when flooded during the rains, by uniting the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, converts the state of Cutch into an island. In the dry season the soil is impregnated with salt, the surface in some places being moist and muddy, and in others like a dry river bed, or sea beach strewn with gravel and shingle. Opinions are varied as to the formation of the Rann and its character, its present condition being probably the result of some natural convulsion. The greater Rann to the north is about 160 miles from east to west, and 80 from north to south, and the little Rann to the east, 80 miles from east to west, and from ten to forty broad from north to south. Two artificial sheets of water, from their size, deserve a place among the lakes of the Presidency, these are *Vehar* in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and *Karakwasla* near Poona. The former situated about 16 miles distant from Bombay in a group of hills near Thana, supplies water to the city of Bombay, and has an area of 1,400 acres; the latter supplying water to Poona and irrigating the country in its neighbourhood, covers an area of 3,500 acres.

The wooded tract of country known as *The Dangs*, is a rough mountain region, lying between the table-land of the Khandesh district and the seaboard plains of Gujarat, this tract, with the district of Kanara in the south, is almost entirely devoted to the production of timber.

The whole Presidency is intersected with good roads which connect the principal towns and facilitate the transport of produce. An extensive Railway system is also being developed, Bombay being connected by railways with Madras, Nagpore, Calcutta, Rajputana and Hyderabad. The following lines of railway run through the Presidency, all of which are open for traffic:—The *Great Indian Peninsula* line from Bombay to Jubbulpore towards the north-east, and from Bombay to Madras towards the south-east, these lines diverging from Kalian Junction. The *Bombay, Baroda and Central India* Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad, and thence on to Wadhwan, with a branch striking off from Anand to Pali; the *Kattywar* State Railway from Wadhwan to Bhaunagar; the *Patri* State Railway from the Veramgam station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line, to Patri, and the *Gaikhwar's line of Railway* branching off from Miagam to Daboi. The *Dhond and Manmad* State Railway connecting with the northern and southern lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at the stations from which the line is named. The *Western Rajputana* State Railway, starting towards the north from

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Ahmedabad station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line, and open for traffic up to Palanpur and Deesa. The *Sind, Punjab and Delhi* Railway from Kurrachee to Kotri, connecting with the *Indus Valley State Railway* line running from thence to Bahawalpur and Mooltan; while surveys of lines to connect the Sind Punjab and Delhi line with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, as well as for the extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Karwar *viâ* Hubli, with a branch to Goa, and from Wadhwan through the peninsula of Kattywar, have been completed. The *Kandahar* State Railway, from Ruk Station near Sukkur on the Indus Valley line, passing through Jacobabad and Sibi, to be eventually extended to Kandahar, a distance of about 400 miles from Ruk, with branches to Quetta, and to Pir Chauki at the foot of the Bolan pass, is now completed to about twenty miles beyond Sibi, the surveys for the remainder of the line to Kandahar being in progress.

In Sind, the Delta of the Indus is scored with numerous inundation canals, no less than 163 in number, and of a total length of 5,643 miles, irrigating an area of upwards of two million acres; twelve of these canals, of a length of 1,287 miles, lie on the right bank of the river, and one hundred and fifty-one, of a length of 4,356 miles, on the left bank. The chief of these canals are the *Begari*, 148 miles in length, and the *Desert* canal, 60 miles, in the Upper Sind Frontier district; the *Sind* canal, 67 miles, the *Sakkar* canal, 127 miles, the *Deharwa*, 45 miles, the *Masuwah*, 32 miles, the *Maharowah*, 37 miles, the *Koraiwah*, 23 miles, and the *Arorwah*, 21 miles, in the Shikarpur District; the *Ghar* canal, 283 miles, the *Nara*, 217 miles, the *Wahur*, 38 miles, the *Mittrau*, 141 miles and the *Thar* canal, 52 miles, in the Thar and Parkar district; the *Hyderabad district canals*, 1,760 miles; the *Mehrab*, 61 miles, the *Nasrat*, 72 miles, the *Naolakhi*, 137 miles, the *Dambro*, 58 miles, the *Rhein*, 141 miles, the *Alibhar*, 75 miles, the *Great Marak*, 212 miles, the *Gharo*, 267 miles, the *Sarfraz*, 102 miles, the *Fulali*, 994 miles, the *Mulchand*, 64 miles, and the *Chandan*, 24 miles; the *Kurrachee district canals*, 1,360 miles; the *Western Nara*, 37 miles, the *Phitu*, 27 miles, the *Kalri*, 136 miles, the *Bagar*, 125 miles, the *Pinyari*, 410 miles, the *Satuh*, 58 miles, and the *Khantah*, 70 miles. Other portions of the Presidency have irrigation channels of a smaller class, the chief of these are, the *Tapti* canal in Surat; the *Panjhra* and *Jamda* canals in Khandesh; the *Palkhed* and *Wadali* canals in Nasik; the *Ojhar*, the *Lakh*, the *Mutha* and *Nira* canals in Ahmednagar; the *Rewari*, the *Yerla*, the *Gondauli* and *Krishna* canals in Satara; the *Gokak* canal in Belgaum; the *Hathmati* and *Sabarmati* canals in Ahmedabad.

Climate and Sanataria.

In a territory extending through so many degrees of latitude, containing lowlands lying near the coast and elevated plateaux remote from the sea, while receiving in its more southern parts the full force of the south-west monsoon, extending northwards beyond its influence, great varieties of climate are met with. In Upper Sindh, the extreme dryness and heat, combined with the aridity of a sandy soil, make up a climate resembling that of the sultry deserts of Africa. The mean maximum temperature at Hyderabad in lower Sindh, during the six hottest months of the year, has been given at ninety-eight in the shade, while the water of the Indus reaches blood heat; in Upper Sind it is even hotter, the thermometer being known to register 130° in the shade. In Cutch and in Gujarat, the heat though less, is also very great. The Konkan is hot and moist, the fall of rain during the monsoon sometimes nearly approaching 300 inches. The table land of the Deccan above the Ghats on the contrary has a very agreeable climate, as has also the southern Maratha country, and in the hills of Mahableshwar,—where there is a

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

sanitarium,—of Singarh and other detached heights, Europeans may go out at all hours with impunity. Bombay island itself, though in general cooled by the refreshing sea-breeze, is oppressively hot during May and October. The south-west monsoon generally sets in about the first week in June, and pours a prodigious quantity of rain along the coast, from June till October therefore travelling is difficult and unpleasant, except in Sind, where the monsoon rains exert no influence. The Sanataria of the Presidency will be found in the list of the military stations.

Staples and Manufactures.

Agriculture is the chief employment of the bulk of the population in this presidency. The ordinary natural productions are cotton, rice, the Indian millets, barley, pulses and grain of every kind, potatoes, sugar-cane, coffee, red-pepper, oil-seeds, turmeric and tobacco. Coal is found in Cutch, and indigo, hemp, jute and other fibres are produced in Sind and the Konkan.

The principal manufacture of the Presidency is that of cotton, for which there are now forty-two mills, and about 2,550 gins, chiefly in Bombay, Gujarat and Khandesh. In addition to the cotton mills, one jute and two silk mills are at work in Bombay, where Chinese silk workers have also begun to establish themselves and do a thriving business. Dyeing, tanning, working in metal, and the manufacture of indigo, sugar, paper, soap and glass are also carried on, but to a limited extent. In Sind, the chief manufacturing district of which is Hyderabad, blankets, carpets, rugs, leather work, gold and silver work, cutlery and ivory toys, are manufactured, while in the villages along the whole length of the coast, the fishermen cure and export large quantities of fish. Pottery is made everywhere for local consumption and use. The forests contain valuable timber, gums, drugs and dyes, also cocoanuts, from the kernel of which oil is largely extracted, and coir fibre from the outer husk. The Bombay box work made in Bombay and Surat, gives employment to several hundred workmen, carving in sandal wood, ebony and black-wood is also carried on. Though deficient in mineral wealth, the Presidency is abundantly supplied with stores of stone fitted for building and road making purposes. There are large limestone and slate quarries, and iron ore is mined and smelted in the Dharwar, Belgaum and Kurrachee districts, while the adjacent hills in Baluchistan near Kurrachee, are reported to produce a variety of minerals, such as gypsum, copper, lead, antimomy and sulphur.

Form of Administration.

The civil divisions of the Bombay Presidency comprise the regulation districts, with the non-regulation territories of the Panch Mahals in Gujarat, and the province of Sind. The Government is administered by a Governor and his Council. This body is the chief executive and legislative authority of the Presidency, which for administrative purposes is divided into four divisions, embracing (including Bombay) twenty-four districts, each division being placed under the control and superintendence of a Commissioner, and each district under a Collector and Magistrate subordinate to the Commissioner, the district officer being the chief unit of executive administration. Each district is again sub-divided for Revenue purposes into *Talukas* or sub-divisions, under Magisterial and Revenue officers subordinate to the district officers, these sub-divisional officers are styled *Mamlatdars* and Deputy Collectors. The Judicial organisation of the regulation districts is entrusted to a High Court, and in Sind to a Judicial Commissioner, assisted by District and Sessions Judges. Bombay like Calcutta has a special administration of its own, with a separate establishment of Police under con-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of a Commissioner, and courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice cipal matters and taxation within the town limits being entrusted to, and managed by airman and Board of Justices specially appointed.

Census.

A general census was taken throughout the Presidency on the night of the 21st uary 1872, giving a population of 16,199,144 souls in British territory, the average ty for all the collectorates being 129 persons to the square mile, and varying from a mum of 29,291 in Bombay city, to 14 in Thar and Parkar in Sind. Of the total lation, Hindus constitute seventy-six per cent., Mahomedans seventeen per cent., gines three and a half per cent., and the remainder, *viz.*, Christians, Parsis, Buddhists thers, three and a half per cent. The proportion of males to females being fifty-two to eight; more than three-fourths of the entire population are Hindus; their maximum ber is in Satara, their minimum in the Upper Sind Frontier districts. The Maho- ns preponderate in Sind, and their minimum number is in the Panch Mahals district. pt in Sind, the Buddhists are widely scattered through all the Collectorates. The tians are chiefly in Bombay city, Poona and Thana. The Indo-Portugese and Native tians form nearly one-half of the entire Christian population. Two-thirds of the entire population is in Bombay city alone, and of the remaining third, one-half is in the f Surat. The Aboriginal tribes are chiefly in the collectorates of Surat, Khandesh Nasik.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

V.

THE FRENCH TERRITORIES.

VI.

THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE FRENCH TERRITORIES.

THE French territories in India consist of several detached portions, all subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor residing at Pondicherry, to whom the general government of these possessions is confided. Their total area is 178 square miles, with a total population of 271,460 souls. The several settlements are as follow :—

IN BENGAL.

1. *CHANDERNAGORE.*—Area about three square miles or 2,330 acres. Latitude of town 22° 50′ N., Longitude 88° 23′ E. Distance from Calcutta seventeen miles north. The settlement of Chandernagore lies on the right bank of the Hooghly river in the district of Hooghly. The population numbers about 22,600. Chandernagore appears to have been in the occupation of the French as early as 1700, the year in which Calcutta first became a British settlement. Forty years later the settlement attained a high degree of opulence and splendour, which it retained until its capture by Clive in 1757. France recovered Chandernagore with the rest of her settlements in India, under the treaty with England of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1793, and finally restored at the general peace of 1816. The principal production is opium.

IN MADRAS.

2. *KARIKAL.*—Area fifty-two square miles. Population 91,468. Latitude of town 10°53′N. Longitude 79° 57′E. Distance from Tanjore forty-seven miles north. This settlement lies within the district of Tanjore in the Madras Presidency, and is situated on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, on a small estuary of the river Cauvery. It has several large manufactories of cotton fabrics, and carries on an active trade in rice, which is its principal production. This territory was restored at the general peace of 1816, on the condition that no fortifications should be erected thereon, and no military retained, but such as may be required for purposes of police.

3. *MAHE.*—Area five square miles. Population 8,469. Latitude of town 11° 42′ N., Longitude 75°38′E. Distance from Tellicherry seven miles. A settlement on the coast within the district of Malabar of the Madras Presidency, and situated on the south side of the estuary of a small river flowing from the Western Ghats, and navigable for boats a considerable distance inland. This place was taken by the British in 1793, and restored to the French at the general peace of 1815. The Carmelites have a church and a missionary establishment here.

4. *YANAON or YANAN.*—Area five square miles or 3,147 acres. Population 5,460. Latitude of town 16°44′ N., Longitude 82°16′ E. A settlement within the Godavari district of the Presidency of Madras, and situated near the bifurcation of the Godavari river, and the river of Coringa, and about nine miles above the embouchure of the former. The Coringa river has a deep channel which admits of vessels of 200 tons burthen proceeding as high as Yanaon. This territory stretches along the banks of the two rivers for a distance of six miles.

5. *PONDICHERRY.*—Area 113 square miles. Population 143,500. Latitude of town 11° 53′N., Longitude 79° 56′ E. This territory consists of, first, the district of Pondicherry proper, containing, besides the town, eleven villages ; second, the district of Vallanor of forty-five villages ; third, the district of Bahour of thirty-six villages. The chief exports are fine blue cottons and cotton yarn. The settlement is included in the district of South Arcot of the Madras Presidency, and is situated on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of a small river capable of admitting only coasting craft of small burthen. The Governor of Pondicherry rules over the whole of the French settlements in India. The town is pleasantly situated and healthy, and contains a population of about 40,000, and is distant from Madras about eighty-six miles south. It is connected by Railway with Madras. Pondicherry being the principal seat of Government for all the French settlements in India and Indo-China, matters of importance are negociated through the Collector of South Arcot. Minor matters, however, at the outlying stations of Karikal, Yanaon and Mahe are dealt with by the Collectors at those places without reference to Pondicherry.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES.

THE only settlements now left to the Portuguese, of all the vast territories which were once under their rule and influence in India, are Goa, Daman and Diu, containing a total area of 1,096 square miles, and a population of about 407,700 souls. The following description of these places will suffice :—

1. *GOA.*—Area, 1,062 square miles. Population, 363,780. Revenue, Rs. 7,20,000. Military force, about 3,000. The territory of Goa lies on the western or Malabar coast of India in the Bombay Presidency, and is bounded on the north by the native state of Sawant Wari, on the east by the districts of Belgaum and north Canara, and on the west by the Indian Ocean. The Principality is about sixty-four miles in length from north to south, and twenty in breadth from east to west. Two-thirds of the population are stated to be Christians of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The settlement is divided into two districts, Salsette and Bardes, which are again subdivided into parishes, the largest of which is Pangaum or Panjim, containing the present seat of Government. The new town, Panjim, or Villa Nova de Goa, containing about 20,000 souls, chiefly of Portuguese descent, is situated at the entrance of the harbour, and is defended by several fortresses, one of which, called Algoada, stands close to the shore, on the point forming the north extremity of the bay. The harbour, formed by an arm of the sea into which flows a small river, is distant about five miles from the old city of Goa, which is now almost entirely deserted. It is connected with the new city by a stone causeway about 300 yards long. Old Goa contains many fine buildings, churches and monasteries, but it is fast becoming a mass of deserted ruins. The inhabitants are almost entirely ecclesiastics. The chief products of the territory are rice, only in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants, hemp, pepper, cocoanut, betel-nut, and salt, which latter article is manufactured to a very large extent. The territory is well-watered, fertile, and in most places well cultivated, Latitude of new town 15° 29′ N. Longitude 73° 53′ E. Distance from Bombay 260 miles.

2. *DAMAN.*—Area twenty-two square miles. Population 33,160. The district of Daman, in the Thana district of the Bombay Presidency, is about seven miles in length from north to south, and four in breadth. The capital or town of Daman is situated on the Damanganga, or river of Daman which rises in the Western Ghats, or about 40 miles further east, and is fortified, having a rampart with ten bastions and two gateways. The fort is called the castle of St. Hiaronymus. Daman is an excellent place for small vessels to remain at during the south-west monsoon and for the purpose of repair, the country being well-stocked with ship timber. Provisions and vegetables are cheap and plentiful. Daman was sacked and burned by the Portuguese in 1531, it was subsequently rebuilt and taken by the Portuguese in 1558, since which time it has remained one of their possessions. Latitude of the town 20° 21′ N., Longitude 72° 53′ E. Distance from Bombay 101 miles.

3. *DIU.*—Area twelve square miles. Population 10,765. Latitude of town 20° 42′ N., Longitude 71° 1′ E. Distance from Bombay 170 miles. Diu is an island on the south coast of the peninsula of Kattywar, in the Gujarat province of the Bombay Presidency. The Portuguese obtained possession of the place in 1515. The town is situated at the eastern extremity of the island which extends from east to west about seven miles, and north to south about two miles. The soil of the island being itself little productive, vegetables and other provisions are brought from the mainland. The channel between the island and mainland is navigable only for fishing boats and other small craft, the western entrance, which is defended by a fort, having four or five feet of water on the bar when lowest. The town is well fortified, being surrounded by a wall strengthened with towers at regular intervals. Notwithstanding the excellence of the harbour for ships of moderate draught, there is but little traffic. Diu head, two miles to the westward of the west end of Diu island, has on its east side, a small harbour where vessels might lie sheltered from the westerly winds, in from two to three and a half fathoms.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY INDIA

VII.

OUTLYING INDEPENDENT STATES.

OCEAN ISLANDS near the Malabar, Coromandel & Burmah Coasts.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERRITORIAL DESIGNATIONS.

THERMAL STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

RELIGIONS AND PEOPLES OF INDIA.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

OUTLYING INDEPENDENT STATES.

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

AFGHANISTAN—This so-called country extends from the Punjab on the east, to Persia on the west, and stretches down from the Amu Daria or Oxus river on the north, to the frontier of Baluchistan on the south. On the north, the boundary of the country as known to us at the present day, runs along the river Oxus or Amu Daria, (called also Ab-i-Panjah at its head) from lake Victoria (Sir-i-Kul) at its source in the great Pamir plateau, to Khoja Saleh, there leaving the river with a slight southerly curve, it goes across the Dasht-i-Chul desert to Robat Abdula Khan on the Murghab river, and thence on to Sarakhs on the Hari-Rud or Tajend river, where it touches the Persian frontier. On the west, starting from Sarakhs, the boundary follows the course of the Hari-Rud to a point near the village of Toman Aga, where it leaves that river and runs due south for about eighty miles, and then follows a straight course to the Cha Sagak pass (3,800 feet above sea level), from thence it turns off in a south-easterly direction for about twenty miles, and then runs due south to a point about five miles east of the village of Bandan in Persian territory, from thence it again turns in a south-easterly direction, passing through the Hamun swamp to the river Helmand, which marks its course for about thirty miles up to the town of Kuhak, whence it turns off in a direct south-westerly course to the peak of Kuh-Malik-i-Siyah, its extreme south-western limit. The southern boundary touching on Baluchistan is not so definite, but may be said to run through the sandy desert, along, or in the vicinity of, the parallel of 30°, up to within thirty or forty miles of Quetta, whence it turns in a north-easterly direction, beyond which it is for the present unknown. The eastern boundary has always been considered conterminous with the British line of the Punjab frontier. The extreme north-eastern limits up to lake Victoria, are entirely unknown. It may be as well to mention here, that the country along the eastern frontier of Afghanistan, between the Punjab and the Koh Jadran or Kohnak range of hills on the west (sometimes called the Western Suliman range), and northward up to the Kuram valley, contains numerous tribes who do not, and it is believed never did, own allegiance to the sovereign of Kabul. The whole drainage of this part of the country containing these independent tribes, flows into the Indus. In the extreme north-east direction also, in the country to the east of the Kunar and Chitral valleys, there exist tribes and states more or less independent, and who it is believed have always disclaimed the authority of the ruler of Kabul, excluding these independent portions, the remainder of the country of Afghanistan includes the whole drainage of the Kabul river up to British territory, the whole drainage of the Helmand river, the whole drainage to the Hamun swamp from the north, the whole eastern drainage of the Hari-Rud, and the country drained by the Murghab south of the supposed north-western boundary, as well as the country drained by the southern tributaries of the Oxus, *viz.*, the Sangalak, the Sar-i-pul, the Balkh, the Khulm, the Kunduz, the Aksarai, and the Vardoj streams. The Oxus is navigable to Khoja Saleh, and it is believed that it will prove to be quite navigable up to its confluence with the Kafirnahan near Khulm and Kunduz* The drainage of the Helmund and its tributaries the Arghandab and the Tarnak, is lost in swamps on the west, and on the north the Murghab and Hari-Rud flow into the Kara Kum desert north-west of Merv or Naukala and disappear there, being absorbed into the soil.

The Kabul river, a tributary of the Indus, after a course of about 250 miles falls into the Indus at Attock. The principal feeders of this river are the Swat, Lendai, Kunar or Chitral, Alingar, Alishang, Tagao, Nijrao, Panjshir and Ghorband from the north; the Logar, Tezin, Surkhab, Bara, and Tirah from the south. The other minor rivers of the country are the Farah-Rud, Lora, Kuram, Gomal, Shahband and Arghesan. The Hamun swamp above alluded to is situated in the province of Sistan on the south-west border of Afghanistan, it is about seventy miles in length and about twenty-five miles in breadth, with a depth of from three

* From fort Petro Alexandrofsk to Charjui, the distance of 295 miles was steamed in 7½ days inclusive of stoppages. From Charjui to Khoja Saleh, 170 miles, was reached by steamer in 8 days. The whole downward trip to fort Petro Alexandrofsk from Khoja Saleh was performed in 10 days by the same steamer.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to four feet ; there is another lagoon called Ab-Istada, sixty miles south-west of Ghazni, about twelve miles in breadth, and four feet in depth ; the water of both these lagoons is salt.

The area of the whole territory is about 300,000 square miles. It includes a succession of ridges and valleys, the latter being irregular, and the ridges occasionally rising into lofty mountains or expanding into plateaux. Starting from the Karambar and Baroghil passes on the extreme north-east, at the head of the Chitral or Kashkar valley, Afghanistan is traversed by several lofty ranges of mountains, *viz.*, the Hindu Kush range terminating at the Haji Khak pass, the Koh-i-Baba range, the Siah Koh (black mountains,) the Safed Koh (white mountains,) the Tirband-i-Turkestan, the Koh-Jadran or Kohnak (the Western Sulimans,) and the Eastern Suliman range. The highest summits are in the Hindu Kush range in the north, which sometimes exceed 20,000 feet, many of the passes across the hills being more than 10,000 feet. These mountains are the great water partings between the basins of the Indus, the Oxus, the Murghab, the Hari-Rud, the Helmand and its tributaries, the Arghandab and the Tarnak.

Although by far the greater portion of Afghanistan is a region of desert, rocks and inaccessible mountains, it is however, interspersed with several well-watered and fertile valleys, yielding all the ordinary crops and the finest fruits and vegetables in abundance. In the forests, there are many of the trees common in Europe, and some others peculiar. The asafœtida plant grows in great luxuriance, and the Pine flourishes on the mountain sides up to a height of 10,000 feet, while Oak, Walnut, Birch and other trees grow at lower altitudes. In many parts, the climate brings to perfection many tropical productions. The valley of the Kabul river appears to be the most important part of the country ; to the south is the fertile district of Logar, drained by the river of that name, a tributary of the Kabul ; to the north is the Koh-i-daman, also fertile and highly cultivated, and to the east is the valley of Jellalabad. There is also an exceedingly rich and level tract in the vicinity of Herat and Kandahar.

The mineral wealth of the country is considerable, silver, mercury, copper, antimony iron, lead and zinc, are all present, some in abundance, while gold is found in many places. There are indications of coal also.

The principal marts of the country are Kabul, Kandahar and Herat, and a considerable foreign trade with India, Persia, Chinese Turkistan, Bokhara and Baluchistan is carried on. The manufactures are unimportant, consisting chiefly of shawls and other woollen fabrics, which last are seldom exported. The whole commerce and carrying trade of Afghanistan is carried on by the Lohanis, (Povindahs) a pastoral tribe of Afghans who occupy the country eastward between the Western Sulimans and the Indus.

The climate of Afghanistan, though varying greatly in different parts, is on the whole characterised by dryness and great extremes of temperature. In Cabul and Ghazni the cold is intense and snow lies on the ground for three months in the winter. Even in a latitude lower than that of Spain or Italy, the severity of a Russian winter is endured. In Jellalabad, however, where the elevation is nearly 2,000 feet above the sea, the winter is as mild as in Hindustan. The heat of summer is everywhere great, and in some places higher than in Bengal. At Kabul 6,500 feet above the sea, the thermometer ranges from 90° to 100°, in Kandahar it is even higher.

Afghanistan is not a homogeneous state, peopled entirely by Afghans under the rule of one sovereign. It is merely a geographical expression like Turkey, and contains some districts almost entirely Afghan, many in which the Afghans form part of a mixed population, like the Turks or Greeks in Bulgaria or Roumelia, others in which the Afghan soldiery rule by force an alien race, and also large tracts in which the Afghans have never penetrated, and in which their language is utterly unknown. About three-fourths of the districts which are principally inhabited by Afghans, and which therefore may be called Afghanistan, seem to lie within the tract to which we now give this name, the remainder being in the independent portions above alluded to. The numbers which follow are of course only approximate, but in the absence of better information they must answer for the present.

Excluding the independent territory, the total number of inhabitants may be taken as

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

5,000,000, and of these perhaps one and three quarter million are true Afghans, who are however, in a similar position to the Turks in the Ottoman empire, and like them generally armed and trained for war, the remainder are Pathans proper and *non-Afghans*, generally traders and agriculturists. To take the Afghans in the order of their relative importance we have first the *Kizilbashes*, descendants it is said of military colonies left by Nadir Shah when he overran the country. They are modern Persians of mixed Persian and Turkish descent, numbering about 150,000, but from their courage, wealth and enterprise, of far more consequence than a much larger number of any other race in the country. They occupy a large and wealthy quarter of the city of Kabul, and fill important posts in the civil administration of the country ; they are bold and skilful horsemen, intelligent, orderly and amenable to discipline. In religion they are Mahomedans of the Shiah persuasion and speak Persian.

Allied to the Kizilbashes in language are the *Tajiks* supposed to represent the original Persian inhabitant of the land. They number about half a milion. The large tract of hilly country extending from the Koh-i-Baba near Kabul, to Herat, and nearly down to Zamindawar on the south, is called *Hazara*. This portion has always been almost entirely independent of the ruler of Kabul, and no Afghan can pass through it. The more accessible of the Hazara districts, betweet Girishk and Herat, only from fear of the Kabul armies pay the Amir tribute. It is occupied by tribes of Tartar origin called Hazaras, and towards the south-west, Aimaks, and number some 400,000, they are chiefly a pastoral people dwelling in secluded villages, or wandering over the hills and living on the produce of their flocks and herds, and retaining in many places their ancient customs and habits unchanged since they came from the highlands beyond the Oxus. The majority speak Persian and profess the Shiah Mahomedan faith.

Passing into Afghan-Turkistan, which comprises the districts between the Oxus and the Hindu-Kush, Koh-i-Baba and the Tirband-i-Turkistan mountains, from the Murghab to the Pamirs, *i.e.*, the Khanates of Maimana, Shibarghan Balkh, Khulm, Kunduz, Badakshan and Wakhan, we find the ruling race to be *Ozbegs*, who in some parts form the bulk of the population. In Badakshan, Wakhan and other remote places, the populace is still Tajik or remnants of the aboriginal races, and the Afghans have only occasionaly appeared as invaders and plunderers, but the memory of their presence is generally sufficient to enforce the payment of a tribute to Kabul. The Ozbegs, Tajiks and other inhabitants of this country are estimated at about 640,000 ; the Ozbegs being originally intruders who crossed the Oxus and subdued the Tajiks, to be themselves conquered in turn by the Afghans.

Separated from Afghan-Turkistan by the Hindu Kush, are a number of valleys mostly well-watered and fertile, running generally from the mountain range to the Kabul river. To the west and north of Kabul, the spurs and valleys are inhabited by the *Kohistanis* or mountaineers, wild tribes of perhaps mixed origin, turbulent and treacherous, nominally subject to Kabul, but ever ready to take advantage of a weak Government. East of these and extending to the snows of the Hindu Kush is *Kafiristan* inhabited by a fair, interesting and somewhat mysterious people, called the *Siahposh Kafirs* (black clothed unbelievers), who seem to be one of the earliest offshoots of the Aryan race, or more correctly speaking perhaps part of the original stock itself, who have remained for ages in or near their original home. Few Europeans have seen any of this curious race. They themselves claim descent from Alexander the Great, and it is possible that some of the Græco Bactrians, when driven from the cities in the valley of the Kabul river, may have sought refuge in this almost inaccessible region, and have been absorbed by the old population. The Kafirs have some distinctively European customs, as sitting on chairs and using tables. Up to the present time they have resisted all the attempts of the Afghans to subdue and convert them to Mahomedanism, though those who live on the borders have had to submit, and are called "Nimchas," which may be taken to mean half Mahomedans. In numbers the Kafirs with Nimchas and Chitralis are thought to be about 150,000.

To the east of Kafiristan are the Kunar, Bajaur and Swat hill-men, apparently not of Afghan origin, but Afghan in language and other respects. Like their neighbours the Momands, they take little interest in Kabul politics and care only to preserve their own inde-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pendence. East and south of these again are the Yusufzaies, one of the principal Afghan clans, who live partly in a state of independence and partly in British territory.

If we now turn to the west we shall find in the sandy wastes of Sistan, nomads of various races and wild freebooters in a state of anarchy and misrule. North of Sistan, the western frontier is formed by the important province of Herat, where the population is purely Persian, the rulers and garrison only being Afghans. Of the Afghans themselves there may be between one and a half and two millions in Afghanistan, speaking for the most part their peculiar language Pushtu, of the same family as Sanskrit, though essentially distinct, and being Mahomedans of the Sunni persuasion. They are divided into clans, as the Momands, Ghilzais, Afridis, Duranis, &c., each of these being again subdivided into many smaller tribes.

Afghanistan in fact may be compared to the Turkey of fifty years ago; the Afghans representing the Mahomedans, the Kizilbashes and Tajiks being likened to the Greeks and Armenians, and the independent Kafirs and Hazaras to the Montinegrins and Servians.

The chief towns of Afghanistan are Kabul, Ghazni, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, Herat, Kandahar, Balkh, Khulm, Khanabad, Indarab, Khinjan, Narin, Takhtapul, Andhkui, Sar-i-pul, Meruchak Kunduz, Maimana, Jellalabad, Chitral, Dir, Girishk, Bamian, Shibarghan, Faizabad, Sabzawar, Pishin, Lash, Jowain, Farah, Khash and Ghurian.

Afghanistan communicates with India by various passes, the chief of which are the *Khaibar* commencing near Peshawar and extending through hills about thirty miles to the plains of Jellalabad; the *Shutargardan, viâ* the Kuram valley, and the *Jagdallak* pass through which the road from Jellalabad to Kabul *viâ* Gandamak passes. Several other passes also lead into Afghanistan across the Eastern Suliman range from the Derajat of the Punjab, through which the Povindahs or trading class of Afghans convey their goods, the chief of these are the Sakhi Sarwar, the Chachar, the Ghuleri or Gomal, the Draban, the Shangar, the Kaura and the Vihova. There are several passes over the Hindu-Kush range into Afghan Turkistan, of most of which very little is known beyond the names, the principal are, the Baroghil pass (12,000 feet) leading into Wakhan from Chitral; the Dora (16,000 feet), the Khartaza, the Nuksan (17,000 feet), the Agram, the Ishtirak, the Anjuman, the Khawak (13,200 feet), the Bazarak, the Parwan, the Salanlang (12,000 feet), the Kushan, the Gwalan, the Gwazyar, the Chardarya, the Ghalalaj, the Faringal, the Hajikak (12,000 feet), the Una, and the Shibr. The whole of the passes are free from snow about the end of June, but the most elevated peaks continue covered throughout the year. An extension of the railway from Peshawar to Kabul has been mentioned, to follow the course of the Kabul river, but it is doubtful whether a line could be carried along that route, or if it can be constructed at all in that direction. The Railway to Kandahar has already been referred to under 'Bombay Presidency.'

The capital, Kabul, 6,500 feet above sea level, is encompassed by hills on three sides, and is situated in a gorge where the Kabul river breaks through a range or spur from the Paghman hills. The modern city with its suburbs is extensive, and reaches across to the north bank of the river. On the east side is the fortress of Bala Hissar on a rocky height. The population is about 75,000.

AFGHAN ETHNOLOGY.

A paper by Mr. A. H. Keane, published in "Nature."

DURING the empire of the Sassanides, the whole of the region, from Persia proper to the right bank of the Indus, and from the Koh-i-Baba, Ghor and other western continuations of the Hindu-Kush to the Arabian Sea, was known as Khorasan, that is. Khoristan, the Land of the Sun, or the East. This term, with the gradual reduction of the Persian sway, has shrunk to the proportion of a province on the north-eastern frontier of Persia, and has been replaced further east by the ethnical expressions Afghanistan and Baluchistan, the lands of the Afghans and Baluchis. But these expressions, as so frequently happens, are so far misnomers and deceiving, that the lands in question harbour many other peoples besides those from whom they are now named. In Balochistan, for instance, the most numerous, powerful, and influential element is

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

not the Baloch at all, but the still unfathomed Brahûi, from which circumstance it has even been suggested that the country ought rather to be called Brahuistan. A similar suggestion could not certainly well be made with regard to Afghanistan, for here there is no other people who can for a moment compare with the Afghans and Pathans in numbers, or political importance. Still the subjoined rough estimate of the population, according to nationalities, will show that it is very far from being homogeneous :—

Afghans and Pathâns	Iranian stock	3,520,000
Tajiks	Iranian stock	1,000,000
Hindkis	Hindu Stock	500,000
Hazaras and Aimaks	... Mongolo-Târtar stock	... 600,000
Kataghâns	... Tûrki stock	... 200,000
Badakshis	... Galcha stock	... 100,000
Balochis	... Iranian stock	... 100,000
Kizil-Bashes	... Tûrki stock	... 75,000
Kohistanis and Siah Posh	... Galcha stock	... 50,000
		6,145,000 *

It will be noticed that in this table are included all the races forming part of the present Afghan political system taken in its widest sense, whose northern frontier is now marked by the upper course of the Oxus. Before dealing with the *Afghans* proper, with whom we are chiefly concerned, a few words may be devoted to each of the minor elements, all of whom continue to keep aloof from their neighbours, seldom or never intermarrying, and mostly retaining their own national customs, dress, religion, and speech. No general amalgamation has, in fact, yet taken place of these heterogeneous ingredients, so that we cannot speak of the Afghan in the same sense as we do of, for instance, the Italian, French, or English nations. The Afghan race, though by far the most numerous, has been politically predominant only since the death of Nadir Shah (1747), and its rule has been far too checquered by intestine strife and foreign troubles, to have allowed time or opportunity for the slow process of absorption to have made any perceptible progress. Next to them by far the most important are—

The Tajiks, who, here as elsewhere in Central Asia, represent the old civilised Iranian communities, co-extensive with the former limits of the Persian empire, but since the ascendency of the Tûrki, Mughal, Afghan, and Brahui races, now forming politically the subject, socially the settled, trading, and agricultural elements in these regions. Persian, or some variety of it, is still every where their mother-tongue ; hence, in Afghanistan they are collectively known either as Parsivân, *i.e.*, Persian-speaking, or Dehgân, *i.e.*, peasants or agriculturists. "The Tajiks are Iranians, a remnant of the old Persian population subdued by the Afghans, but still speaking Persian and retaining the Persian type of features." (F. von Stein, in *Petermann's Mittheilungen* for March, 1879); religion, Sunnite. Remotely allied to them are—

The Hindkis, of Hindu stock, who have been long settled here chiefly as traders, forming numerous communities, especially in the eastern districts, said to be mostly of the Shatri caste; religion Brahminical, speech Hindustani.

The Hazaras and Aimaks, occupying the northern highlands between Bamian and Herat, the former in the east, the latter in the west, are undoubtedly of Mongolo-Târtar stock, though now speaking rude Persian dialects. They claim descent, some from the Toghiani Tûrks, some from the Koreish Arabs, others from the old Kibti race, but seem really to be military colonists settled here by Jinghis Khân, Manku Khân, and Timur. The Aimaks (the term simply means horde, tribe, clan), are of the Sunni, the Hazaras of the Shiah sect, and are consequently fiercely opposed to each other. Owing to this circumstance they have often been regarded as of different races, but "there seems no reason to doubt that the Aimaks and Hazaras are the same people. though separated...by the different sects they have adopted" (Col. C. M. MacGregor, "Afghanistan," p. 246) ; type, high cheek bones, with small grey eyes,

* This figure exceeds by about a million that usually given as the total population of Afghanistan. But recent exploration has shown that many of the tribes are much more numerous than had been supposed, and as our knowledge of the country increases, it will probably be found to contain even a greater population than that here given.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

scant beard, and low stature. The Aimaks occupy the Ghôr highlands, which must have been almost uninhabited when they settled there, for we read in the *National Chronicle* that about 1190 A.D., Sultan Shêhab-ud-dîn removed all the Afghan tribes from the Ghôr to the Ghazni highlands, "in order to become the bulwarks of the seat of empire and hold in awe the infidels of Hindustan." Of the Aimaks there are four main divisions, the so-called "Char Aimak" ("Four Hordes"): Taemûris, Taemûnis, Hazara-Zeidnats, and Suris, with a total population, according to some authorities, of about 450,000, including those now settled in Khorasan. The Hazaras, numbering at least 150,000, occupy the region stretching for 250 miles west from Kâbulistan, and are divided into thirty-eight main branches with numerous subdivisions, under chiefs bearing various titles, such as Khan, Sultan, Ikhtiar, Vali, Mîr, Mettar, and Tukhar, and hitherto practically independent of the Durâni Amîrs. Akin to them are—

The Kataghans, a main branch of the Uzbegs, forming the bulk of the population in Kunduz and Balkh, that is, the region now known as Afghan Turkestan, stretching from the northern slopes of the Hindu-Kûsh to the left bank of the Upper Oxus. They take their name from a legendary Kata, from whom they claim descent in two main streams, the Beth-bula and Cheguna, with five and eleven sub-divisions respectively, each named after one of Kata's sixteen sons. Most of the tribes occupy the country south of the Oxus, but 7,000 families are now settled north of that river, in Bokhara territory; religion Sunnite, speech Tûrki; type, small stature, broad face, high cheek bones, sparse beard, small oblique eyes; are now mostly settled agriculturists and traders.

The Badakhshis, or natives of Badakhshan, in the extreme north-east, beyond Kunduz and abutting on the Pamir table-land, are a pure Aryan race, intermediate between the Iranians and Hindus, and of the same stock as the highland Tajiks, whom Ch. de Ujfalvy groups under the collective name of Galchas. Chief divisions, Darwazi, Roshâni, Shugnâni, and Wakhi, or Wakhâni; religion Sunnite, speech Aryan, with Persian and Indian affinities. The Wakhi is a distinct variety, retaining many old Sanskritic elements, hence R. Shaw thinks it may be a relic of a primitive organic Aryan language current here before the race issued from the Pamir, or divided into Vedic and Zendic. It would be interesting to compare it with the Jagnôb, which Ch. de Ujfalvy tells us is unintelligible to the other Galcha tribes of Ferghâna. A Galcha skull which has found its way to Paris, has been examined by P. Topinard, who pronounces it to be identical with those of the early Keltic Aryans. If their speech also should prove to be of an organic Aryan type, as constituted previous to the dispersion, Ch. de Ujfalvy's view might be unreservedly accepted that "Ces pays mystérieux recèlent sans le secret de l'origine de notre race."

The Balochis, of Iranian stock, and regarded by the Afghans as their brethren, are represented in Afghanistan chiefly by a number of hill tribes in the south-east corner, and by some nomads in the south and west along the Lower Helmand. Most of them belong to the Rind section of the Baloch race, the more important being the—

Kasrânis and Bozdars, on north-west border of Dera Ghazi Khan: numerous sub-divisions, the Bozdars alone with sixty-four septs (Major Minchin).

Khosahs, south of Sanghar Pass towards Shikarpur; four divisions: Kalulani, Bakiani, Toniani, Sariani.

Laghâris, overlooking the Sakhi-Sarwar Pass, Dera Ghazi Khan frontier; four divisions: Aliani, Hadiani, Boglani, Habtiani; fifty-six sub-divisions.

Gurchânis, south of the Laghâris, about Chachar Pass.

Maris, Sham district, east, north, and north-west of Kachi; four divisions: Ghazani, Loharani, Bijarani, Mazarani; twenty-two sub-divisions. The Mazarani have separated from the rest, and are now settled west of Sibi and north of the Bolan Pass.

Bûgtis, south of the Maris; two divisions: Firozani, Zarkâni; thirteen sub-divisions.

Kayânis, Sistân, former rulers of that country; by some said not to be Balochis, but Kâkar Afghans.

Religion, Sunnite; speech, a rude, uncultivated variety of the old Persian; type, regular Caucasian features, light or brown complexion; hair often chestnut and even fair; eyes light

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

grey and sometimes blue, especially in centre and north. Of the many forms of the national name, Baloch, Biloch, Belûch, Balûch, Bilûch, &c., Baloch is the best, coming nearest to the true pronunciation, as Pottinger assured his French translator, M. Eyriès.

The Kizl-Bashes, or "Red Heads," known collectively as Gholam-Khâni or Gholam-i-Shah, "servants of the King," are of Tûrki stock, and have been settled in Herat, and the Gulkoh mountains, but chiefly in Kâbul since the time of Nadir Shah. The term was originally applied by Shah Ismaîl to the Nikâlu, Jawânsher, and four other trusty Tûrki tribes to whom he owed his successes. But since then they have become a sort of brotherhood "much akin to the Beyyadîyah or 'White Boys' of Oman, and bearing some analogy to the Mormons" (W. G. Palgrave, "Report on Province Trebizond," 1868). Those of Kâbul form three divisions: the Jawânsher, originally from Shîsha; the Afshar, Nadir Shah's tribe, and the Morâd Khani, composed of all the other Tûrkis who have from time to time removed from Persia to Kâbul; religion, Shiah, with secret rites; speech, Persian, and amongst themselves, Tûrki; are a very fine race, very fair, with an evident mixture of Iranian and Tartar blood.*

The Kohistanis and Siah Posh ("Highlanders" and "Black Clothes") forming the bulk of the population in Kohistan, Swat, Kafiristan, Chitral, and generally of the southern slopes of the Hindu-Kûsh down to the left bank of the Kâbul river, are of pure Aryan stock, allied to the Kashmirians, but probably more closely to the Badakhshis and Wakhis. The Kohistanis are Moslem, the Siah Posh still mostly pagans, hence called Kâfirs, or Infidels, by their neighbours, and their country *Kafiristan*. Their speech, of which there are ten distinct varieties (Major Tanner), is described as neo-Sanskritic, akin to Dardu and Lughmâni. But it has never been critically studied, and may possibly prove to be pre-rather than neo-Sanskritic; is in any case of great philological interest, having been isolated from the kindred tongues since the eruption of Islâm in the tenth century; type, regular features, blue and dark eyes, hair varying from light brown to black, broad open forehead, tall and well-made. But General A. Abbot ("Correspondence," edited by C. R. Low, 1879) distinguishes between a fair type with blue eyes, the aristocracy "descended of the Greeks"(?) and a very dark type, the aborigines. The *Kohistanis* north and north-west of Kâbul, C. R. Markham says, are mainly *Tajiks* (*Proc*, Geo. Soc., February 2, 1879, p. 117); but they are more probably of the kindred Galcha stock, for those of Swat are represented as closely akin to the Siah Posh, whom I take to be of this race. They form two main sections, the Torwals and Garwis. They have taken a large share in the recent events about Kâbul. The *Safis*, who have also lately been heard of in the same neighbourhood, are simply Siah Posh converts of the Tagao valley, Kunar district, north of Kâbul; three divisions: Wadin, Gorbaz, and Mûsawîd; speech Pashae, closely allied to Lughmâni and Kohistani of Swat.

We come now to the *Afghans* proper, whose original home seems to have been the Kâbul valley, whence they spread westwards to the Ghôr country, southwards to the Sulimân mountains, and more recently down the Helmand and Arghandâb valleys to Kandahar.* They call themselves Bani-Israel, "Sons of Israel," claiming descent either from Saul or from the ten tribes, for on this point they do not seem to be quite clear. But this is of the less consequence that both claims are alike inadmissible. Notwithstanding a certain Jewish expression, which they have in common with the Armenians and other races of the Iranian plateau, they are beyond all doubt an Aryan and not a Semitic race, so far as these terms can be at all used as racial rather than linguistic designations. And here it may be well to remember that both Aryan and Semite belong equally to one ethnical stock, conventionally known to anthropologists as the Caucasian or Mediterranean, and that they can often be distinguished one from the other only by the test of language. We have the same phenomenon in Europe, where but for their speech, no one would even suspect that the Basques of the western Pyrenees were other than a somewhat favourable specimen of the Aryan race. This test, however, is abundantly sufficient to sever them from that connection, and the same test must suffice to remove the Afghans from the Semitic to the Aryan group.

* Till the time of Sultan Babar, founder of the Mugal empire (beginning of sixteenth century), the Afghan language was still confined to the north-eastern and western highlands, Persian elsewhere current, as it still is mostly in the lowlands.

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Their most general and apparently oldest national name is Pukhtûn or Pakhtûn, as it is pronounced by the Khaibarîs, and which has been identified with the πάκτυες, of whom Herodotus heard through Scylax (509 B.C.) as situated about the junction of the Kôphes (Kâbul) and Indus. Their country they still call Pukhtûn-khwa, which is equivalent to Watan-khwa, or "Home Land"; their language is always called by them the Pukhtû, softened in the west to Pushtû, and from Pakhtâna, the plural of Pakhtûn, comes the form Pathân, by which they are known throughout India. This word has been connected with the root Pukhta, a hill, so that Pukhtun would mean Highlander. But such derivations are seldom trustworthy, and it may be questioned whether any people have ever called themselves *Hill-men*, though often enough so named by their neighbours.

The alternative national name, Afghân, by which they are exclusively known in Persia and Europe, has been regarded by some as synonymous with Pukhtûn, both meaning "set free;" but by others it has been connected with Açvakan, the Açvaka, or "Horsemen," of the Mahâbhârata, who are supposed to be the Assakani, or Assekenes, of the later Greek historians. The natives themselves draw a distinction between the two names, so that although all Afghans are Pukhtâna, not all Pukhtâna are true Afghans. The latter term is properly restricted to the descendants of a legendary Kais, one of the first apostles of Islâm (ob. 662), from whom, through his three sons, Sarabân, Batân, and Gurgûsht, are supposed to spring the 277 Afghan khels (tribes) proper. Of non-Afghan khels there are reckoned 128, making 405 Pukhtâna khels altogether. Of these 105 are Sarabâni (from Sarabân), 77 from Batân, in two divisions; Batanai 25, and Matti 25, these last being known as Ghilzae; 223 from Gurgûsht, also in two divisions; Gurgûshtai 95, and Karalânai 128, these last being the non-Afghan or Pukhtâna khels as above. The true Afghans occupy mainly the western, central, and north-eastern districts—Herat, Sistân, Kandahar, and the Kâbul basin, as far east as Peshâwar. The non-Afghans, or Pathâns proper, are found almost exclusively in the Sufed-Koh and Sulimân highlands, as far south as the Kaura or Vahova Pass, opposite Dera Fateh Khan. A line drawn from about the paralled of Mooltan, through this point, westwards to Thal through the middle of the Derajât, will very nearly form the boundary in this direction of the Pathâns on the north, and the Balochis and Brahuis on the south. This relative geographical area suggests a possible explanation of the distinction between the two great divisions of the race. From their more westerly position it is obvious that the true Afghans must have been the first to adopt Islâm, and they may have thus come to look upon their pagan brethren of the Sulimân highlands as Kâfirs, undeserving to rank as genuine Afghans, the distinction thus originated naturally surviving their subsequent conversion.

In the subjoined table an attempt is made to give, for probably the first time, a complete classification of all the main sections of both divisions, with their chief sub-branches, approximate number of khels, geographical area, and population.

Table of Afghan and Pathan Tribes.

Main Sections.	Total No. of Khels.	Population.	Chief Subdivisions.	Geographical Position.
1. Durani or Abdali ..	135	800,000	1. *Zirak*:—Popalzae, Alikiozae, Barakzae. 2. *Panjpao*:—Murzae, Alizae, Ishakzae.	Mainly in the tract between Herat and Kandahar, 400 miles long, 80 to 150 broad; also in Kabulistan.
2. Khugiani ..	32	50,000	Vaziri; Khairbûn; Sherzad ..	Chiefly in the Jalalabad district, between Surkh-ab and Kabul rivers. Seem to have been originally a branch of the Panjpao Duranis.
3. Ghilzae or Ghilji ..	140	600,000	1. *Turan*:—Ohtak, Sakzae, Tunzae. 2. *Bûran*:—Chin, Chalo, Zabar, Ali, Suliman.	In the country bounded N. by the Kabul river, E. by the Suliman Mts., W. by the Gulkoh Mts. S. by Kalat-i-Ghilzae and Poti; 300 miles long, 100 miles broad. A branch at Khubes and Nurmanshahr, Persia.
4. Yûsafzae ..	130	700,000	1. *Mandan*:—Usman, Utman 2. *Yûsaf*:—Isa, Ilias, Mali, Rani.	The hills N. of Peshawar district and in the Yusafzae division of the Peshawar district.
5. Mohmandzae or Mahmandzae ..	63	40,000	Tarakzae; Halim; Baizae; Khwai; Utman.	The hills N. W. of Peshawar between Kabul and Swat rivers; chief town Lalpûra.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Table of Afghan aud Pathan Tribes,—Continued.

Main Sections.	Total No. of Khels.	Population.	Chief Subdivisions.	Geographical Position.
6. Kakars ..	45	200,000	Jala; Musa; Kadi; Usman; Khidar; Abdula.	Extreme S.E. corner of Afghanistan proper.
7. Khataks ..	70	100,000	Tari; Taraki; Bolak ..	S.E. part Peshawar district, and S. and E. of Kohat; some also now amongst the Yusafzaes.
8. Utman Khel ..	33	80,000	Asil; Shamo; Mandal; Ali ..	The hills N. of Peshawar between the Mohmands and Yûsafzaes.
9. Bangash ..	20	100,000	Miranzae; Baizae; Samalzae	Miranzae, Kohat, and Kûram valleys; said to be originally from Sistan.
10. Afridis ..	180	90,000	Kuki; Malikdîn; Kambar; Kamr; Zakha; Aka.	Lower and easternmost spurs Sufed Koh Mts., W. and S. of the Peshâwar district, with Bara valley and parts of Chura and Tira valleys.
11. Orakzae or Wurukzae	70	30,000	Daolat; Utman; Sipah; Ishmail; Rabia; Isa.	The Tira highlands, N. and W. of Kohat.
12. Shinwaris or Shanwaris ..	30	50,000	Sangu; Ali Sher; Sipai; Babur; Lohargae.	Parts of Khaibar Mts., E. valleys of Sufed Koh and on borders of Bajawar. *Note.*—10, 11, and 12, are collectively known as the *Khaibaris.*
13. Tiraes	8	7,500	Shibdwani; Seh Pai ..	In the Kot valley of the Shinwari country, but distinct from them.
14. Jaduns or Gaduns..	10	5,000	Salar; Matkhwa; Mansur ..	S. side Mahaban Mts., and Hazara district, Peshawar; said to be Kakars originally, though now with the Yûsafzaes.
15. Tarins	20	8,000	*Spin*:—Shadi, Marpani, Lasrani.	N. frontier Baloch province Kachi.
16. Povindahs ..	120	50,000	*Tor*:—Bateh, Haikal, Mali Lohani; Nasar; Niazi; Daotani; Kharoti: Miani.	From head of Gomal S. to head of Lora river along W. Suliman range, their territory forming a triangle hemmed in between the Ghilzaes, Vaziris and Kakars.
17. Vazîris or Waziris ..	320	250,000	1. *Utman*:—Mahmud, Ibrahim 2. *Ahmad*:—Shin, Sirki, Umur 3. *Mahsud*:—Ali, Shahman 4. Gurbaz; 5. Lali	Suliman Mts., from Thal to Gomal Pass, 30°-32° N. lat. A branch now with the Khugianis (2.)
18. Shiranis ..	130	35,000	1. *Chua*:—Yahia, Bairam .. 2. *Sen*:—Ahmad, Yahia 3. *Uba*:—Ahmad, Manu	Suliman Mts. from the Shekh Haidar Pass southwards to the Ramak.
19. Babars	15	20,000	Mahsud; Bahadin; Musa; Ahmad; Mardan.	In the Koh-i-Daman of the Dera Ismail Khan district, opposite the Sangao and Dahina passes; same stock as the Shiranis.
20. Turis	52	30,000	Gundi; Ali; Mula; Mastu; Firoz; Maru.	Kuram valley. (See *Note* under 21.)
21. Jajis	50	4,000	Maidan; Danni; Isteah; Algarh; Ada; Lehwanni; Ali; Ahmed; Bian; Shamu.	Kuram valley, mostly about river Ariob, and from the Shutar Gardan to the Paiwar pass. *Note.*—20. and 21. are not regarded as true Pathans, being traditionally sprung of two Mughal brothers, Tor and Jaji. Edwardes says they are Khatar Hindkis from Rawalpindi.
22. Zaemûkhts ..	33	25,000	1. *Khwaidad*:—Babakar, Hasn 2. *Mahamad*:—Wati, Manatu, Mandan.	In the hills between Miranzae and Kûram.
23. Dawaris.. ..	6	20,000	1. *Tapi*:—Haidar, Idak .. 2. *Malai*:—Darpa, Amzani.	Dawari valley, 32° 57′—33° 7′ N. lat.
24. Khostwals ..	10	12,000	Ishmail; Matûn; Mandu Shamal.	Upper Khost valley, adjoining Kuram and Zurmat.
25. Mangals ..	14	25,000	*Lajhwar*:—Fattakeh, Agar, Andaz, Miral, Khajuri, Zab.	On Lajhi river, Kuram valley, and parts of Zurmat; are supposed to be of Mughal descent.
16. Jadrans.. ..	..	15,000	.....	East of Zurmat, E. side of Suliman Mts.
27. Ushtaranas ..	42	8,000	1. *Gagal*:—Shaho, Musa, Ako, Shamo. 2. *Ahmad*:—Ibrahim, Kadr, Mashar.	The hills opposite extreme S. part Dera Ismail Khan district. Are disowned by the Afghans, though apparently of Lohani (Povindah) stock.
28. Esots	15	5,000	1. *Noh*:—Ahmad, Zado, Jahan, Chado. 2. *Mûal*:—Ado, Khidr, Painda, Khadi.	The hills west of Dera Ismail Khan. Are said to be of Kakar origin, though now distinct; Troglodytes.
29. Jafars	12	5,000	Ramdani; Mohra; Rajali; Rawani.	Between the Bûj spur of the Suliman Mts. and the Bozdar Bilochis.
	1,790	3,521,000		

Of the main sections in the above table, Nos. 1. to 12. inclusive, are recognised as true Afghans, and of these, Nos. 1. and 3. (Durânis and Ghilzaes) are by far the most important and influential. Since the time of Nadir Shah, the Durânis have been the ruling tribe, the Popalzae division till 1818, the Barakzae from that year to the present time. They were formerly called

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the Abdali or Avdali, a name which has been traced to the Ephthalites and Abdela of the Byzantine writers of the sixth century. But it was changed to Durâni from the title of Durri-Durân, "Pearl of the Age," assumed by the Sardar Ahmad Khan, of the Saddozae branch of the Popalzaes, when he usurped the supreme power at Kandahar on the death of Nadir Shah, in 1747. The seat of government was removed from Kandahar to Kâbul by his successor Taimûn Shah (ob. 1793), and this dynasty became extinct in 1818, when it was succeeded by the Barakzaes in Kâbul, though various descendants of Ahmad Khan continued and still continue to assert their claims to the sovereignty in Herat.

Although mentioned in the national genealogies, the right of the Ghilzaes to be considered as Pukhtûns at all, much less genuine Afghans, has been questioned. There certainly seems to be a flaw in their escutcheon, and they themselves, (who always call themselves *Ghilji*, and not *Ghil-zae*,) claim Tûrki descent. The national tradition is that they entered the country in the tenth century under a certain Sabaktagin, of the Kilich Tûrki tribe "anciently situated on the upper course of the Jaxartes"[1] (Syr Darya). But however this be, they are now entirely assimilated in habits, dress, religion, and speech, to the other Afghan tribes, with the exception of a few who are still nomads.

None of the other sections call for special remark except the Povindahs, who are at once agriculturists, traders, and warriors, their armed caravans yearly fighting their way through the intervening hostile tribes down to the markets of the Panjâb and Sindh. The name is supposed to be derived from the Persian *Parwinda*, a bale of goods, and seems to be indifferently applied to the Lohanis, Waziris, Kâkars, Ghilzaes, or any other tribe temporarily or permanently forming part of this singular "trades' union." By far the most important section are the Lohanis, the oldest and most numerous members of the association, and one of the most promising elements for the future pacific settlement and material prospects of the country.

Physically the Afghans may be described as, on the whole, a fine race. Their features, though often coarse and ugly, are regular in the European sense of the term, with the occasional Jewish cast above remarked upon. Type, long, oval face, arched nose, head mesaticephalous, that is, intermediate between the round and the long, measured horizontally, with cranial index 79;[2] fair complexion, thick beard, hair and eyes generally black, but light blue or grey eyes and brown hair common amongst the Rohillas,[3] as the Sulimân highlanders are often collectively called.

The great bulk of the people are Sunnites, which is one of the causes of their profound aversion to the Persians, who are mainly of the Shiah sect. Yet the nobles and upper classes, especially amongst the Durânis, usually converse and always correspond in Persian. The consequence is that the Pukhtu, or national language, has remained a somewhat rude idiom, seldom employed in literature, and in refined society regarded as little better than a provincial patois. Its importance philologically is considerable, for though usually grouped with the Iranian branch of the Aryan family, Dr. Ernest Trumpp (Grammar, 1873), gives it a more independent position, as intermediate between the Iranic and Indic, while Prof. Haug, of Munich, now regards it as a separate member of the family. It is very harsh and spoken with considerable dialectic variety everywhere in Afghanistan proper, except the Hazarajat, and also in the Peshâwar district of British India. The most marked dialects seem to be the Kandahari, Diri, Tirhai, Peshâwari, Khaibari, Tarni, Vazîri, and Ushtarâni. The Pashae and Laghmâni, sometimes included in the list, are not Pukhtu at all, or even Iranian, but distinctly Sanskritic, closely allied to the Siah Posh and Kohistâni.

1 H. W. Bellew, "Afghanistan and the Afghans," 1879.
2 Barnard Davis, "Thesaurus Craniorum."
3 From *roh*=the Persian *koh*=mountain, whence also Rohilkhand, in Northern India.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BALUCHISTAN, or the country of His Highness the Khan of Kelat. This country lies south of Afghanistan, extending on the south to the Arabian Sea, on the east to the frontier of Sind, and on the west to the frontier of Persia. It extends from latitude 24° 53′ to 30° 20′ N., and from longitude 61° 0′ to 69° 45′ E., its greatest length on the north from east to west being about 550 miles, and greatest breadth north to south about 380 miles. Its area is about 160,000 square miles. Its coast line is remarkably regular but craggy and not much elevated; towards the interior, however, there is rapid elevation. On the coast there are several well-sheltered roadsteads, particularly Sonmiani bay and Chaubar bay, but no good harbours.

Much of this country is unexplored, in describing it therefore only an approximation to accuracy can be attained. It comprises seven divisions or provinces, *viz.*, *Cutch-Gandava* and country of the Maris and Bugtis on the north-east, *Sarawan* on the north, *Jhalawar* on the east, *Lus*, on the south-east, *Makran* occupying an extensive length of country on the south, *Kohistan* or the mountain country on the west, and *Kelat*, in which is situated the capital of the same name. The interior of the country is rugged, and barren. Its eastern side is crossed from north to south by the Hala and Khirtari ranges of hills, which are a continuation of the Suliman range, but there are no very lofty eminences. The whole country is described as a maze of mountains, except on the north-west where it becomes part of the desert. The direction of these mountain chains are almost wholly unknown with exception of a few of the principal ranges. One vast chain stretches along the entire coast, from the vicinity of Ras Jyuni on the west, to the river Purali on the east. Parallel to this range, and at the distance of about 70 miles north from it, another well defined chain intersects Makran and joins with the Sarawani mountains near Bela. A third parallel range, called the Wushuti or Mue mountains, about 110 miles further north from the last described chain, forms part of the northern boundary of Baluchistan, separating it from the great southern desert of Afghanistan. The other remarkable chains are the Bushkurd mountains, about 240 miles in length, and the Sarawani mountains stretching in a north-east direction.

The rivers of Baluchistan are the Bholan, Rodbat, Lora, Shirinab and Mula in the north, the Hubb, Sinamani, Marwar, Nari, Urnach and Purali in the east, the Shadi, Mokula, Bhasul, Ghish, and Gasbastan in the south, and the Dasht, Rakshan, Bhado, Gwargo, Nehing and Mashkhid in the west; with the exception of the Hubb they all dry up, or are lost in the earth during the dry weather, in the wet season, however, they are destructive mountain torrents. Few of them flow through regular and well-defined channels. Along the whole 500 miles of coast which Baluchistan possesses, there is no stream which cannot in dry weather be forded.

Part of Baluchistan to the north-west consists of a sandy desert quite impassable in summer owing to the sandstorms, when the wind is so scorching as utterly to destroy animal life, and throughout the whole country there is a great deficiency of water.

There are numerous passes in Baluchistan, of which the Bholan and Mula are the chief. A Railway is now in course of construction, starting from Sukkur station of the Indus Valley State Railway, to Quetta *viâ* Sibi, to be carried eventually to Kandahar; this line is now open to a distance about twenty miles beyond Sibi. (See Bombay Presidency.)

The crest of the Bholan Pass is about 5,793 above the sea; there is little descent on the western side as it merely reaches the top of the plateau; the roadway is difficult, part of the road being cut through high perpendicular hills; the total length is about 54 miles, and the average ascent 90 feet in a mile. The whole of the low country before reaching the pass entrance near Dadar is barren, sandy and extremely hot in the summer.

The climate of Baluchistan is extreme. The cold during winter is exceedingly intense, snow lying on the ground for two months in the winter even in the fertile valleys, while in summer, the heat is overpowering on the lower grounds. Some parts of Makran are said to be the hottest localities in Asia. In February and March a good deal of rain falls, after which the dry season commences and lasts till September.

The country is said to be rich in minerals. Copper and iron especially being met with in large quantities, and gold, silver, lead, antimony, saltpetre and sulphur are also to be found. There are mud volcanoes at Lus near a place where iron ore is worked. The soil is not in general

NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF INDIA

fertile, but patient industry has rendered the plains and valleys productive in wheat, barley the millets and pulses of various kinds, oil seeds, cotton, rice, indigo and tobacco. The sugar cane grows chiefly on the plains of Lus and the date in Makran. Vegetables of every kind are abundant, and the gardens and orchards in the vicinity of the towns produce the finest fruits; on the coast fish are caught in great quantities.

The manufactures of Baluchistan are unimportant, being confined to a few matchlocks and other fire-arms at Kelat.

The inhabitants are divided into two great branches, the Baluchis and the Brahuis, differing in language, figure and manners. The Baluchis are tall, well-formed and of dark complexion the Brahuis, so-called from the words *bah-ruh-i* (on the waste), are much shorter and broader with hair and beards frequently brown. They are most numerous in the province of Jhalawar and in the north and west. They have great physical strength, and are generally more peaceful than the Baluchis. Both races are pastoral, hospitable, brave, excellent marksmen and capable of enduring much fatigue, and belong to the Sunni sect of Mahomedans. Neither possesses a written language and their early histories have not been preserved. Polygamy is universal, few however have more than two wives, some of the chiefs have four. Wives are obtained by purchase, and paid for in sheep, &c., and a man is expected to marry the widow of a deceased brother. On the occurence of a death, the body is watched for three nights by friends and relatives, and the time is passed in feasting.

The government is despotic, the Khan having unlimited power over life, person and property, his rule being confined for the most part to the province immediately around his capital, the greater part of the country being held by tribal chiefs, over whom he has little or no control, though they furnish contingents of men in case of war, and pay tribute, an obligation which is often evaded. The revenues are estimated at upwards of Rs. 3,00,000.

The chief towns of Baluchistan are Kelat, the capital, about 6,000 feet above the sea, Bela or Lus near the coast, Dadar, Gandava, Mustang, Nushki, Sarawan, Kej, Pasni, Dera, Sonmeani and Quetta, the inferior towns are Chahgeh, Diz, Tump, Sami and Kharan.

The languages spoken are Baluchi and Persian.

BHUTAN.—Very little is known of this territory which lies to the east of Sikkim, between the Jalpaiguri and Goalpara districts of Bengal and Assam, and the mountains that form the southern slope of the Himalayas. It extends from east to west 230 miles, with a breadth of about 120 miles, lying between latitudes 26° 18′ and 28° 2′ N. and longitudes 88° 32′ and about 92° 30′ E. The eastern limits are not certainly known; the area is about 19,000 square miles. It is crossed by two ranges of mountain land parallel to the great mountain chain beyond; one (the nearest), 8,000 feet high generally, with occasional peaks as much as 16,000 feet, the other, more distant and less lofty. Between the Himalayas and the first range is a high table-land, too bleak and barren to be habitable, except at the foot of the first range where are most of the principal towns. To the east of the second range the land is level, and southwards of the lower range are the *Duars*, tracts of country of extraordinary fertility, whose produce once formed the chief means of subsistence of the people. These Duars were ceded to the British in 1866 in return for an annual payment of money. On the north Bhutan is bounded by Tibet, and on the east by tracts inhabited by uncivilized mountain tribes. The scenery of Bhutan is scarcely to be equalled by that of any other country, at one view may be seen rugged barren hills and valleys covered with luxuriant vegetation, rushing mountain torrents and gentle streams, dense forests and sunny slopes, placid lakes and steep precipices, and vast ranges covered with eternal snow, while in regard to climate, the cold of Siberia, the heat of Africa, and the pleasant warmth of Italy, may all be experienced in a day's journey.

The soil produces rice, wheat and millet in abundance, and game of all kinds abounds in the forests—sheep, ponies and a hardy breed of horned cattle are reared. The roads are mere tracks through ravines which become torrents in the rainy season. The population, estimated at about 20,000, consists of three classes, the priests, the chiefs or Penlows, who are the governing class, and the cultivators.

The country is governed nominally by a person called the Dharm Raja, supposed to be a

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

divinity in human shape, but really by the Deb Raja, who is elected by the Penlows every three years from their own number. Buddhism is the religion of the country and the inhabitants are hardy and vigorous, with dark skins, and high cheek bones.

Bhutan trades with all the neighbouring countries but chiefly with Thibet, Bengal and Assam, in horses, cloth, musk, fly-whisks, walnuts, oranges and Indian madder, receiving in exchange woollen cloths, cottons, asafœtida, spices, tea, gold, silver and embroideries. The revenues of the country are usually paid in articles of produce and merchandise.

The chief towns are Punakha or Dosen the capital, on the left bank of the Bugni river, and ninety-six miles east-north-east from Darjeeling ; Tasichozong and Paro on the river Gudada, and Toungsu on the road from Assam to Lhassa. The other towns are Wandipur, Ghassa and Murichom. Punakha is a place of great natural strength.

The Towang Bhutias occupy the southern slopes of the Himalayas to the eastward of Bhutan proper, of which state they are independent. A considerable trade between Lhassa and Assam is carried on through them. The Towangs are quiet and friendly. Eastward of the Towangs are the Char Duar and Thebengea Bhutias, two small and well-behaved clans. The territory of the Towang Bhutias extends to the river Rowta, that of the Char Duar Bhutias from the Rowta to the Ghaben river.

A few Bhutias inhabit the Eastern Duars portion of the Goalpara district of Assam, and resemble in every respect their countrymen in the Bhutan hills.

The language spoken by the Bhutias is said to be a dialect of the Thibetan, more or less blended with words and idioms of the countries on which their own territory touches. In their religious observances, the most remarkable circumstance is the noise with which they are accompanied. The instruments used are clarionets sometimes formed of silver and brass, but generally of wood with reed pipes, horns, shells, cymbals, drums and gongs.

The garments of the people consist of a long loose robe which wraps round the body, and is secured in its position by a leather belt round the waist. A legging of broadcloth is attached to a shoe made generally of buffaloe hide. No Bhutia ever travels during the winter without protecting his legs and feet against the effects of the snow, by putting on these boots, which are secured by a garter tied under the knee. A cap made of fur or coarse woolen cloth completes the habiliment, and the only variation observable is the substitution of a cloth for a woolen robe during the summer months of the year. The diet of the great body of the people is the most miserable it is possible to conceive ; they are restricted to the refuse of wretched crops of naripe wheat and barley, and their food consists chiefly of cakes made from these grains very imperfectly ground. The food of the superior classes consists of the flesh of goats, swine and cattle, and of rice imported from the Duars. The mode of preparing their food is most inartificial and rude, with little attention to cleanlines and still less to the quality of the meat they consume. They are very fond of tea and use it in large quantities. All classes are very much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Their amusements are almost entirely confined to archery and quoits, and their character seldom appears to greater advantage than when engaged in these exercises. The character of the Bhutias, by the nature of their institutions, stands low in the social scale. Every element of deterioration is comprised in their government both secular and spiritual. Their energies are paralysed by the insecurity of property, their morals are degraded, and their numbers reduced by the unnatural system of polyandry and the excessive prevalence of monastic institutions.

KASHMIR or CASHMERE.—A name now given to an extensive tract of country, reaching from the Punjab on the south and west, to Thibet on the north and east, its extreme length being about 400 miles and its breadth 280 miles. The boundary of this territory on the north and north-east is undefined, or unknown. The country includes the valley of Kashmir proper, 5,300 to 6,000 feet above the sea, Ladak or Leh, Baltistan or little Thibet, and several provinces of smaller importance, *viz* : Jummoo Bhadrawar, Gilghit, Kistwar, Naoshera, Punch, Rukshu and others, and is almost entirely mountainous. In the southern portion, the mountain sides are clothed with forests of cedar and pine, but further northwards towards Thibet, there are large tracts destitute even of a trace of vegetation. The scenery of the mountains is in

the highest, degree picturesque. The grandeur and splendour of Kashmir scenery results from the sublimity of the huge enclosing mountains, the beauty of the various gorges, the numerous lakes and fine streams, rendered often more striking by cataracts, the luxuriance and variety of the forest trees and the rich and varied vegetation of the lower ground.

The valley of Kashmir is an expansion of part of the valley of the Jhelum, here called the Behat. It is an oval plain, 4,500 square miles in area, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, whose passes on the north side are not less than 10,000 feet above the sea. The actual plain or bottom of the valley is about seventy miles long and thirty to forty miles wide, and is 5,300 feet above the sea. The river Jhelum flows through it in a winding and tranquil, navigable stream, at one time washing the base of the hills on one side and then crossing to the other. On the rising of the river in summer, when the snow melts on the mountains, the whole plain would be inundated, but for a system of dykes called *bunds* placed along the course of the stream. The river expands into lakes, one of which, the Wulur is about twenty miles long by nine broad, and another near the city of Srinagar the capital, as long, but of only half the breadth. The soil of the valley is most fertile and produces corn of all kinds, fruits, nuts and flowers.

The inhabitants of the valley are chiefly Mahomedans of the Sunni class, but in the surrounding country they exhibit a mixture of the Hindu and the Tartar, the Tartar characteristics being more marked as we approach the mountains, the dress, customs and even the religion changing gradually with the changes of the physical features of the country. The language of the country is *Cashmiri*, derived from the Sanskrit and the Persian.

The climate of the country though subject to extremes of temperature, is on the whole salubrious, and is divided into the four seasons as elsewhere; but the periodical rains of India do not reach so far into the mountains. March and April are somewhat rainy, May and June are dry and fine, July and August are the hottest part of the year and are marked by thunderstorms. The winter lasts four months, and the ground is then covered with snow. Earthquakes are frequent.

The most celebrated manufacture of Kashmir is that of shawls, the wool used in their manufacture being of two kinds, one obtained from the tame, the other from the wild goat, wild sheep and other wild animals, the fine down growing next to the skin alone is taken. The demand for these shawls has from various causes greatly fallen off of late years, and is still on the wane. Otto of roses is also made in large quantity and of the finest quality. Fire-arms, saddlery, leather, papier-mache, lacquered ware and paper are largely manufactured, and the artizans employ extraordinary pains in their manufacture, producing with their rude tools, work of extaordinary beauty and excellence.

The chief towns are Kashmir or Srinagar and Jummoo, the two capitals, Skardo on the upper Indus, Islamabad, Kishtwar, Leh, Astor, Naoshera, Shahabad, Punch, Shapiyon and Gilgit.

Golab Sing, the father of the present prince, was put in possession of the whole country by the British in 1846, to whom it had been ceded in 1845 by the Sikhs, who held possession of it since 1819, when they took it from the Afghans who had conquered it in 1752.

Numerous passes lead into the Kashmir territory and valley, many of which are practicable for horses, but none for wheeled carriages, the principal among which may be mentioned, the Nabog pass on the eastern frontier; the Banihal pass 9,700 feet high, on the southern frontier; the Baramulla pass, westwards, or Punch pass 8,500 feet high, on the western frontier; Baramulla pass, southwards, and the Pir Panjal pass, 11,500 feet high, through which the road from Bhimbar goes. (*See* Punjab Province native states.)

MANIPUR is a rugged mountainous country south-east of Assam, between Assam and the Burman empire. It is intersected by two great valleys, one on the west and the other through the centre of the territory. In the central valley, rice, pulse, sugar-cane and tobacco grow luxuriantly and the tea plant flourishes throughout. The soil is very fruitful, but there is little cultivation. There are several brine springs in the territory. Iron ore is found and there are manufactures of iron and copper, the latter being chiefly worked as bell-metal for drinking and other vessels, as well as coins. The territory is 125 miles in length from north to south, and about 100 miles in breadth. There are no public works, except a road from Cachar to

the capital, Imphal. The Manipuris, though Hindus of the Kshattriya or warrior caste are not of Aryan descent, their origin is locally ascribed to the union of two powerful tribes one Naga and the other Kuki, which had for a long time contended for the possession of the Manipur valleys. They are tall, well made and of a fair complexion. In character they are cunning, and treacherous in dealing with those who are not of their own race, but on the other hand they seem to behave with great honesty to one another, and their fidelity to their leaders is remarkable; they first became Hindus about a century ago. The country is regarded as neutral territory between British India and Burmah, and its boundaries on the east or Burmah side, are quite unsettled. (*See* Assam Province native states.)

NEPAL.—This independent state extends from Latitude 26° 25′ to 30° 17′ N. and from Longitude 80° 15′ to 88° 15′ E., and is bounded on the north by Thibet; on the east by Sikkim and the British district of Darjeeling; on the south by the British districts of Basti, Gorakhpur, Chumparun, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Bhagalpur and Purneah; on the south-west by Oudh, and on the west by the British district of Kumaun. Its length from east to west is about 550 miles, and its breadth about 160 miles, having an area of about 84,500 square miles. The principal territorial divisions are Murang, Chaynpur, Makmani, Khatang, Nepal proper, Gurkha, Khachi, and Malibum. The territory exhibits great diversity of surface and climate, and corresponding differences of vegetable and animal life; it is traversed by several considerable streams, and is divided into five parallel zones. The principal rivers which traverse Nepal, are the Karnali, Gandak, Trisul-Ganga, Bori-Gandak, Kosi, Gogra and Bagmati, most of them rising in the highlands of Thibet. Along its southern border extends the *Tarai*, a long narrow strip of marshy forest and jungle, about twenty miles broad, beyond this is a forest region producing a great variety of valuable timber. Beyond this again the country becomes more hilly and continues to rise in terraces. Still further north, these begin to assume a mountainous character, beyond and above which rises the great Snowy Range, where are found Mount Everest (29,002 feet), Dhawalagiri (26,862 feet), Gosainthan, Kanchinjunga (28,156 feet), and others, the highest peaks in the world. Among the mountains are several inhabited valleys, varying in height from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the plains of Bengal. Of these the valley of Nepal proper is perhaps the largest, being twelve miles long, and nine miles broad. It is bounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and its undulating surface is covered with a rich expanse of cultivated land, watered by numerous winding streams, and studded with villages and towns. The valley has the appearance of a lake bed, and Hindu records describe it as having been so at some former time.

The climate of Nepal, notwithstanding its low latitude, from its great and varying elevations above the level of the sea, is characterised by the widest extremes in different parts, and all degrees of temperature, from the cold of Siberia to the burning heat of the African desert, may be experienced in a day or twos' journey. Generally, however, the climate resembles in some respects that of southern Europe. The seasons are those of Upper India, but the rains commence earlier and set in from the south-east. In the Tarai, putrid fever is common, and fatal from the middle of March to the middle of November.

The mineral productions of this country are varied and important. Copper and iron mines are worked in the hills, and lead, arsenic and building stone abound. Mines of sulphur are said to be numerous, but little is known about them. The manufactures include utensils of copper, brass and iron, the casting of bells and the fabrication of cutlery, ordnance, guns and swords, also coarse cotton-cloth and paper. Iron, copper, ivory, timber, hides, rice, ginger, wax, honey, cardamoms and fruits are exported.

The revenue is said to be about 43,00,000 Rupees, and the population, about 3,000,000, consists of Gurkhas, Newars, Bhutias and aboriginal mountain tribes. The Gurkhas are the ruling race and are Hinduized Tartars, the Newars, chiefly confined to Nepal proper, are agriculturists, traders and artizans, they have Chinese features and are also of Tartar origin, the Bhutias inhabit the higher ranges adjoining Thibet. All classes drink spirituous liquors to excess, and most of the domestic servants are slaves. The language spoken by the Gurkhas is a mountain

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

dialect of Hindi called *Prabatiya;* the dialect of the Newars is peculiar to themselves; Hindustani, however, is generally understood.

The chief towns are Katmandu, the capital, 4,784ft. in elevation and head-quarters of the Resident, having a population of about 50,000 souls, Lalita-Patan, Bhatgaon, Gurkha, Jamla and Makwanpur. This country is almost entirely unexplored, owing to the watchful vigilance and jealousy manifested by the ruling race in this respect. The British Government, practically has no influence over Nepal, and except the Resident at Katmandu, no Englishman can enter, much more explore the country, and no survey can be executed, nor is the exact nature of the relations between Nepal and China correctly known, though it is said, a mission with presents proceeds to China every five years.

SIKKIM.—A small mountainous tract, between Nepal and Bhutan, which last it resembles in its physical features, and its productions are similar. On its northern frontier are some of the highest peaks of the Himalayan chain. It is about sixty-six miles in length from north to south, and about fifty-two in breadth. The population consists of Murmis, Lepchas, Bhutias and Limbus. The Rajah resides at the capital, Tamlang, from November to May, when he moves to Chumbi, on the Thibetan side of the range. Sikkim is allowed £100 to £200 a year by the Government at Lhassa, and the allowance from the British Government has been increased to £1,200 a year, on the condition that every facility should be given to trade with Thibet. (*See* Bengal native states.)

HILL TIPPERAH.—A mountainous tract bounded on the north by the British districts of Sylhet and Cachar, on the east by Burmah, on the south by the British districts of Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts, and on the west by British Tipperah. It is about 130 miles in length from north to south, and about fifty miles in breadth, and covered with dense bamboo jungle infested with wild animals. The inhabitants are called Kukis, and cultivate rice, cotton, Indian corn, indigo, yams, beans and other vegetables. The soil is exceedingly fertile and the tea plant grows wild. The government is in the hands of a number of chiefs who levy tribute on their dependents at will, themselves paying an annual tribute to the Maharajah of the State. (*See* Bengal native states.)

OCEAN ISLANDS.

Near the Malabar, Coromandel and Burmah Coasts.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS AND COCOS.—A chain of four large and several smaller islands, of volcanic origin, about 200 miles west of the coast of the Tenasserim province of British Burmah, extending north and south parallel to the coast, between the 10th and the 15th degrees of north Latitude, and the 92nd and 94th degrees of east Longitude, of a total length of about 200 miles, and an area of about 2,700 square miles. In this extent, north and south, are included the island of Preparis, uninhabited, and the islands of the Cow and Calf, which by some are excluded from this group, also the Cocos and Narcondam. They consist of a mountain ridge, rising at Saddle Peak to 2,400 feet, the escarped side being towards the east and sloping to the west. The main portion is about 140 miles in length, but divided into three parts by very narrow straits. Dangerous coral reefs surround the group, and dense tropical forest, coming down to the water's edge, covers the greater part of their surface. They are peopled by dwarfed and woolly headed savages of the Papuan race, who have no fixed habitation, no pursuit, and no government, smearing themselves with mud and ochre as a protection from insects, and manifesting the most hostile disposition on every attempt to establish intercourse with them. There are several excellent harbours, the best of them being Port Blair, where a penal colony for all India was established in 1868, when the whole group was formally annexed and placed under an officer now styled the 'Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar islands,' in direct correspondence with the Government of India. These islands are singularly interesting for their zoology, several species of large land animals being apparently confined to them. They have recently yielded a new large sized chimpanzee

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and a new species of hog. The population of the entire group, excluding the convict settlement, is about 3,000, and is fast dying out.

The four largest islands of the group, are named respectively, North, Middle, South and Little Andaman ; Middle Andaman, the largest, being about 60 miles long and 20 broad ; South Andaman, 50 miles long and 23 broad. The last, about thirty miles in length, is separated from the main group of three by a strait called "Duncan Passage." Port Blair, 800 miles from Calcutta, is in the South Andaman, and is reached by a steamer from thence in four days. Mount Harriet, at the foot of which Earl Mayo was assassinated, is in the North Andaman. This mountain rises some 1,200 feet above sea level. Jungle fever is common here, and it is not safe to sleep on the lower slopes of the mount, which has a good bungalow at the summit, with a good road to it. The North Andaman is deeply indented by bays, clothed with the most lovely scenery. The chief government buildings and barracks are on Ross island, and there are extensive saw mills at Chatham island. The worst class of convicts are kept at Viper's island, where there is an Andamanan village. Tea cultivation has been commenced at a point called Aberdeen in the central island. The Latitude of Port Blair (Chatham Island) is 11° 41' 13" N. Longitude 92° 42' 44" E.

Adjoining the Andaman Islands, between them and the Mergui Archipelago, is Barren Island, a remarkable, active volcano. The whole of this island is a volcanic cone about two miles in diameter as it rises out of the sea, and 1,700 feet high ; its last recorded eruption took place in 1792. On the north, are the two small uninhabited islands called *The Cocos*, distant from Port Blair 175 miles, the larger of which is six miles long and two miles broad, the smaller, two and a half miles long and a mile broad. The Coco channel separates them from the Andamans.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.—A group of islands situated between the parallels of 6° 40′ and 9° 20′, and meridians of 93° and 94°, about 150 miles south of the Andamans and about the same distance from Sumatra. They form two groups, the south group composed of the islands Great and Little Nicobar or Sambelong,—the former about thirty miles long by twelve broad, and the latter fourteen miles long, by ten broad, separated by St. George's channel, about six miles broad—and several smaller islets. The north group, separated from the south by the Sombrero channel, is composed of the islands Katchall, Nancowry, Camorta (the largest), Trinkut, Terressa, Bompocka, Tillanchong, Chowry, Batti-Malve, and the distant Car Nicobar. They possess two good harbours, and the southern group is covered to the highest summits with dense forest, while the northern is only wooded on the lower slopes of the hills, towards the sea-board, the tops being covered with grass. They are inhabited by piratical Malays, who carry on a considerable traffic in cocoanuts, betel-nuts, pigs, poultry and yams. Compared with the Andamanese, these people are perfectly civilised ; they wear clothing, speak a little English and construct their boats and huts with great ingenuity. The population is small, about 8,000. The Danes formed a settlement there in 1756, but abandoned all claim to the sovereignty over the islands in 1848. Formal possession was taken of the whole group in the year 1869 by the British, Government, for a convict settlement. The climate is unhealthy. Nancowry is distant 225 miles from Port Blair and 390 miles from Rangoon.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.—A cluster of coral islands lying about 100 miles off the Malabar coast of India, between the parallels of 10° and 13° N. and the meridians of 72° and 74°, E., and containing a population of about seven or eight thousand souls. They form twenty Atols or groups, besides numerous small islands or reefs. The largest, named *Underroot*, is the most productive, the rest being comparatively barren, yielding little else than cocoanuts. The natives are a mild and inoffensive race, living poorly and dwelling in low thatched, stone built houses. The greater portion of these islands were under the uncontrolled management of a Princess of Cannanore, subject to the payment of an annual tribute to the British Government of £1,000 This tribute having fallen into arrear, the whole of the five group of islands in her possession were attached, and are now under British administration. They are included in the district of south Kanara, under the Madras jurisdiction. The island of *Minicoy*, lying further south, near the parallel of 8°, is also included in the same district.

MALDIVE ISLANDS; or, *Malediva* (Thousand Isles). A chain of coral islands south of the Laccadives, extending from Latitude 0° 40′ S. to 7° 6′ N., and nearly on the meridian of 73° 30′ E., with a breadth of about fifty miles. The group is composed of seventeen Atols, each of which is fringed with reefs, sometimes extending to the distance of two or three miles, beyond which there are no soundings. In the centre of each Atol, there is a lagoon of from 15 to 49 fathoms in depth. They are richly clothed with wood, chiefly palm, and are fertile in fruit and various edible roots; they also produce millet, and abound in cocoanuts, fowls and all descriptions of fish. The inhabitants are a timid, inoffensive and civilised race, and carry on a considerable trade with Bengal, Ceylon, the Malabar Coast, and Sumatra. They are expert navigators and sailors, and have schools for teaching navigation on some of the islands, and even make and repair nautical instruments. They are remarkable for their hospitality and kindness to shipwrecked mariners, for which they refuse all pecuniary compensation, and are Mahomedans governed by a Sultan whose title and rank are hereditary. He resides in the island of Male or Mohl, and pays an annual tribute to the British Government of Ceylon. The population consists of about 200,000 souls.

CEYLON.—This large and beautiful island, "The jewel of the Eastern Seas," lies to the south of the peninsula of India, between the parallels of 5° 55′ and 9° 51′ North Latitude and the meridians of 79° 41′ and 81° 54′ East Longitude. It is separated from the mainland by Palk's Strait, and the Gulf of Manaar, which at their narrowest part, along what is known as Adam's Bridge, are about sixty-two miles in width. The distance between the most northerly point of the peninsula of Jaffna, and Point Calimere on the coast of the Karnatik, is only about forty miles. Its greatest length, from north to south, is about 270 miles, and its greatest width, from east to west, about 156 miles. Its area is about 24,454 square miles.

Adam's Bridge, which almost connects Ceylon with the mainland of India, consists of a chain of low coral reefs and sand-banks, stretching between the islands of Manaar and Paumben.

The central part of the island is mountainous, consisting of a succession of mountainous ridges with intervening valleys, many of them of considerable elevation. The highest peak is that of Pedrotallagalla, which overlooks the plain of Nuwara Eliya, and reaches an elevation of 8,260 feet. The plain itself is upwards of 6,200 feet above the sea level, and is resorted to as a sanitarium by the English residents of the low country.

Other important heights are Kirrigalpota 7,810 feet, Totapella 7,720 feet, and Adam's peak, an isolated mountain on the south-west of the central mountain zone, formerly supposed to be the highest in Ceylon, but now ascertained to be only 7,420 feet in height. Between the mountainous district and the sea, there is a broad belt of low country extending around the coast, but narrower in the southern part of the island than in the northern.

Numerous rivers and streams take their rise among the mountains in the interior, and flow in all directions to the sea. The largest of these are the Mahawila-Ganga, which rises in the neighbourhood of Nuwara Eliya, and flows into the Bay of Bengal near Trincomalee; the Kalany-Ganga, which enters the sea a little to the north of Colombo on the western coast; the Kalu-Ganga, Maha Oya, and several others. Although few of its rivers are available to any great extent for navigation, no country in the world is perhaps so well watered as Ceylon. There are no natural lakes, properly so-called, in the island, but along different parts of the eastern and western coasts, there are extensive lagoons or backwaters, similar to those on the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency.

The climate of Ceylon is peculiarly under the influence of the monsoons. The north-east monsoon prevails from November till March or April, and the south-western from May till October. Variable winds and considerable atmospheric disturbance mark the transition from one monsoon to the other. Notwithstanding its low latitude, the temperature is generally much less oppressive than in India. On the western coast it varies but slightly throughout the year, and the atmosphere in this part of the island, especially during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, is exceedingly moist. The eastern and northern parts are hotter and drier. The climate of the hill country is temperate and healthy. The most unhealthy districts are those

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

situated at the foot of, and surrounding the central mountain region. The rainfall is considerable, the greatest quantity of rain falling about the setting in of the south-west monsoon, but heavy downpours occur at intervals throughout the year, even the dry season being interrupted by refreshing showers, March and April are the hottest months of the year.

The chief production of the mineral kingdom is plumbago, which is largely exported. Ores of iron and manganese are pretty generally diffused, and nitre, alum and salt are also obtained. The island yields also numerous gems, as amethysts, rubies, sapphires, cat's-eyes, garnets, &c. The pearl fishery in the Gulf of Manaar, on the north-west coast of Ceylon, was formerly the most productive in the world, but for many years past, no pearls have been obtained to speak of. The manufacture of salt, which is a Government monopoly, is confined to particular localities. Hambantota on the south coast, and Publam to the north of Colombo, are the chief salt producing places. Much salt is also made in the vicinity of Jaffna. The vegetation is rich and varied. All the plants and fruits of the main-land flourish freely, with others which are not so well known in India.

The chief vegetable productions besides paddy (rice), grown chiefly in the lowlands, are the cocoanut, coffee and cinnamon, which form the main source of wealth to the island. The cocoanut palm is found mostly in the maritime districts of the west and south. The cinnamon plant is cultivated extensively on the western coast, chiefly in the neighborhood of Colombo. The plantations of coffee are situated mostly upon the mountain slopes, and in the lofty valleys of the interior. A considerable amount of European energy, skill and capital have of late years been brought to bear upon the production in Ceylon of this useful article of commerce. About 1,000,000 cwt. of coffee, the produce of the Ceylon plantations, are exported yearly to the European and other markets.

The forests contain valuable timber trees, as satin-wood, jack-wood, calamander, ebony and others. Cotton and sugar-cane can be grown, but are not cultivated to any extent. Tobacco is cultivated in the northern parts, where also the black palmyra abounds, and is largely exported. Potatoes and other European vegetables are grown in the Kandyan country.

The government of Ceylon is entirely separate from that of India. Ceylon is a crown colony, and is administered by a governor appointed by the Queen, assisted by an executive council of five members, and a legislative council of fifteen (including the executive).

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six provinces, *viz.*, the western, central, southern, eastern, north-western and northern, each under the control of a Government Agent. The provinces are again subdivided into districts, over each of which an Assistant Government Agent is appointed. There is a supreme, civil and criminal court, and district courts of the chief stations of the several provinces, *viz.*, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Batticaloa, Kurungalla and Jaffna or Jaffnapatam.

The means of internal communication are good, the island being traversed in most parts by excellent roads. A railway connects Colombo with the mountain capital Kandy, and has been extended into the coffee producing districts of the Central Province.

The population of the island according to a census taken in 1871 was 2,405,287. The inhabitants consist principally of native Cinghalese in the western, north-western, central and southern provinces, and Tamils in the northern and eastern. Besides these, there are in all the large towns, numbers of people of mixed (European and native) origin, who are designated Burghers or Eurasians. In addition also to the Tamils, who are permanently resident in the country, there is a large floating population of immigrants from the coast of India, who are engaged in the coffee cultivation and other industrial pursuits in Ceylon. Mahomedans of Arab descent are found scattered throughout the island, engaged chiefly as traders. The Weddas, an aboriginal and savage race, inhabit the remote jungles of the interior and subsist mainly upon the products of the chase.

The chief towns are *Colombo*, the capital and seat of Government, situated on the western coast near the mouth of the Kalany-Ganga, population about 100,000. Colombo harbour is only capable of receiving small vessels. *Galle, or Point de Galle* is the chief town in the southern province, and the port of call for all the mail steamers proceeding to Calcutta, China and Australia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

or homewards. *Trincomallee* on the north-east coast, has a fine harbour, but little used, except by the ships of the Royal Navy. It was formerly the seat of the Government agency of the eastern province. *Jaffna, or Jaffnapatam*, on a peninsula in the extreme north of Ceylon, is the capital of the northern province. Kandy, the chief town of the central province, 72 miles from Colombo, was the capital of the island at the time of its conquest by the British. It is situated in a valley at an elevation of about 1,700 feet above the sea level, near it is Peradeniya, with its satin-wood bridge over the Mahawila-Ganga, and its pretty botanical gardens. Other places of some importance are *Kalutara* (Caltura), *Negombo* a little to the north of Colombo, and *Putlam* on the western coast. *Matara* and *Hambantota* on the southern, and *Batticaloa* the residence of the Government agent of the eastern province, on the east coast. In the interior are *Nuwara Eliya*, the sanitarium of the island, situated on a plain 6,200 feet above the sea. *Kurunegalla*, the chief town of the north-western province, *Gampolla*, *Matalle* and *Badulla*.

The first settlement Europeans in Ceylon was made by the Portuguese in the early par of the 16th century. In the following century the Portuguese were deprived of their possessions in the island by the Dutch, whose settlements fell into the hands of the English in 1796, when Ceylon was annexed to the Presidency of Madras. Shortly afterwards in 1801 it was made into a separate colony.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND ADEN.

The Straits Settlements, comprising a total area of about 1,600 square miles and containing a population of about 206,000 souls, consist of the islands of Singapore and Penang, off the coast of the Malay Peninsula, together with a considerable tract of country in the neighbourhood of Malacca, on the coast between Singapore and Penang, and a tract of smaller area known as the Wellesley Province, on the same coast and adjoining Penang. They were all formerly regarded as dependencies of the Bengal Government, but now form a crown colony, with an administration quite independent of that of India. The chief authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Queen, as in the case of Ceylon, assisted by an executive council and a legislative council. The several settlements are under the control of Lieutenant-Governors, who are also members of the contral, executive and legislative assemblies. The following is a brief account of them :

PENANG, OR PULO PENANG.—(Betel-nut Island) called also Prince of Wales' Island, is situated between 5° 15′ and 5° 30′ North Latitude, and in Longitude 100° 15′ E., off the western coast of the Malay peninsula, and separated from the peninsula by a strait about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part. The island is 16 miles long, and from 8 to 12 miles broad, and comprises an area of 165 square miles, with a population of some 40,000 souls. The interior of Penang rises into hills of considerable elevation, nearly 2,500 feet above sea level, running from north to south, which divide the island into two nearly equal portions. The plain country on the eastern side of the hills, is the most thickly inhabited part, on this side is situated fort Cornwallis.

The climate is relaxing and enervating, owing to the excessive humidity of the atmosphere conjoined with great heat. Except in unusually dry years, a month does not pass without more or less rain, and the usual yearly rainfall ranges from 60 to 90 inches. January and February are the driest months. There is no cold season to invigorate the system after the oppressive heat, for this reason the climate is a trying one to Europeans. The mornings and nights are cool throughout the year, and fogs, so prevalent on the opposite coast, that of Province Wellesley, do not occur except at the base of the hills. The southerly wind is considered unhealthy, but is fortunately rare, while the northern is refreshing and pleasant.

Fruits are obtained in abundance on the island and pine-apples grow wild.

Penang was ceded to the British in 1786, by the chief of the adjacent territory of Queddah.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY—Is a small strip of country about 35 miles in length and 4 in breadth, on the Queddah coast of the Malay peninsula, opposite to the island of Penang,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ceded to the British in 1820 by the chief of Queddah. The chief town of this settlement is George Town. The channel between the main-land and the island of Penang, forms a good natural harbour for shipping. Population about 52,000, area 140 square miles.

Notwithstanding its closeness to Penang, the climate of the settlement differs materially in some respects from that of the island. It is not so much subject to the oppressive calms and damp heated atmosphere, and is therefore cooler, and the air fresher and more invigorating, the maximum heat being 87°. The dry season includes December, January, February and March, and less rain falls on the coast than on the island of Penang.

MALACCA—Is an extensive district situated on the western coast of the Malay peninsula, between Singapore and Penang. It extends for about 40 miles along the coast, and inland to a distance of about 25 miles, comprising an area of about 1,000 square miles. The coast is barren and rocky, and the interior mountainous, with picturesque valleys covered with dense, but roadless forests containing valuable timber. The boundaries of the district have not been laid down, little in fact being known of the interior, or of any other parts, beyond the coast and the borders of the Malacca river, which is navigable during the rainy season for small boats for about 15 miles. Several hot springs are found in the interior, distant about 18 miles from the chief town, one of which is at Sabang near port Lismore, and another in the Naming district. These hot springs are much resorted to by all classes of natives for the cure of various local diseases.

The climate is salubrious, and the temperature equable, the thermometer ranging from 72° to 85° throughout the year. From the end of November to the end of February, the prevailing winds are northerly. It usually rains during the whole of December, but fair weather succeeds in January and February. In April the south-west monsoon commences, and is succeeded by the north-east monsoon in November. The most unhealthy time of the year, is during the Sumatra gales, in August and September. Land winds blow at night throughout the entire year.

The vegetable productions of the country include rice, sago, pepper, cocoanuts and fruits. Tin mines are worked in various parts. The inhabitants, numbering about 54,000, are chiefly Malays, Portuguese and Chinese. Malacca, the chief town, is picturesquely situated at the entrance of the Malacca river, and is one of the oldest European settlements in the East. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1510, and held by them till it was taken by the Dutch in 1642. The Dutch were dispossessed by the English in 1795, but were reinstated in their sovereignty over the territory in 1818. By a treaty, however, concluded with Holland in 1824, Malacca was finally ceded to the English.

SINGAPORE.—An island in the strait of Malacca, situated off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. It is separated from the main-land by a narrow channel not more than ¼ of a mile in width. The island is about 27 miles long, and about 11 miles broad, and comprises an area of about 275 square miles.

The surface of Singapore is beautifully diversified with hills, valleys and plains, the whole being covered with a luxuriant vegetation down to the water's edge. The only hills of any considerable elevation is *Bukit Tehna*, or the tin hill, near the northern coast, and about 1,200 feet in height. The soil is fertile, producing sugar, cotton, coffee, nutmegs, pepper and cocoanuts.

Singapore, the chief town and the seat of Government, is situated on the south side of the island, on both banks of a salt water creek, navigable for lighters and other small craft. It is one of the great emporiums of trade in the East, and possesses a splendid harbour, safe, easily approached and well sheltered. Latitude 1° 17′ 20″ N., Longitude 103° 51′ 18″ E.

The climate of Singapore, though sultry, is not unhealthy. The atmosphere is in general extremely moist, moderating the high temperature and agreeing well with European constitutions. At night, dense fogs spread over the island, and at particular seasons the dews are heavy. The thermometer seldom rises higher than 86°, or falls below 70°, nor does it vary more than four or five degrees in the 24 hours. The north-east monsoon commences about the 15th October, continuing until the setting in of the south-west monsoon, about the middle of April. Rain is never very constant, and the average yearly rainfall is about 90 inches.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The inhabitants, principally Malays and Chinese, number from fifty to sixty thousand, the Chinese being the most numerous as well as the most industrial class.

The town was an ancient Malay settlement. It was taken by the British in 1818, and the sovereignty of Britain was confirmed by a convention with the Dutch in 1825.

ADEN.

Aden is a peninsula situated on the south coast of the Province of Yemen, in Arabia Felix, and is located in Latitude 12°-47' North, and Longitude 45°-10' East.

The British territory includes the peninsula and extends to a creek named Khor Maksar, about two miles to the northward of the defensive work across the Isthmus.

The adjoining peninsula of Jebel Ihsan, generally called little Aden, is within British limits, as is also the harbour. The area of the land may be approximately stated at about thirty-five square miles. The population, exclusive of the garrison, was 19,290 in 1872.

The inhabited peninsula is about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater, and three in its lesser diameter, and is connected with the continent by a narrow neck of land, 1350 yards in breadth, which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides, in fact, it would be, were it not for a causeway constructed for the convenience of the land traffic, and the passage of the Sheikh Othman aqueduct.

Aden is a large crater formed of lofty precipitous hills, the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1775 feet; these on the exterior sides slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys radiating from a common centre. A gap exists opposite the fortified island of Seerah, the position of which would induce the belief that the circle was at one time complete, but that some convulsion of nature produced the gap.

Aden West-Bay, more generally known as Aden Back-Bay, formed by the peninsula of Jebel Ishsan on the west, and Jebel Shum Shum on the east, is about eight miles broad from east to west, by four miles from north to south, and is divided into two bays by a spit which runs off half a mile to the southward of the small island of Aliyah. The depth of water in the western bay is from three to four fathoms, decreasing gradually towards the shore; across the entrance, four and a half to five fathoms; and at a distance of two miles out side, ten to twelve fathoms.

There are several islands in the inner bay; the principal, Jazira Sawayih, or Slave Island, is 300 feet high, and almost joined to the main land at low water.

The climate during the north-east monsoon, or from October to April, is cool and pleasant, particularly in November, December and January. During the remainder of the year, hot sandy winds, known as *shamal*, or north, indicating the direction from which they come, prevail within the crater; but on the western or Steamer Point side, the breezes coming directly off the sea, are fairly cool, and that locality is accordingly much preferred by European residents. The months of May and September are especially disagreeable, those being the periods of the change of the monsoons, when the wind almost entirely ceases, and the air is close and oppressive; towards morning a cool and refreshing land breeze generally springs up. Aden is not usually considered by medical men to be an unhealthy station, but it is a well ascertained fact, that long residence impairs the faculties and undermines the constitution of Europeans, and even natives of India suffer from the effects of too prolonged an abode in the settlement.

The town and part of the military cantonment are within the crater, and consequently are surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern side, where a gap exists.

The supply of water which is now plentiful in the settlement, is derived from four sources, *viz.*, wells, aqueducts, tanks and reservoirs, and condensers. The annual rainfall at Aden is very limited, seldom exceeding six or seven inches, as long as the tanks have water in them, the three condensers on the settlement are not worked, from these water is obtainable on an emergency to the extent of 46,600 gallons per diem, should the supply in the tanks and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

wells fall short at any time. There are, in addition, several condensers belonging to private companies, who sell water to the public.

The garrison and camp followers number 3,500. Europeans live in Aden in exactly the same manner as in India, but the actual expenditure incurred, is about 20 per cent. in excess of what it would be in Bombay, and consequently still greater than what would be required in the mofussil. Wines, spirits, beer and European stores are somewhat cheaper than in India, owing to Aden being a free port, but unless private individuals import their own requirements, such articles can only be purchased from the local shop-keepers at about Indian prices.

The settlement is presided over by an officer who is styled *Political Resident*, and who resides at Steamer Point, but his office is in the crater. The Resident has two assistants, and there is a cantonment magistrate, who is also *ex officio*, an assistant. These officers perform all the civil, revenue, judicial and ministerial duties of the settlement. Aden is politically subject to the Government of Bombay, and is considered for legal purposes as part of British India.

Since its capture in 1839 by the British, great attention has been paid to the fortifying of Aden, and all the latest improvements, in engineering and artillery, have been applied to render it almost impregnable.

The port of Aden is in charge of a Conservator, and is regulated by the Indian Ports Act. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, the visits of ships of foreign navies are becoming more frequent yearly, necessitating a vessel of war of some size being always stationed at Aden.

The Arab tribes we have to deal with at Aden are the following, *viz* :—

The *Abdali* tribe, inhabiting a district lying in a north north-westerly direction from Aden, called *Lahej*, about thirty-three miles long and eight broad. Al-Hautah, the capital, where the Sultan resides, is situated about twenty-one miles from the Barrier-Gate. The population of this district is about 15,000. The Abdalis are the most civilised but least warlike of all the tribes in south-western Arabia.

The *Fadhli* tribe, inhabiting two large districts, with a sea-board of 100 miles, extending eastward from the boundary of the *Abdali*. *Shograh*, their chief sea port, is situated 60 or 70 miles from Aden. The *Fadhlis* are proud, warlike and independent, possessing in a high degree the virtues and vices of the true *Bedawin*. Their number of fighting men is about 6,700.

The *Akrabi* tribe, inhabiting a district, the coast line of which stretches from Bir Ahmed to Ras Amran. This people have a high reputation for courage.

There are other tribes, but as they do not reside in the immediate vicinity of Aden, it is unnecessary to refer to them.

The language of the place is Arabic, but other Asiatic tongues, as Hindustani, Persian, Gujarati, Sindi, &c., as well as several European languages, are spoken and understood.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM.

Attached to the Government of Aden is the island of *Perim*, known among the Arabs as *Mayoon*. It is situated in the Straits of Babel Mandeb, a mile and a half from the Arabian, and eleven miles from the African coast; it has an excellent and capacious harbour, about a mile and a half in length, half a mile in breadth, and with a varying depth of from four to six fathoms. The highest point of the island is 245 feet above the level of the sea. The island was first taken possession of by the East India Company in 1799, but was then deemed untenable as a military position ; it was re-occupied in the beginning of 1857, a light house erected, and quarters built for a detachment of native infantry, fifty strong, who now garrison the place under the command of a British officer. This detachment is relieved every two months.

All endeavours to procure water have failed, and but a scanty supply is procurable from the adjacent coasts ; a condensing apparatus now supplies this want, as at Aden.

The only other British possessions in the vicinity of Arabia, are, the *Massah* Islands in the Bay of Tajurra, the island of *Eibat* near Zaila, and the *Kooria Mooria Islands* on the Mahra coast of Arabia. They are only valuable for the guano deposits which are found upon them.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERRITORIAL DESIGNATIONS.

ARAKAN.—A tract of country about 300 miles in length, situated to the east of the Bay of Bengal, between the parallels of 18° and 21° 30′ N., and meridians of 92° and 95° E., under the British Burmah jurisdiction, comprising the districts of Akyab, Northern Arakan, Kyoukhpyoo and Sandoway.—(*See* p. 87 and 88.)

BAGHELKHAND.—The country of the Baghelas, embracing the native states of Rewah, Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal and Koti, under the Central India Agency.—(*See* p. 112.)

BARI DOAB.—The plain country between the Sutlej and Ravi, and the Bias and Ravi rivers.—*Doab* signifies two waters.—(*See* p. 23.)

BEHAR.—A province under the Bengal jurisdiction, comprising the divisions of Patna and Bhagalpur.—(*See.* p. 51-52 and 55.)

BENGAL.—A Province under the Bengal jurisdiction, comprising the Burdwan, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, and Dacca divisions.—(*See* p. 47-48-49-50 and 55.)

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—The chief Presidency of British India. All territory not included within the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, has been hitherto deemed as coming within the limits of this third great division of India, designated 'The Bengal Presidency.' This designation, though still maintained for convenience, is, however, now regarded as obsolete, considering the many distinct provinces, and independent territorial jurisdictions which it now embraces.—(*See* p. 5.)

BERAR.—The country assigned by the Nizam of Hyderabad to the British, and known as the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or Berar.—(*See* p. 95 and 96.)

BHATTIANA.—So called from having been the possession of the Bhattis of Rajput descent. A tract comprised within the British district of Sirsa and the northern portion of the Bickaneer state, between the paralells of 29° 12′ and 30° 30′, and meridians of 73° 0′ and 75° 20′.

BUNDELKHAND.—The country of the Bundelas. A tract bounded on the west and north-west by the Gwalior state; on the north-east by the Jumna River which separates it from the British districts of Etawah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Allahabad; on the east by Baghelkhand, and on the south by the British disfricts of Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore.—(*See* p. 112-114 and 115.)

BHABAR.—A belt of waterless jungle, formed of boulders and the debris of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, extending from four to fourteen miles in breadth, and lying between the Tarai and the sub-Himalayas.—(*See* p. 36.)

BABRIAWAR.—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Gujarat, named from the Babria tribe of coolies who inhabit it, lying to the west of the Gohelwar district.

BHAKAR.—A tract of rugged hill country near Mount Abu, to the east of the Sirohee state, inhabited by Grassias, a half-blood tribe between Bhils and Rajputs.—(*See* p. 105.)

CARNATIC.—See Karnatik.

CHHATTISGARH.—The south-eastern division of the Central Provinces, comprising the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, between the parallels of 80° 30′ and 83° 15′ N., and meridians of 16° 50′ and 23° 10′ E., bounded on the north by Rewah native state, and province Chota-Nagpore of the Bengal jurisdiction; on the south by Bastar native state, and on the west by the districts of Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Seoni and Mandla of the Central Provinces.—(*See* p. 76.)

CHOTA-NAGPORE.—A province under the Bengal jurisdiction, comprising the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Singhbhoom, and Manbhoom, and the Garhjat states of Chang-Bakhar, Koria, Sarguja, Jashpur, Udaipur, Gangpur and Bonai.—(*See* p. 53 and 55.)

CHAPPAN.—A stretch of rugged hill country and jungle in the south-east corner of the Oodeypore state, Rajputana.—(*See* p. 105.)

CHAUMELA.—A strip of country in the extreme south-east corner of Rajputana.—(*See* p. 105.)

CIRCARS.—See Northern Circars.

DECCAN.—In its usual acceptation implies the tract of country in Southern India, situated between the Nerbudda and Kistna rivers. Properly speaking, however, it includes the whole of the territory lying south of the Vindhya mountains which separate it from Hindustan on the north, and between the Eastern and Western Ghats.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

DERAJAT OR DAMAN, *the border.*—The country stretching between the Suliman range of hills and the Indus, and so called from the three towns, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Fateh Khan lying within it.—(*See* p. 22.)

DUARS.—Passes leading from the Bhutan mountains into the Darrang and Kamrup districts of Assam, including the country on the British border to their south. There are eleven bordering on Kooch Behar and British territory, between the rivers Tista and Monas, five on the north frontier of the Kamrup district, and two on that of the Darrang district.

GODWAR.—A small tract of hilly country lying between Sirohee native state and Merwara, on the boundary between the Oodeypore and Jodhpore states in Rajputana.

GOHELWAR.—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province Gujarat, named from the Gohel Rajputs by whom it is principally peopled, lying south of the Ahmedabad district, and on the east of districts Babriawar and Kattywar.

GONDWANA.—Or the land of the Gond race; an extensive, imperfectly defined hilly tract of Central India, it may however be considered as lying between Latitudes 19° 50′ and 24° 30′ N., and Longitudes 77° 40′ and 87° 30′ E. This name is now regarded as obsolete.

GUJARAT.—An extensive province of the Bombay Presidency, comprehending within its limits the peninsula of Kattywar, the whole territories of the Gaikhwar and of his tributaries, together with the petty independent states, in Mahi Kanta and Rewa Kanta, and bounded on the north by the Gulf of Cutch and the territories of Mallani, Marwar and Meywar of the Rajputana Agency, on the south by the Gulf of Cambay and the British districts of Khandesh and Surat of the Bombay Presidency, on the east by the Khandesh district, and Malwa of the Central India Agency, and on the west by the Arabian Sea.—(*See* p. 143, 148 and 154.)

GARHWAL, BRITISH AND NATIVE.—A tract of country in the Himalayas, bounded on the north by the native state of Bashahr of the Punjab, and Hundes or south-western Tibet; on the east by the British district of Kumaun; on the south by Rohilkhand, and on the west by the British district of Dehra Dun. The native portion is the state of Tehri, the British portion is the district of Garhwal in the Kumaun division of the North-Western Provinces.—(*See* p. 34 and 36.)

HALLAR OR HALLAWAR.—a district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province Gujarat, named from the Halla tribe of Rajputs who inhabit it. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Cutch; on the north-east by the districts of Machu-Kanta and Jhallawar; on the east by the district of Kattywar; on the south by the districts of Kattywar and Sorath, and on the west by the district of Okhmandal.

HARAOTI.—A tract comprised within the native states of Boondee, Kotah and Jhallawar in the Rajputana Agency.—(*See* p. 103.)

HARRIANA.—A tract comprised in the British district of Hissar, and the northern portion of the Bickaneer state, lying between Latitude 28° 33′ and 30° 0′ N., and Longitude 752° 0′ and 76° 22′ E.

HUNDES OR NARI KHORSUM.—The south-western portion of Thibet lying to the north of Garhwal and Kumaun.

JAINTIA HILLS.—A hilly tract adjoining the Khasi hills on the east, and comprised in the district named Khasi and Jaintia hills.—(*See* p. 65 and 68.)

JAUNSAR BAWAR.—A tract comprising the northern sub-division of district Dehra Dun, in the North-Western Provinces.—(*See* p. 36.)

JACH OR CHAJ DOAB.—The plain country between the Jhelum and Chenab rivers of the Punjab.—(*See* p. 23.)

JHALLAWÁD.—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province Gujarat, named from the Jhalla tribe of Rajputs who principally people it. It extends over the north-eastern part of the peninsula; on the south and south-west are the districts of Kattywar and Hallar, and on the west is the district of Machukanta, area 2,914, square miles.

JULLUNDUR DOAB.—The plain country between the Bias and Sutlej rivers of the Punjab.—(*See* p. 23.)

KANARA.—A tract stretching along the western coast of India from the Portuguese territory of Goa down to the district of Malabar. It is divided into north and south, the former portion naming the district of Kanara in the Bombay Presidency, the latter

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

being the district of the same name in the Madras Presidency.—(*See* p. 122 and 145.)

KARNATIC.—A division of Southern India confined to the eastern side of the Madras Presidency. The limits were probably at no time very accurately or clearly defined. It is said to commence at the southern limit of the Kistna district, and to extend down to Cape Comorin.

KATTYWAR.—The name of a peninsula comprehended in the province of Gujarat, and lying to the west. On the north it is bounded by the Gulf of Cutch, on the west and south by the Arabian Sea, and on the east by the Gulf of Cambay.—(*See* p. 153.)

KHASI HILLS.—A tract of hilly country lying between the Assam districts of Kamrup and Sylhet, and between the Garo and Jaintia hills. This tract and the Jaintia hills comprise a district in Assam.—(*See* p. 65 and 68.)

KONKAN.—A narrow tract in the Presidency of Bombay, comprised in the districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, and stretching along the coast from the native state of Sawantwari, on the frontier of Goa, to the Daman river on the north, a length of about 330 miles, with a breadth varying from 25 to 50 miles.—(*See* p. 154.)

MACHU KANTA.—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Gujarat, named from the river Machu which flows through its centre to the Gulf of Cutch, lying to the west of the Jhallawad district.

MAHI KANTA.—A tract lying on the north-east of the province of Gujarat, extending from the Ahmedabad district to the Rajputana frontier.—(*See* p. 153.)

MALABAR.—A tract naming a district of the Madras Presidency, bounded on the north by Kanara and Coorg, on the east by Mysore native state and district Coimbatore, on the south by Cochin native state, and on the west by the sea.—(*See* p. 122.)

MALLANI.—A tract within the territory of the Jodhpore native state, lying on the south-west of Rajputana, bounded on the north-west by Jeysulmere native state, on the east and south by Marwar, and on the west by Sind.—(*See* p. 102 and 103.)

MALWA.—A tract in Central India, bounded on the west by the Aravalli range, on the south by the Vindhya chain of hills, on the east by Bundelkhand, and included in the southern portions of the Rajputana and Central India Agencies.—(*See* p. 112 and 115.)

MARWAR.—Another name for Jodhpore native state in the Rajputana Agency.—(*See* p. 102.)

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.—A large cluster of islands, commencing in the north with Tavoy Island, about 13° 13′ N. Latitude, and stretching southward beyond the limits of British territory. The majority are mountainous, the height of some being 3,000 feet. Maingy Island in 12° 32′ N. Latitude, and 98° 7′ E. Longitude, can be seen for eleven miles, and the southern peak of St. Matthew's Island, 10° 52′ N. Latitude, and 98° E. Longitude, for thirteen miles. Some of them are clothed with dense vegetation, and they are but sparsely inhabited, a few Burmese and Karengs having settled on one or two. They are probably rich in minerals. The Caoutchouc tree is asserted to grow in great abundance on the Islands, which are, however, infested by snakes, rhinoceros, tigers and deer.—(*See* p. 89.)

MERWARA.—A narrow strip of hill country connected with the district of Ajmere, about one hundred miles in length, and fifteen to twenty miles broad, lying between North Latitude 25° 23′ and 26° 11′, and East Longitude 73° 47′ and 74° 30′.—(*See* p. 101.)

MEYWAR.—Another name for Oodeypore native state in the Rajputana Agency—(*See* p. 102 and 105.)

MEYWAR HILL TRACTS.—A rugged bit of country in the south-west corner of the Oodeypore state, Rajputana Agency, covered with forest.—(*See* p. 105.)

MINA KHERAR.—A tract, rugged and hilly, in the north-east corner of the Oodeypore state in the Rajputana Agency.—(*See* p. 105.)

NAGA HILLS.—A hilly district of that name in the province of Assam.—(*See* p. 65 and 68.) Also the country extending from North Cachar as far as the Dihing river in the extreme eastern part of Assam.

NIMAR OR NIMAWAR, *British and Native.*—A tract in Western India, about 130 miles in length from east to west, apparently denominated from the town of the same name in the native portion. It comprises a large portion of the valley of the Nerbudda, and of the Vindhya mountains, which enclose it on the north, and of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the Satpuras, which enclose it on the south. The British portion is the district of that name in the Nerbudda division of the Central Provinces.—(*See* p. 75.)

NORTHERN CIRCARS.—An antiquated division of the Madras Presidency between Latitude 15° 40′ and 20° 17′ N., and Longitude 79° 12′ and 85° 20′ E., about 470 miles in length. The Northern Circars formerly comprised the tracts of Chicacole Rajahmundry. Ellore, Condapilly and Guntoor, the whole of which are now included in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts of the Madras Presidency.—(*See* p. 119.)

OKHMANDAL.—A small district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province Gujarat, at the north-west angle of the peninsula.

ORISSA.—A province under the Bengal jurisdiction, comprising the Orissa division, consisting of the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Pooree, and nineteen tributary states.—(*See* p. 53, 54 and 55.)

PATAR.—A remarkable plateau on the eastern side of Rajputana.—(*See* p. 105.)

RECHNA DOAB.—The plain country lying between the Ravi and Chenab rivers of the Punjab.—(*See* p. 23.)

REWA KANTA.—A tract lying along the north-east of the Gujarat province, of the Bombay Presidency, south of Mahikanta, and between the rivers Tapti and Mahi.—(*See* p. 153.)

ROHILKHAND.—An extensive tract, mostly plain, bounded on the west and south by the river Ganges, on the south-east by Oudh, on the north-east by Kumaun and Nepal native state, and on the north by British Garhwal, comprised within the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Budaun, Shajahanpur and the Tarai, under the title of the Rohilkhand division. Rohilkhand was ceded to the British by the Nawab of Oudh in 1801.—(*See* p. 30)

SHAIKHAWATI.—A tract comprising the northern portion of the Jeypore native state, in Rajputana.—(*See* p. 102 and 103.)

SIND, (from *Sindhu*, a collection of waters).—The northern province of the Bombay Presidency, bounded by the Rann of Cutch on the south, by Rajputana on the east, by the Punjab on the north-east, by Baluchistan on the north and west, and by the Arabian Sea on the south-west.—(*See* p. 146 and 154.)

SIND SAGAR DOAB.—The plain country between the Indus and the Chenab rivers on the south and the Indus and the Jhelum, rivers on the north.—(*See* p. 23.)

SIRHIND.—An extensive tract of the Punjab jurisdiction, stretching east and west, from the extreme north-east corner of the Bahawalpur native state to the Umballa district, and north and south from the river Sutlej to Harriana, about 220 miles in length from east to west, and 160 in breadth from north to south.

SORATH.—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, the most southern of the peninsula, bounded by Hallar district on the north, by Babriawar on the east, and by Kattywar on the north-east.

SUNDARBANS.—The southern portion of the Delta of the Ganges in the Bengal jurisdiction This tract may be described as a crowded cluster of densely wooded small marshy islands separated by narrow channels and formed by the deposition of the enormous quantity of earth swept down by the Ganges. This alluvial archipelago is about 200 miles in length, and about 75 miles in breadth. An area of 5,340 square miles, is almost totally irreclaimable.—(*See* p. 46 and 56.)

TARAI.—A long strip of marshy jungle, stretching along the foot of the sub-Himalayan ranges, and between them and the northern plains of India. A deadly malaria arises from the whole region, rendering it almost uninhabitable by man, and dangerous to traverse between the months of April and October.—(*See* p. 30, 36 and 181.)

TENASSERIM.—The southern portion of the British Burmah province, stretching along the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, and embracing the districts of Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui, in length about 500 miles.—(*See* p. 86 and 88.)

THAR, THE.—The great sandy desert of north-western India, extending from the Aravallis to the Sutlej and the Indus rivers, and from the left bank of the lower Indus in Sind, to the north-eastern limit of Rajputana, a length of some 500 miles. This desert is called by the natives *Thar*, *Thall*, or *Dhat*. In Hindu geography it is termed *marus thulli*, or the region of death.—(*See* p. 104.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

For various Stations in India and the East.

Stations.	The Cool Season, Dec., Jan., Feb.	The Hot Season, Mar, Apl., May.	The Rainy Season, June, July, Aug.	The Autumn, Sep., Oct., Nov.	Means of the year.
Abu, Mount	64	75	73	69	70
Aden	74	81	83	82	80
Agra	61	85	88	77	78
Ahmedabad	73	91	88	81	83
Ahmednagar	73	84	79	77	78
Ajmere	65	87	87	80	80
Akyab	66	83	81	80	78
Aligarh	61	83	89	77	78
Allahabad	66	89	89	79	81
Amritsar	54	73	85	74	72
Anjarakandi	81	84	79	80	81
Arcot	74	85	87	81	82
Asni	59	79	90	76	76
Attaremalle	65	67	65	65	65
Ava	69	82	84	79	79
Azimgarh	64	84	87	78	78
Badula	69	71	71	72	71
Bankok	78	84	82	81	81
Bangalore	73	80	74	73	75
Banjuvangi	80	81	79	80	80
Bancoorah	66	84	85	76	78
Bannu	53	73	91	75	73
Bareilly	62	79	87	77	76
Baroda	71	89	84	78	81
Barpeta	65	75	82	81	76
Barrackpore	69	83	84	79	79
Batavia	79	80	79	78	79
Battikota	79	84	84	82	82
Beawar	65	86	87	80	80
Beerbhoom	70	86	85	79	80
Belgaum	72	79	72	73	74
Bellary	75	86	81	78	80
Benares	65	88	87	79	80
Berhampore	66	82	85	78	78
Betul	61	80	78	72	73
Bhagalpur	66	87	85	77	79
Bhuj	65	82	83	75	76
Bijapur	78	87	82	77	81
Bijnor	58	81	89	76	76
Bogra	64	78	82	77	75
Bombay	76	83	82	81	81
Burdwan	70	86	86	80	81
Burrisal	66	79	82	79	77
Calcutta	68	88	83	80	80
Calicut	81	85	79	80	81
Candy	72	74	73	72	73
Cannanore	80	84	79	80	81
Canton	55	70	82	73	70
Cawnpore	62	85	88	78	78
Chakrata	..	..	..	..	..
Chandernagore	64	86	89	79	80
Chapra	62	84	85	76	77
Cherrapoonjee	54	64	68	64	63
Chittagong	66	80	80	78	76
Chittor	76	87	85	79	82
Chunar	61	85	89	80	79
Chusan	41	..	..	68	..
Chybassa	68	85	84	77	79
Cochin	80	84	78	80	81
Coconada	76	85	84	79	81
Coimbatore	73	81	77	75	77
Colombo	79	82	81	79	80
Coonoor	61	68	68	68	66
Cuddalore	78	85	85	82	83
Cuddapah	76	89	86	81	83
Dacca	68	83	83	80	79
Dapuli	75	83	80	79	79
Deesa	66	85	86	77	79
Delhi	58	79	86	73	74
Dera Ghazi Khan	56	78	91	74	75
Dera Ismail Khan	53	79	94	79	76
Dharwar	72	79	74	75	75
Dhulia	73	87	83	79	81

Stations.	The Cool Season, Dec., Jan., Feb,	The Hot Season, Mar, Apl., May.	The Rainy Season, June, July, Aug.	The Autumn, Sep., Oct., Nov.	Means of the year.
Dibrugarh	62	74	82	75	73
Dinagepore	66	86	82	78	78
Dodabetta	51	57	53	52	53
Dum-Dum	69	84	84	80	79
Erinpura	55	81	86	76	75
Etawah	60	82	87	76	76
Fatehgarh	61	83	87	76	77
Ferozepore	54	76	89	74	73
French Rocks	75	83	76	76	78
Furreedpore	68	80	82	79	77
Galle	80	82	82	80	81
Gauhati	66	77	83	77	76
Ghazipur	68	88	88	81	81
Goalpara	65	77	81	77	75
Golaghat	60	76	84	76	74
Gorakhpur	64	82	86	77	77
Govindgarh	54	73	85	74	72
Guntoor	77	85	84	82	82
Gya	66	86	86	79	79
Hamirpur	68	86	88	79	80
Hansi	58	85	88	81	78
Harihar	76	87	79	80	81
Hazaribagh	62	80	80	72	74
Hong Kong	66	73	85	78	76
Hooghly	65	84	82	78	77
Hoshangabad	70	88	85	77	80
Hoshiarpur	57	77	88	75	74
Hyderabad, Dekkan	75	90	83	79	82
Hyderabad, Sind	70	86	90	80	82
Jacobabad	63	85	96	80	81
Jakatalla	60	68	68	65	65
Jakunari	57	62	63	59	60
Jalna	74	87	80	78	80
Jaunpur	60	84	87	77	77
Jessore	66	83	84	81	79
Jhansi	66	87	86	79	80
Jhelum	53	74	88	75	73
Jubbulpore	64	84	83	75	77
Jullundur	57	75	86	75	73
Kaladgi	73	88	80	74	79
Kalsi	60	74	83	70	72
Karikal	77	85	86	82	83
Kartarpur	60	77	89	79	76
Kherwara	64	86	82	76	77
Kholapur	73	82	76	76	77
Kirki	72	82	77	77	77
Kishanpur	65	85	80	75	76
Kohat	56	77	90	76	75
Kotagiri	59	62	65	61	62
Kurnool	79	90	84	81	84
Kurrachee	66	80	86	79	78
Kyoukhpyoo	74	85	79	81	80
Lahat	79	81	80	80	80
Lahore	57	78	89	76	75
Lakhimpur	62	74	82	76	74
Leia	53	75	89	71	72
Lucknow	64	88	87	78	79
Ludhiana	56	77	89	80	76
Macao	59	71	83	75	72
Madras	77	84	86	81	82
Madura	80	88	87	84	85
Mahableshwar	67	73	64	65	67
Mahu	71	84	77	76	77
Mainpuri	62	87	87	74	78
Mangaldai	67	76	81	77	75
Mangalore	81	85	78	80	81
Manilla	78	81	80	80	80
Manipur	62	74	83	77	74
Manantvadi	62	71	68	68	67
Masulipatam	79	87	88	81	84
Mateli	72	78	79	76	76
Meerut	60	80	88	76	76
Mercara	70	76	68	72	72

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Stations.	The Cool Season, Dec., Jan., Feb.	The Hot Season, Mar., Apl., May.	The Rainy Season, June, July August.	The Autumn, Sep., Oct., Nov.	Means of the Year.	Stations.	The Cool Season, Dec., Jan., Feb.	The Hot Season, Mar., Apl., May.	The Rainy Season, June, July, August.	The Autumn, Sep., Oct., Nov.	Means of the Year.
Mergui	78	81	79	79	79	Rawalpindi	54	72	87	73	72
Mooltan	59	77	92	79	77	Rungpore	66	80	82	80	77
Monghyr	65	85	88	79	79	Ross Island	79	81	80	79	80
Moorshedabad	67	85	86	81	80	Saharanpur	58	79	88	76	75
Montgomery	57	79	90	77	76	Salem	77	84	82	80	81
Moradabad	59	80	86	75	75	Samalkota	71	83	79	73	77
Mount Zion	58	63	60	59	60	Samarang	81	82	81	84	82
Muttra	64	83	89	79	76	Sandoway	71	80	79	79	77
Mozufferpore	61	81	85	76	76	Satara	72	80	75	74	75
Mymensingh	65	78	83	79	76	Saugor	65	84	86	73	77
Mirzapur	63	83	88	78	73	Sehore	64	83	82	74	76
Nagpur	73	80	83	80	79	Shahpur	55	76	93	76	75
Nakodar	58	78	88	77	75	Shahjahanpur	59	77	88	76	75
Narsinghpur	62	81	83	76	76	Shanghai	42	57	78	66	61
Naziraghat	62	73	82	77	74	Shervaroy Hills ..	65	70	68	66	67
Neemuch	67	85	81	77	78	Shillong				62	
Nellore	76	84	88	82	83	Sholapur	76	86	83	77	81
Noakholly	68	81	82	79	78	Sibsagar	62	74	83	77	74
Nowgong (Assam) ..	64	77	87	77	76	Sikandrabad	70	84	79	76	77
Nowgong (Bundelkhand) ..	64	84	84	78	78	Singapore	79	81	82	81	81
Nowshera	52	72	92	73	72	Silchar (Cachar ..	65	77	83	78	76
Nurelia	50	60	59	59	57	Sirur	72	84	78	76	75
Nusseerabad	60	82	86	77	76	Sitapur	64	88	86	78	79
Ootacamund	52	59	57	55	56	Sultanpur	63	88	87	78	79
Orai	69	89	91	79	82	Surat	75	87	85	81	82
Palembang	80	81	80	81	81	Sylhet	68	78	82	77	76
Pallamkota	79	86	85	83	83	Sialkot	53	74	88	74	72
Patlam	77	82	81	80	80	St. Thomas' Mount ..	80	87	89	84	85
Patna	63	83	86	79	73	Tavoy	78	82	79	79	80
Penang	80	83	82	80	81	Tezpur	62	74	82	76	74
Peshawar	55	72	90	74	73	Thayetmyo	72	85	81	80	80
Phaltan	75	85	80	77	79	Tinnevelly	81	87	86	84	85
Poona	71	80	78	76	76	Tipperah	66	80	82	78	77
Pooree	72	84	85	81	81	Tirhoot	61	81	85	78	76
Pondicherry	82	85	86	85	85	Toungngoo	72	84	80	79	79
Pubna	68	83	84	79	79	Trichinopoly	82	88	86	83	85
Punamalli	79	82	84	80	81	Trincomali	80	85	86	84	84
Purandhar	68	78	67	67	70	Trivandrum	79	82	78	78	79
Purneah	64	80	85	78	77	Umballa	57	78	88	81	76
Rajamundry	76	86	84	82	82	Vlngorla	78	82	79	80	80
Rajkot	71	86	85	80	81	Vizagapatam	75	88	86	83	83
Ramandrug	71	78	71	71	73	Wazirabad	57	77	90	77	75
Rampore Bauleah ..	67	82	84	79	78	Wellington	66	67	69	67	67
Rangoon	76	85	79	81	80	Zion, Mount	58	63	60	59	60

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

RELIGIONS AND PEOPLES OF INDIA.

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

ABOUT three-fourths of the vast population of India comprising upwards of two hundred and forty-two millions, (*See* p. 9 and 10,) are Hindus professing the religion of Brahma in its many different forms, and although sub-divided into many sects, are more or less exclusively devoted to that form of worship.

The doctrines of the more ancient religion of the Hindus are contained in the *Vedas*, or four sacred books, each composed of two parts, one comprising forms of worship, the other, moral and religious instruction. These Vedas are of very high antiquity, being supposed to date from the fourteenth century before the Christian era. Their primary doctrine teaches *Theism*, or the worship of a self-existent Supreme Being, to whom all are subject, 'There is in truth but one Deity, the Supreme Spirit, the Lord of the Universe, whose work is the universe'.

The *Puranas*, the other sacred books of the Hindus, as well as the *Institutes of Menu*, are compositions of later date, and are the exponents of modern Brahminism. The Puranas are eighteen in number, and were mostly written in support of the doctrines of particular sects, and the supremacy of the priesthood. They are for the most part legendary in their character. The pure Theism of the ancient Hindu faith as defined in the Vedas, has become developed into an elaborate polytheistic system, the most gigantic and degrading. *Brahma*, the creative principle, *Vishnu*, the preserving principle, and *Siva*, the destroying principle, being regarded as a Triune manifestation of the divinity, and with other personified attributes and energies, having been made the objects of worship in an infinite variety of forms. Subordinate to these are many lesser divinities regarded as goddesses; there is a goddess of learning and eloquence (*Saraswati*), a goddess of wealth (*Lakshmi*), the goddesses *Parvati*, *Bhowani* or *Durga*, names representing the acting powers of evil and destruction, as well as others. Of the Hindu sects, the most influential and numerous are the followers of *Siva* and *Vishnu*. The worship of *Siva* prevails mostly among the members of the upper classes, especially in Mysore and the Maratha provinces, while that of *Vishnu* prevails among the Hindus of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A large portion of the sacred writings of the Hindus is occupied with the history of the various incarnations (*avatars*) of this latter deity. The votaries of Siva and Vishnu are distinguished by certain colored marks on the forehead, those of the Siva sect being horizontal, while those of the Vishnuvites are perpendicular.

The leading dogmas of the Brahminical faith are, the supremacy of the priesthood, and metempsychosis or the transmigration of the soul after death. Pilgrimages to remote and holy places, and penances and offerings to the priesthood, are held in high esteem; the avoidance of impure or forbidden food, especially the flesh of the cow or bull, which is considered sacred, and the preservation of caste, are among the most important moral duties enjoined on the Hindu. In no country does the religion of the inhabitants appear so prominent in every act as in Hindustan. It pervades the entire frame of civil society, and mixes itself up with every concern of life, public, private or domestic. The institution of caste, so characteristic of Hindu society throughout nearly the whole country, by which all classes remain, from father to son, occupying the same pursuits and positions in life, is nowhere pursued to such (often arbitrary and merciless) ramifications as in India. Purity of caste being incapable of acquisition, and therefore to be preserved at all hazards and under the most trying circumstances.

In the outset the Hindus were divided into four great classes or castes, the *Brahmans* or sacerdotal class; the *Kshetriyas*, warriors and rulers; *Vaisiyas*, capitalists, traders and farmers, and *Sudras*, laborers, artizans, and menial servants. These great divisions though hereditary, impassable and indefeasible, are now, however, purely theoretical, there being, practically an immense number of various castes, whose members intermarry only among themselves, and abstain from associating with those of other castes. Every caste and sub-division of a caste, forming a little distinct society in the general community.

The *Brahmans* and *Kshetriyas* are regarded as greatly superior to the rest of the population, and are distinguished by wearing a certain cord termed 'the thread.' The follow-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ing passages denote what obsequious reverence the Brahmans claim for their order: 'A Brahman, whether learned or ignorant, is a powerful divinity.' *(Inst. of Menu.)* 'Those excellent Brahmans who are guilty of such crimes as theft, are offenders against themselves, not others.'—'Brahmans are masters of the Kshetriyas, Vaishiyas and Sudras; they are masters of one another, and to be worshipped, being earthly gods.' (*Padma Purana.*) 'Whatever exists in the universe is all in effect, though not in form, the wealth of the Brahman, since the Brahman is entitled to it all, by his primogeniture and eminence of birth.'—'The Brahman eats but his own food, wears but his own apparel, and bestows but his own in alms. He alone deserves to possess the whole earth.' *(Ibid.)*

The military profession is held to be nearly as honorable as the sacerdotal, and numerous Brahmans are found filling its ranks, while the mercantile classes are regarded with much less consideration.

The spread of education is gradually undermining the influence of caste prejudices.

Other forms of religion are those of the *Buddhists*, *Jains*, *Sikhs* and *Mahomedans*; the last it is unnecessary to refer to, beyond stating, that they consist chiefly of two sects, the *Shiahs* and the *Sunnis;* the former regarding Ali as the successor of Mahomet, and equal to him in dignity, and who reject tradition; the latter insisting on the supremacy of Mahomet over all created beings, and acknowledging tradition. The Mahomedan religion was founded in Arabia, and introduced into India by the Arabs in the sixth and seventh centuries.

Buddhism, which now prevails over all Central and Eastern Asia, appears to have originated, and at one time to have extensively prevailed in Hindustan. It is believed that Buddhism, and Brahmanism are but two offsets from a primitive religion, which once prevailed over the whole of Asia beyond the Indus. Being opposed to the polytheism of the Brahmans, Buddhism became subjected to considerable persecution at their hands, and is now all but extinct in India, it is, however, professed by a large number of the inhabitants of Arakan, Burmah, Bhutan Nepal and the island of Ceylon. Though almost extinguished in Hindustan, the religion of Buddha, the 'wise', the 'enlightened,' is still, numerically speaking, the prevailing religion of the world. It has now been in existence for nearly 2,500 years, and its adherents are estimated at upwards of 400 millions, or more than a fourth of the human race. The Buddhists, while they reject the multitudinous pantheon of the Hindus, admit an indefinite number of incarnations of Buddh, who is supposed to animate in succession the bodies of their chief *Lamas* or priests. They believe in the eternity of matter, and the supremacy of intelligence as a property of matter. They deny the authority of the sacred books of the Hindus, do not acknowledge caste, and have no respect for fire, but have great regard for animal life, and live much in monasteries. Buddhism is practically a system of *Atheism* and *Nihilism*. The Nirvána, to which the Buddhist aspires, is absolute NOTHING. *Buddhas* are beings (of whom there may be many), who have raised themselves by austerities of all kinds to a state of apathy, and then have evolved certain doctrines and sacred books. The founder of Buddhism was *Sakya Muni* or Gotama, who died 543 B. C. The sacred books of the Buddhists are called TRI-PITAKA, *(three caskets,)*

The religion of the *Jains* and *Sikhs* is briefly described in the following alphabetical list of the principal classes of the different peoples and tribes inhabiting India.

There are marked differences in appearance among the native races in different parts of the country, and these depend partly on race, and partly, no doubt, on climate. The less accessible parts are still inhabited by people hardly removed from the lowest forms of savage life, while the coast, the plains, and great river valleys have been the seat of civilization from time immemorial. The inhabitants of Northern, North-Western and Central India, generally, are handsome, tall, of fair complexion, well developed, honest, manly and of more than average intellect. They make excellent soldiers and are ingenious in certain manufactures and handicrafts. The same general description applies, with some marked exceptions, to the inhabitants of the mountain districts in other parts of India, though they are less tall. On the other hand, the people dwelling in the lower provinces of Bengal, in the river valleys near the mouths of streams, and in the Deccan, are lower in stature, darker in colour, less developed physically, less

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

sincere and honest, and less favourable specimens of the human family. All the races, however, are simple in their habits, active, capable of enduring much fatigue, and much attached to their homes. Of the different races, the Bengalis, though weak in body, and wanting in moral courage, are, intellectually, the most capable of considerable and rapid advancement in the ordinary arts of civilized life, and there is a certain amount of cunning natural to them, which makes up for their timidity.

List of a few of the principal Indian Peoples and Tribes.

ABARS.—A wild mountain tribe occupying a tract of country to the north of Upper Assam. The centre of the tract is about Latitude 28° 10′ N., and Longitude 95° 20′ E.

AKHAS.—A wild tribe inhabiting the mountainous country, situated on the northern boundary of Assam, and the eastern boundary of Bhutan. The centre of the tract is about Latitude 27° 10′ N., and Longitude 92° 40′ E.

ARABS.—In Bombay chiefly, generally traders from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. A great number are also to be found in the Nizam's territory or Hyderabad, who are permanently settled there, and are employed chiefly as mercenaries in the military forces of that state.

ARMENIANS.—Chiefly refugees from former Persian or Turkish persecution, and generally merchants and tradesmen settled in the principal towns and cities of India.

BADAKS or *BHADAKS.*—Hereditary thieves inhabiting the forests of Northern Oudh, and the banks of the Chambal river. They lead a nomadic life and have few Hindu prejudices.

BAZIKARS.—The gipseys and jugglers of India, chiefly met with in Upper India.

BANIAS.—The Hindu trading and banking class, the most influential as well as the most despised of natives, quiet and well behaved, but fond of litigation.

BANJARAS or *LADANAS.*—The carriers of the country, chiefly of grain, they own immense herds of bullocks and live generally in the open; the railways have reduced this class considerably, and their existence in the future is only a question of time. Their dress and usages are peculiar.

BANRAS.—Tribes separated from the *Newars* of Nepal, and following many of the customs of the *Bhutias.*

BHATS.—Wandering minstrels found in Gujarat and Upper India, and exercising much influence over the population, but especially over the *Rajputs.*

BHATTIS.—A predatory tribe of Rajput descent, inhabiting Bhattiana and the desert in Rajputana, from the Sirsa and Hissar districts up to the Indus.

BHILS.—Rude native tribes supposed to be the aboriginal people of Central India and Gujarat, now inhabiting the mountainous parts of Gujarat, Khandesh and Malwa, and the hills along the Nerbudda and Tapti rivers.

BORAS.—A trading sect of Mahomedans largely scattered over Gujarat and the Deccan, of supposed Arab descent, and resembling Jews in features and character. They are in general, industrious, wealthy, and influential members of society.

CHARANS.—A race of carriers of heavy goods, and grain, also cattle dealers; they are sometimes hired by travellers as an escort in the wilder parts of India.

COLES.—Aboriginal tribes inhabiting the northern part of Orissa. They are also called *Hos*, and are semi-barbarous, but hospitable, and show a love of truth, honesty and a willingness to oblige.

COOLIS.—The aboriginal tribes of Gujarat and Western India. A manly and hard-working people, but ferocious, much addicted to drunkenness, and once formidable robbers.

DAUDPUTRAS (or sons of David).—A fair and handsome Mahomedan race, numbering about 50,000. They crossed the Indus from Shikarpur in the reign of Aurungzebe, and took forcible possession of the country which they now occupy on the left bank of the Sutlej, called Bahawalpur.

DHENWARS.—The husbandmen and fishers of the western districts of Nepal.

GARANGS.—A Buddhist race, leading a pastoral life in Nepal, and shifting their abodes

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

between the mountains and valleys in summer and winter; some are miners and traders.

GAROS.—A purely agricultural people, the inhabitants of the Garo Hills district of Assam, similar to the Mechis or Cacharis. A robust, active, strong and muscular race, capable of enduring a great amount of exertion and fatigue, remarkable for their ugliness and scarcity of beard, generally truthful, easily excitable, and then revengeful, cruel and blood-thirsty.

GONDS.—The aboriginal inhabitants of a part of Central India formerly called *Gond wana*; they are blood-thirsty, cruel and revengeful, but an athletic and well-looking race, speaking a language radically different from Sanscrit.

GUJARS.—The inhabitants and husbandmen of Gujarat, as well as many parts of Northern India, and the Punjab.

GURKHAS.—A hardy, brave, active and enterprising people, dominant in Nepal and in the hill countries westward. They are of short stature, but make excellent soldiers, and are descendants of the Hindu refugees from Mahomedan invasion, who mingled with the Tartar and Chinese people of the country.

JAINS or *JAINAS.*—A religious sect dating from the sixth century, numerous in Gujarat, Khandesh, Rajputana and Kanara, professing the doctrines, and supposed to be an offshoot, of the Buddhists, but admitting caste,—which Buddhism rejects,—and the worship of many of the Hindu deities in addition to their own saints, twenty four in number, called *Tirthankaras, i.e. those, who by ascetic practices, have crossed the ocean of human existence,* whom they regard as superior to the gods. Their priests are of all castes. The Jains have always been a learned people. Both Jains and Buddhists use Pali as their sacred language.

JARIJAS—A fine robust and warlike race, but proud, cruel and dissipated; they are the ruling class in Cutch.

JATS.—A turbulent and very ancient race who probably migrated originally from Turkestan, occupying a great part of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana. They still retain the warlike and nomadic habits of the people of that region.

JEWS.—Numerous in Western India, found also in Calcutta, and Rangoon. Those of Bombay call themselves Bani-Israel, and are probably descendants of the ten tribes, and of higher consideration than the others. At Cochin they are of two denominations, the Black Jews of very ancient date, and the White Jews, more recent, who regard the others as slaves.

KATARIS or *KATADIS.*—An ancient race of Northern Konkan, Bombay Presidency, living on the outskirts of the villages, and held in abhorrence by the higher castes of Hindus

KATTIS. Natives of the peninsula of Kattywar in Gujarat, considered one of the royal races of India, but now greatly reduced. They are half civilised, and were once robbers and pirates.

KHASIAS.—The inhabitants of the Khasia and Jaintia Hills district of Assam. A short stout and athletic race, affable, gentle and cheerful in disposition, industrious, and capable of enduring much fatigue.

KHONDS.—Tribes inhabiting the hilly districts of Orissa, partly civilised and practising agriculture. An intelligent race, robust and muscular, having a strong love of independence but vindictive, and addicted to drunkenness.

KOTARS.—A peculiar but industrious race, exercising certain handicrafts, and having no caste prejudices. Found in the Nilgiri district.

KUNBIS.—An agricultural tribe inhabiting the south and midland parts of Gujarat.

KURMIS.—A class of cultivators found in the North-Western Provinces, well-known for their industrious and peaceful habits.

MARATHAS.—A numerous and powerful race, bold, active and industrious, who originally occupied the north-western part of the Deccan, but conquered a great part of Northern and Central India, confined now more particularly to the central and southern part of the Bombay Presidency, of which they form the majority of the population. Their power was broken by Ahmadshah, Abdalli, king of Kabul, at the battle of Panipat in 1761.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

MARAVAS.—A people of considerable antiquity, inhabiting a tract of country on the extreme southern coast near Cape Comorin.

MARWARIS.—The trading class of Jodhpore or Marwar, found throughout India.

MECHIS, or *CACHARIS.*—A tribe widely scattered all over north-eastern Bengal and throughout Assam, called Mechis in the former, and Cacharis in the latter. Of migratory habits, able-bodied and well behaved, honest and trustworthy. They make good soldiers and form a strong element in the military and police of those parts, and have no caste prejudices.

MERS.—The inhabitants of the district called Merwara, in the Aravalli Hills of Rajputana (*See* page 101.) They are descendants of one of the original peoples of India, and are a savage and independent race.

MIKIRS.—A tribe inhabiting the hills in Nowgong, Assam, undoubtedly the most peaceful and industrious of hil tribes. A fine athletic race, but devoid of personal courage.

MOPLAHS, or *MAPILAS.*—The Mahomedan inhabitants of Malabar, in the Madras Presidency. A wealthy, intelligent and enterprising race, but fanatical and troublesome.

MUGS or *MAGHS.*—The indigenous people of Arakan, short in stature, hardy, inoffensive and trustworthy, with round, flat faces and a copper complexion.

NAGAS.—Tribes virtually independent, extending from North Cachar as far as the Dihing river in the extreme eastern point of Assam. They all belong to the Indo-Chinese stock speaking various dialects, which differ so much, that their own villages, lying scarcely a day's journey apart, can only hold communication by means of a foreign tongue. The term *Naga* is probably derived from the Bengali word *Nangta*, meaning *naked*, or from the Sanskrit word *naga*, a *snake*. The principal clans are the *Angamis*, the *Rengmas* and the *Kachas*, the first named being the most numerous and powerful. An athletic, and by no means a bad looking race, brave and warlike, but also treacherous and vindictive.

NAYARS.—The aristocracy of Malabar, formerly hereditary soldiers, now engaged in handicraft. Numerous and influential.

NAMBURIS.—A class of Brahmans, considered to be aboriginal and very highly regarded, inhabiting southern India.

NAYAKS.—A wild tribe inhabiting the forests between the Mahi and the Nerbudda rivers in Rewakanta, Gujarat.

NEWARS.—The original inhabitants of the fertile parts of Nepal before its conquest by the Gurkhas. They are an industrious, ingenious, peaceable and able-bodied race, chiefly engaged in agriculture, trading and handicraft. They are Buddhists, but do not acknowledge the Lamas of Thibet.—(*See* page 181.)

OORIYAS.—The original inhabitants of Orissa, from whom the province takes its name. They are a timid, effeminate, dishonest and dissolute race, but industrious.

PAHARIS.—The inhabitants of the mountains, or hill men.

PARSIS.—The descendants of a large colony of fire-worshippers, who left Persia in consequence of Moslem persecution and settled in Bombay, Surat and Gujarat. Many are now rich merchants and land-owners, others are shop-keepers, artizans and domestic servants. They are very hospitable and liberal, especially to their own people.—(*See* p. 159.)

PATHANS—People of Afghan descent, inhabiting the North-Western frontier of the Punjab, Bhopal and other parts of India.—(*See* p. 173-174)

POVINDAHS.—A class of Afghans, who are at once agriculturists, traders and warriors.—(*See* p. 170-176.)

RAJPUTS. (Sons of kings).—The descendants of the ancient Hindu princes, and the dominant population of that portion of India on the north-west called Rajputana. They are a tall, proud, vigorous and athletic race, and sometimes make excellent soldiers. They are inordinately addicted to opium, and are fit for nothing until they take it, and after its effects have passed, are little better than idiots, until the dose be repeated. Indulgence in this baneful habit is more necessary to the Rajput than his food, and to eat opium together is the most inviolable pledge.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

RAMUSIS.—A predatory tribe in the neighborhood of Poona and Satara, in the Bombay Presidency. They are fatalists and have no fear of law or punishment.

ROHILLAS.—A people of Afghan descent, addicted to agriculture as well as arms, occupying the tract called Rohilkhand, named after them. They are a tall and handsome race, of a comparatively fair complexion, animated and intelligent, but utterly devoid of truthfulness. Crimes are frequent amongst them, and perjury is almost universal. The Rohillas entered Hindustan early in the eighteenth century and conquered the district which bears their name. They were completely defeated by the British at the battle of Katra in 1774, an event which brought the Rohilla sway to an end.

SAURIAS, or *SAURAS.*—A wild but harmless and peaceful race inhabiting the southern part of Orissa, in the Bengal jurisdiction.

SHAIKHAWATIS.—A tribe of Rajputs inhabiting the northern district of the Jeypore state, which is named named after them—.(*See* p. 103.)

SIKHS. (Disciples.)—A religious sect founded by one *Nanak*, the Guru or leader, in the fifteenth century, and occupying the Punjab, principally Sirhind. They were originally pure *Theists* but have since much degenerated, regarding their founder as worthy of divine honors. Their religion is chiefly confined to the Punjab, and is an heretical form of the Brahminical faith, its chief characteristic being the intolerance of its followers, a regard for animal life, chiefly in reference to the cow, which is held sacred, a belief in transmigration, and a total abstinence from tobacco ; but *Bhang*, opium and spirituous liquors are freely used. They have no caste prejudices and are divided into several sects, the two principal of which are, the '*Khalsa*' or old Sikhs, and the '*Singhs*' or lions. The sacred book of the Sikhs, is called the GRANTH. At first they were quiet and unostentatious, but on the murder of one of their Gurus, they drew the sword, and one sect commenced to acquire temporal power, taking the name of 'Singhs, while the rest remained quiet under the name of 'Khalsa.' All are distinguished alike by their hatred of the Mahomedans. They are a tall, vigorous and athletic race, and make excellent soldiers.

SONTHALS.—A primitive people inhabiting the portion of the Bhagalpur division of Bengal, known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, (*See* p. 52.) They are an uncouth race, but make excellent navvies. They number about 1,250,000.

SUDAS.—A rude people, probably of Rajput lineage, chiefly shepherds, living in grass huts in the *Thar* or Great Desert of Rajputana, in a state of great privation and misery. Their principal source of income consists in the sale of their daughters to rich Mahomedans, and to the Jarijas of Cutch.

THAGS.—A confederacy of professsional murderers found chiefly in Central India, and devout worshippers of the goddess *Kali.* They have been very greatly reduced in numbers, and may now be regarded as almost extinct, owing to the severe measures of the British Government for their suppression.

TIYARS.—Cultivators on the Malabar coast, much despised by the other inhabitants.

TUDAS or *TUNDAVERS.*—A small, primitive and nomadic tribe, occupying some of the highest valleys of the Nilgiris. They are ignorant of the mythology, language, manners and customs of the Hindus, and are a tall, athletic race, of a bold appearance, but quiet and honest. Their wealth consists of large herds of buffaloes, which they tend and milk, exchanging the produce of their dairies for grain.

URIYAS.—(*See Ooriyas.*)

WAGHIAS.—A predatory tribe of Rajputs found in the Kattywar peninsula, Gujarat.

WARALIS.—A wild tribe speaking the Maratha language, and living in the forests of Northern Konkan, Bombay Presidency.

YANADIS.—A wild savage race inhabiting the country on the Coromandel Coast, in the vicinity of the Nellore district, Madras Presidency. In habits religion and language they are quite distinct from their neighbours ; they are short in stature and of black complexion, capable of enduring great fatigue, and remarkably faithful and honest.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ALPHABETICAL INDEX,

OR

LIST OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN NAMES,

COMPILED FROM THE PUBLISHED GOVERNMENT LISTS.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

INDEX ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Assam.
a.	Agency.
B.	Bengal.
B. B.	British Burmah.
B. P.	Bengal Presidency.
b. f.	Battle field.
Bo. P.	Bombay Presidency.
ca.	Canal.
cant.	Cantonment.
cap.	Capital of a District or State.
C. I. A.	Central India Agency.
C. P.	Central Provinces.
cr.	Creek.
c. s.	Civil Station.
d. c.	Division of Country.
dis.	District.
div.	Division.
e.	Estate.
f.	Feudatory.
f. r.	Forest Reserve.
f. s.	Feudatory State.
ft.	Fort.
H.	Hyderabad (Nizam's.)
h.	Hill.
H. A. D.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
hob.	Hobli.
h. s.	Hot-Spring.
i.	Island.
j.	Jaghir.
khal.	Khal or Creek.
l.	Lake.
lt. house,	Light-house.
m.	Mount or Mountain.
M. P.	Madras Presidency.
m. r.	Mountain range.
n. d. c.	Natural Division of Country.
n. n.	Native Name.
N. W. P.	North-Western Provinces.
o. d.	Old Division.
o. n. d.	Old Native Division.
P.	Punjab.
p.	Pass.
par.	Pargana.
p. h. i.	Place of historical interest.
p. p.	Place of Pilgrimage.
pr.	Province.
p. s.	Police Station.
r.	River.
R. A.	Rajputana Agency.
r. s.	Railway Station.
ru.	Ruins.
s.	State.
san.	Sanatarium.
s. d.	Sub-Division.
s. g.	Seat of Government.
sh.	Shrine.
sub.	Suburb.
t.	Town.
t. c.	Tract of Country.
t. s.	Tributary State.
tel. s.	Telegraph Station.
tal.	Taluk.
tem.	Temple.
ter.	Territory.
to.	Tope.
z.	Zamindari.

Note.—Where no letter follows a name, that name is a *Town*, or *Village*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

A.

Abad, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Abaipur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Abanshahjo Takiar, Karachi *dis*, Bo. P.
Abar, *h.* Northern tribes, A.
Abartak, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Abazai, *ft.* and *cant*, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Abbigeri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Abbottabad, *cap.* and *cant*, Hazara *dis*, P.
Abdulshah Changal, *p.p.* C.I.A.
Abhana, Damoh *dis*, C.P.
Abhaynil, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Abhaypur, A.
Abhaypur, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, B.
Abhona, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Abidabad, A.
Abiraman, Madura *dis*, M.P.
Abji, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ablur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Abohar, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Abraho, *l.* Thar Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Abrasa, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Abruwala, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Abu, Mt., *cant.* and *san*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Abu Nala, *r.* N.W.P.
Abupur, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Achala Basanta, *ru.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Achalda, Etawah *dis*, N.W.P.
Achalganj, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N.W.P.
Achalia, Rajpipla *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Achandevilantan, Tinnevelli *dis*, M.P.
Achanta, Godavari *dis*, M.P.
Acharapakam, Chingleput *dis*, M.P.
Achenkoil, *p. r.* and *tem*, Travankor *s.* M.P.
Achnera, Agra *dis*, N.W.P.
Achra, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Achrol, Jeypore *s.* R.A.
Adabari, Darrang *dis*, A.
Adalaj, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Adamdighi, *c.s.* Bogra *dis*, B.
Adampur, Azamgarh *dis*, N.W.P.
Adampur, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Adampur, A.
Adamwahan, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Adapur, Chumparun *dis*, B.
Addanki, Nellore *dis*, M.P.
Adegaon, *r.* Chhindwara *dis*, C.P.
Aden, *cant.* and *dis*, Arabia, Bo.P.
Adevi Avulapalli, *m.* Kadapa *dis*, M.P.
Adhammi, Bannu *dis*, P.
Adhar, Nagpur *dis*, C.P.
Adhara, Shahabad *dis*, Behar B.
Adharupea, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Adhegam, *h.* Thar Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Adhegam, Thar Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Adhibagh, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Adhoi, Wagad *dis*, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Adhwara, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Adirampatam, Tanjore *dis*, M.P.
Adial, Chanda *dis*, C.P.
Adivra, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Adjai, *r.* Burdwan and Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Adoni, Bellary *dis*, M.P.
Adrampet, Tanjore *dis*, M.P.
Adur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Aduturai, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Adyar, Madras, M.P.

A.

Aeng, *p.* and *t.* Arrakan *pr.* B. B.
Afzalgarh, Bijnor *dis*, N.W.P.
Afzalpur, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Afzalpur, Gwalior *s.* C.I.A.
Agamani, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Aganampudi, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Agar, Akola *dis*, H. A. D.
Agar, *cant.* and *dis*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Agar, *e.* Sankhera Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Agar, *r.* Bilaspur *dis*, C.P.
Agari, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Agaria, Jubbulpore *dis*, C.P.
Agarpara, 24-Pergunnas *dis*, B.
Agarpur, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Agartala, *cap*, Hill Tipperah, B.
Agashi, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Agashiv, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Aghara, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, B.
Aghmo, *l.* Thar Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Aghnashini, *r.* Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Agia, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Agolai, Jodhpore *s.* R.A.
Agori, *par*, Mirzapur *dis*, N.W.P.
Agra, *cap*, *div*, *dis*, and *cant*, N.W.P.
Agra, *ru.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Agra Barkhera, *Thakurate*, Bhopal *s.* C.I.A.
Agradwip, *i.* Nuddea *dis*, B.
Agraharavallalur, Coimbatore *dis*, M.P.
Agri, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Agroha, Hissar *dis*, P.
Agror, Hazara *dis*, P.
Agsauli, Aligarh *dis*, N.W.P.
Agumbe, *p.* South Canara *dis*, M.P.
Agumbe, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore, M.P.
Agumbeghat, *pass*, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore, M.P.
Agunmukhi, *r.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Agustiswar, *m.* Travankor *s.* M.P.
Aham China Tali, A.
Ahan, Aligarh *dis*, N.W.P.
Ahar, Bulandshahr *dis*, N.W.P.
Ahias, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ahilasthan, *p.p.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Ahilwara, *par*, Durbhanga *dis*, B.
Ahira, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ahiri, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C.P.
Ahirpur, Etawah *dis*, N.W.P.
Ahis, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, B.
Ahiyari, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Ahmadabad, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Ahmadpur, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Ahmadgarh, Bulandshahr *dis*, N.W.P.
Ahmadpur, Jhang *dis*, P.
Ahmadpur Lamba, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Ahmadpur, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Ahmadzai, Bannu *dis*, P.
Ahmedabad, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Ahmednagar, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Ahmednagar, Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ahobalam, *sh.* Karnul *dis*, M.P.
Ahor, Jodhpore *s.* R.A.
Ahraula, Azamgarh *dis*, N.W.P.
Ahraura, Mirzapur *dis*, N.W.P.
Ahtaran, *r.* Amherst *dis*, B.B.
Ahu, *r.* Tonk *s.* R.A.
Ahuri, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Ai, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

A.

Aigali, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Aiholi, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Aikota, Cochin *s.* M.P.
Aimal Chabutra, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Ai Nadi, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Ainapur, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Airani, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Airi, *f. r.* Mandla *dis*, C.P.
Airwa, Etawah *dis*, N.W.P.
Ait, Jalaun *dis*, N.W.P.
Aiyar, *r.* Salem *dis*, M.P.
Ajaibgang, Sarun *dis*, B.
Ajaigarh, *ft.* and *s.* Bundelkhand, C.I.A.
Ajamanagar, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Ajanta, *h.* Berar, H.A.D.
Ajanta, *tem*, H.
Ajanur, South Canara *dis*, M.P.
Ajeraka, Ulwur *s.* R.A.
Ajgain, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ajgaon, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Aji, *a.* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Ajitmal, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Ajitpura, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Ajjampur, Kadur *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Ajmere, *cap*, and *dis*, R. A.
Ajmirganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Ajmirgarh, *h.* Bilaspur *dis*, C.P.
Ajnad, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Ajnala, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Ajnar, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Ajnar, *r.* C. I. A.
Ajodhya, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Ajodhya, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Ajodhya, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ajra, *f.* Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Ajrauda, *Thakurate*, C. I. A.
Akalgarh, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Akalkot, *s.* Bo. P.
Akauna, Baghelkhand, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Akbarabad, *par*, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Akbarbandar, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Akbarnagar, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Akbarpur, Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Akbarpur, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Akbarpur Aunchla, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Akbarpur, *s.d.* Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Akbarpur, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Akbarpur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Akbarpur, Gya *dis*, B.
Akbarpur Rani, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, B.
Akeri, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Akhegarh, *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Akhoyapada, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Akhrani, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Akhriganj, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Akidu, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Aklaun, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Akluj, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Akola, *cap*, and *dis*, H. A. D.
Akola, *tal*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Akoli, Akola *dis*, H. A. D.
Akora, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Akot, Akola *dis*, H. A. D.
Akout-toung, *h.* Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Akra, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Akrabad, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.

A.

Akyab, *cap*, and *dis*, B. B.
Ala, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Alabakshpur, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Alagar, *m.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Alaipur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Alaiyar, *r.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Alaknanda, *r.* N. W. P.
Alaknur, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Alambakam, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Alambarai, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Alamdanga, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Alamganj, Patna *dis*, B.
Alamgiri, *h.* and *tem*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Alamgirnagar, *ft.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Alamnagar, Bhagalpur *dis*, B.
Alamnagar, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Alamnagar, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Alamparwa, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Alampur, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Alampur, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Alamur, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Alandi, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Alaniawas, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Alanka, *h.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Alanpur, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Alapsingha, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Alapur, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, B.
Alatur, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Alaut, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Alawalpur, Jullunder *dis*, P.
Alawarkhawa, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Albaka, *tal*, Upper Godavari *dis*, C.P.
Aldemau, *par*, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Alech, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Alegaon, Akola *dis*, H. A. D.
Aleppi, Travankor *s.* M. P.
Alewahi,, Chanda *dis*, C.P.
Algi, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Alguada, *reef* and *lt. house*, B. B.
Ali, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Alibag, *tal*, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Aliganj, *s.d.* Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Aliganj Sewan, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Aligarh, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Aligarh, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Aligarh, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Aligarh, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Alihat, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Alikhel, Kuram *val*, P.
Alimasjid *ft.* Afghanistan.
Alina, *o.d.* Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Alinagar, *cant.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Alipore, *c.s. cant.* and *s.d.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Alipore, *c.s.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Alipur, Delhi *dis*, P.
Alipur, Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Alipur, *h.* Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Alipur, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Alipur, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Alipur *Duar*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Alipur Patti, *par*, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Alipura, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Aliwal, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Aliwala, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Alkuti, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Allahganj, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

A.

Allahabad, *cap. cant. div. dis*, and *s.g.* N. W. P.
Allahabad, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Allahganj, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Allanmyo, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Allapilli, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Allatur, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Allaur, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Alliabad, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Allupur, Karnal *dis*, P.
Allur, *tal.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Alluru, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Almel, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Almod, *z.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Almora, *cant*, and *san*, Kumaon *dis*, N. W. P.
Alnawar, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Alon, *r.* Seoni *dis*, C.P.
Alphadanga, Jessore *dis*, B.
Alta, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Alti, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Alur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Alvar Kurichi, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Alwa, *e.* Sankhera Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Alwakhuwa, *c.s.* Purneah *dis*, B.
Alwartirunagaram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Alwaye, *r.* Cochin *s.* M. P.
Alwaye, Travankor *s.* M. P.
Am, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Amadalli, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Amadpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Amakhel, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Amala, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Amalapuram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Amalner, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Amalsad, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Amalyara, Mahikanta, Bo. P.
Amanat, *r.* Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Amaniganj, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Amaniganjhat, Maldah *dis*. B.
Amanpur, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Amarapur, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Amaravati, *r.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Amaravati, *r.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Amargarh, Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Amarkantak, *h.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Amarpatan, Rewah *s.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Amarpur, *c. s.* Baghalpur *dis*, B.
Amar Sidhu, Lahore *dis*, P.
Amarthu, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, B.
Amarwara, Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Amauli, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Amayan, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Amb, *par*, Hazara *dis*, P.
Amb, *r.* Nagpur *dis*, C.P.
Amba, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Amba, *r.* Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Amba, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Amba, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Ambabhona, Sambalpur *dis*. C. P.
Ambagarh, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Ambaghat, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Ambahta, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Ambajhari, *r.* Balasore *dis*, Orissa.
Ambajidurga, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Ambajipeta, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Ambar, *par*, Sonthal-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Ambarapet, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.

A.

Ambari, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Ambarnath, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Ambasamudram, *tal*, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Ambatmuri, *p.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Ambegaon, Kaveli *tal*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ambegaon, Khed *tal*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ambgaon, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Ambica, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Ambikanagar, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpur, B.
Ambli, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Ambohatta, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Amboli, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Amboli, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Ambulupali, Travankor *s.* M. P.
Ambur, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Amburpet, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Amdahar, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Amer, *h.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Amet, *s.d.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Amethi, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Amethi, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Amethi, *s.d.* Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Amgaon, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C.P.
Amguri, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Ami, *Fair*, Sarun *dis*, B.
Aminabad, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Amindiv, *i.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Amingad, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Aminpur, Dacca *dis*, B.
Amirabad, *par*, Pubna *dis*, B.
Amirabad, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Amirganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Amirgarh, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Amir Pir, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Amirti, Baghelkhand, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Amjar, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Amjhera, *dis*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Amjio, *h.* Banswara *s.* R. A.
Amjonga, A.
Amla, Betul *dis*, C. P.
Amlasadarpur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Ammangi, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Ammanhalli, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Ammapetai, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Ammapetai, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Ammatti Nad, *hob*, Coorg, M. P.
Ammayanayakanur, *z.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Amnaur, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Amner, Akola *dis*, H. A. D.
Amod, *tal*, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Amola, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Amolmotia, *par*, Sonthal-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Amorha, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Ampta, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Amran, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Amrahan, *r.* Rewah *s.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Amraoti, *cap.* and *dis*, H. A. D.
Amrapur, Buldana *dis*, H. A. D.
Amrapur, *e.* Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Amravati, *ru.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Amreli, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Amritabazar, Jessore *dis*, B.
Amritsar, *cap, div, dis*, and *cant* P.
Amrodha, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Amroha, *par*, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

A.

Amroli, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Amrul, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Amsin, *par*, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Amsot, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Amua, *r.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Amura Bhauriari, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
An, *r.* Kyoukphyoo *dis*, B. B.
Anabartak, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Anadpur, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Anadra, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Anagundi, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Anakapalle, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Anakwari, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Anamalai, *m.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Anamasamudrapett, *sh.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Anand, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Anandpur, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Anandpur, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Anandpur, *par*, Singhboom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Anantapur, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Anantapur, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Anantapur, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Anantasagram, *sh.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Anas, *r.* Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Ana Sagar, *l.* Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Anaskura, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Anaskura, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Ancha, *par*, Gya *dis*, B.
Anchatgeri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Anchittai Durgam, *ft.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Anchlakhali, Khal, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Andal, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Andaman, *i.* Bay of Bengal, B. B.
Andar, *p.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Andar, *par*, Sarun *dis*, B.
Andarsul, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Andaw, *tem*, Sandoway *dis*. B. B.
Anderi, *r.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Andhalgaon, Bhandara *dis*, C.P.
Andhari, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Andhari, *r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Andharia, Pahlanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Andharibar, *p.p.* C. I. A.
Andharmanik, *r.*, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Andher, *to.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Andheri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Andheri, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Andhra, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Andipatti, *z.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Andipatti, *z.* and *m.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Andiyar, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Andori, Wardha *dis*, C.P.
Andramat, Durbhanga *dis*, Behar B.
Andua, Rungpore *dis*, B. B.
Andul, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Andura, Akola *dis*, H. A. D.
Anekal, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Aner, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Angadipuram, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Angar, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Angaria, *fair*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Angarbari, *m.*, Singbhoom *dis*, B.
Angol, Kurundwad *s.* Bo. P.
Angra, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Angrezabad, Maldah *dis*, B.
Angul, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.

A.

Angyee, Rangoon *dis*, B. B.
Anhoni, Hoshangabad, *dis*, C.P.
Animurmitta, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Anismali, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Anjadwip, *i*, Goa *ter*, Bo. P.
Anjangaon Bari, Amraoti *dis*, H. A. D.
Anjangaon Surji, Ellichpur *dis*, H. A. D.
Anjani, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Anjaniri, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Anjanwel, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Anjar, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Anjar, Burwani *s.* C. I. A.
Anjarla, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Anjengo, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Anjhi, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Anji, Wardha *dis*, C.P.
Anjidiv, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Anjigeri Nad, *hob*, Coorg, M. P.
Ankai, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Ankai Tankai, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Ankalgi, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Ankleswar, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Ankola, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Ankura, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ankusa, Upper Godavari *dis*, C.P.
Ankusagiri, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Annadanapatti, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Annaikarai Chattram, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Anni Ati, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Annigeri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Anpurna, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Anshi, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Ansing, Basim *dis*, H. A. D.
Antarodh, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Antora, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Antpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Antri, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Antri, *par*, Indore *s.* C I. A.
Anulia, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Anupgarh, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Anupshahr, *s.d.* Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Anur, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Anwal, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Anwara, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Anwarpur, Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Aonla, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Aonla, *par*, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Aphawar, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Apila, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Arail, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Arakan, *cap. dis.* and *div*, B. B.
Arakan (Northern), *dis*, B. B.
Aramda, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Aramlia, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Aran, *r.* H. A. D.
Arang, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Aranghata, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Arani, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Arankola, Pubna *dis*, B.
Arantangi, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Araraj, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Arari Gadi, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Arasur, Mahikanta, Bo. P.
Araun, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Arava Kurichi, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Aravalli, *Mountains*, R. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

A.

Aranji, Balasore, *dis*, Orissa, B.
Arawad, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Arazi, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Arbail, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Arbela, *h.* Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Arcot, (North) *dis*, M. P.
Arcot, (South) *dis*, M. P.
Arcot, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Arcot Paliya, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Ardabak, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Ardi, *fair*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Argaon, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Argara, *Beel*, Maldah *dis*, B.
Argaum, Akola *dis*, H. A. D.
Argin, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Ariadaha, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Aring, *par*, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Ariakod, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Ariakupam, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Arialkhan, *r.* Backergunge and Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Ariankavu, *p.* and *tem*, Travankor *s.* M. P.
Aripad, *sh.* Travankor *s.* M. P.
Ariraj, *p.p.* Chumparun *dis*, B.
Arisillar, *r.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Arjar, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Arjuni, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Arkalgud, Hassan *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Arkavati, *r.* Mysore, M. P.
Arkeri, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Arkonam, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Arla, *r*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Arli, Wun *dis*, H. A. D.
Arlikatti, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Armala, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Armeri, Coorg, M. P.
Armori, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Arni, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Arni, *z*, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Arni, Wun *dis*, H. A. D.
Arnia, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Arnauli, Karnal *dis*, P.
Arniwala, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Arniya, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Arnu, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Arol, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Aror Kandhar, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Aror Mando Dairo, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Arpa, *r*, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Arpalli, Chanda *dis*, C.P.
Arrah, *cap*, and *s.d.* Shahabad *dis*, B.
Arrareah, *t.* and *s. d.* Purneah *dis*, B.
Arsadpur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Arso, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Arthuna, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Arunawati, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Arupakotai, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Arvi, *t.* and *s.d.* Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Arwal, *t.* and *par*, Gya *dis*, B.
Arwanda, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Aryalur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Asadpur, *par*, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Asafpur, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Asal, Lahore *dis*, P.
Asalu, A.
Asan, *r.* N. W. P.
Asan, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.

A.

Asandh, Karnal *dis*, P.
Asansol, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Asaralli, Upper Godavari *dis*, C.P.
Asarva, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Asasuni, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Asegaon, Bassim *dis*, H. A. D.
Ashembu, *m.* Travankor *s.* M. P.
Asheri, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Ashja, *par*, Purneah *dis*, B.
Ashta, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Ashta, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Ashtagram, *tal*, Mysore, M. P.
Ashti, Amraoti *dis*, H. A. D.
Ashti, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Ashvi, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Asirgarh, *ft.* Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Asiwan, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Aska, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Asko, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Aslana, Damoh *dis*, C.P.
Asmauli, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Asni, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Asoda, *r.* Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Asoha Parsandan, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Asop, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Asothar, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Aspiri, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Aspur, Dungarpur *s.* R. A.
Assia, *m.* and *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Astaran, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Asthayan, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Asureshwar, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Asurgarh, Purneah *dis*, B.
Aswan, *r.* Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Ata, *s.d.* Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Ataikola, Pubna *dis*, B.
Atalband, *l.* Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Atari, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Atari, Jullundur *dis*, P
Atari, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Atari, *par*, Gya *dis*, B.
Atarmura, *m. r.* Hill Tipperah, B.
Atarsumba, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ata Serai, Patna *dis*, B.
Atawa, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Atchaveram, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Atcheepore, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Ateha, *par*, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ater, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Atgaon, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Atgram, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Athais, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Atharabanki, *t.* and *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Atharabari, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Atharanhazari, Jhang *dis*, P.
Atharban, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Atharga, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Athgaon, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Athgaon Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Athgarh, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Athkhanta, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Athmallik, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Athni, *tal*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Athur, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Athwa, *r.* Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Athwa, *cant*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

A.

Atia, *t.* and *s.d.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Atkot, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Atma, *p.p.* Patna *dis*, B.
Atmakur, *tal*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Atmakur, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Atna, *r.* Thar Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Atnair, Betul *dis*, C. P.
Atoari, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Atrai, *r.* Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Atrauli, *t.* and *s.d.* Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Atraulia, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Atri, Gya *dis*, B.
Atri, *Garh*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Attapadi, *p.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Attaramalle, *m.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Attikuppa, Hassan *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Attili, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Attingul, Travankor *s.* M. P.
Attipatu, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Attock, *ft.* and *cant*, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Atur, *tal*, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Atur, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Atwa Piparia, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N W. P.
Au Ana, A.
Auchar, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Au Guri, A.
Augasi, *par*, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Aujla, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Aul, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Aulabati, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Aulas, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Auldan, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Aunchha, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Aundh, *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Aundhi, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Aung, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Auni Ati, A.
Auraiya, *t.* and *s.d.* Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Auranga, *r.* Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Aurangabad, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Aurangabad, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Aurangabad, Nizam's Dominions, H.

A.

Aurangabad, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Aurangabad, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Aurangabad, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Aurangabad Nagar, *par*, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Aurangabad, *t.* and *s.d.* Gya *dis*, B.
Auras, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Auroli, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Ausana, *r.* Shahabad *dis*, B.
Ausari, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ausgram, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Aushmali, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Autoor, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Auwa, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Avadi, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Avanashi, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Avani, Kolar *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Avani-betta, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore, M P.
Avati, Kolar *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Awadhan, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Awagarh, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Awar, *par*, Jhalawar *s.* C. I. A.
Awarsha, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Awasgarh, *par*, Barwani *s.* C. I. A.
Ayah, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ayah Sah, *par*, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Ayakotta, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Ayakuda, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Ayakudi, *z.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Ayela, *r.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Ayodhya, *h.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Ayyalur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Ayyampet, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Ayyankere, *tank*, Kadur *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Azamgarh, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P
Azamnagar, *par*, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Azim, Bannu *dis*, P.
Azimabad, *par*, Patna *dis*, B.
Azimganj, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Azimganj, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Azmatgarh, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Azmeriganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Ba, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Baanta, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bababudan, *h.* Kadur *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Babai, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Babai, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Babakuwar, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Babasiraj, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Babdeo, *h.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Baberu, *s.d.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Babhli, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Babhnipair, *par*, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Babina, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Babla or Dwarka, *r.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Bableshwar, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Babnabari, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Babra, Jodhpore, *s.* R. A.
Babra, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Babra Sarkar, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Babra Tappa, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Babrala, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Babriawar, *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Babulgaon, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Babupet, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Babupur, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Babupur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Bachai, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Bachal Sand, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bachhaur, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bachhraon, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Bachhrawan, *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Backergunge, *t.*, *s.d.* and *dis*, B.
Bad, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Badagara, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Badakarai, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Badalgachhi, Bogra *dis*, B.
Badami, *tal*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Badan, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Badani, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Bo. P.
Badanganj, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Badarganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Badari, *r.* Mysore, M. P.
Badarpur, Cachar *dis*, A.
Badarpur, Delhi *dis*, P.
Badarpur, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Badarwas, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Badausa, *s.d.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Badavolu, see Badvel.
Baddoke, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Badebhusari, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Badebhusari, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Badhatigang, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Badhber, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Badiakhali, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Badiana, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Badin, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Badkochran, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Badlapur, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Badlapur, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Badli, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Badlipur, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Badnawar, *dis*, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Badnera, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Badner Bholaji, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Badner Gangai, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Badnur, *c.s.* Betul *dis*, C. P.
Bado, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.

B.

Bado Sarai, *par*, Barabanki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Badowal, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Badri, *r.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Badrihat, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Badrinath, *p.p.* Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Badrpur, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Badshahpur, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Badu, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Badura, *r.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Badurdona, *r.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Baduri, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Baduria, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Badvel, *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Bag, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Baga, *fair*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Bagaha, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Bagain, *r.* N. W. P.
Bagalkot, *tal*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Bagan, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bagan, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Baganchra, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Bagar, *r.* N. W. P.
Bagardi, *r.* C. I. A.
Bagarian, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Bagasra, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bagaud, *par*, Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Bagbati, Pubna *dis*, B.
Bagchini, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bagda, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bagdad, Turkish Arabia.
Bagdaha, *r.* 24-Perguunahs *dis*, B.
Bagdob, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bagdogra, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bagenhalli, Kolar *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Bagesar, *p.p.* Kumaon *dis*, N. W. P.
Bagewari, *tal*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Bagewari, *tal*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Bagh, *r.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Bagha, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Baghaitangi, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baghal, *s.* P.
Bagham, Rawal Pindi *dis*, P.
Baghana, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Baghaparana, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Bagharpara, Jessore *dis*, B.
Baghat, *s.* P.
Baghbanpura, Lahore *dis*, P.
Bagh Bazar, Calcutta, B.
Baghchu, A.
Baghdanga, Jessore *dis*, B.
Baghelkhand, *pr.* C. I. A.
Bagheki, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Baghera, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Baghera, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Bagheri, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Baghi, *r.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Baghi, Mozufferpore *dis*, B.
Bagh Jafarkhan, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Baghjala, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Baghmari, *h.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baghmundi, *h.* and *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Baghnadi, *r.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Baghnadi, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baghra, *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Baghraji, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Baghri, Jhang *dis*, P.
Bagirhat, *t.* and *s.d.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Bagkhali, *r.* Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Baglan, *tal*, Nassik *dis*, Bo. P.
Bagli, *ft.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Bagmara, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bagmati, *r.* Chumparun and Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Bagnagar, Purneah, *dis*, Behar, B.
Bagnapara, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bagni, *r.* C. I. A.
Bagodar, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bago Tando, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bagpat, *t.* and *s.d.* Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Bagrah, Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Bagri, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bagri, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Bagribari, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Bagru, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Bagsuri, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Bagundi, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bagwara, *par*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Bah, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Bahabpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bahadran, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Bahadurganj, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bahadurganj, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Bahadurgarh, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Bahadurgarh, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Bahadur Khel, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Bahadurpur, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bahadurpur, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Bahadurpur, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*. Behar, B.
Bahadurpur, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Bahadurpur, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Bahai, *r.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bahali, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Baharagura, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Baharbanda, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bahas, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bahat, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bahawa, Bhagalpur *dis*, B.
Bahawalpur, *cap*, and *s.* P.
Bahawara, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Bahdimi, Hyderabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Bahera, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Baheri, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Baherimutha, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Bahgul, *r.* N. W. P.
Bahi, *l.*, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Bahjoi, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Bahlak, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Bahmangaon, *e.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Bahmani, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Bahora, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Bahraich, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bahram, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Bahramghat, Barabanki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bahrampur, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bahrampur, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Bahror, Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Bahsuma, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Bahu, *r.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Bahurupa, *par*, Cutiack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baidaura, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.

B.

Baideswar, Orissa, B.
Baidur, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Baidyabati, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Baidyanath, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Baidyapur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Baihar, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Baijnath, Kangra *dis*, P.
Baijnath, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Baikal, *ft.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Baikathpur, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Baikunthpur, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Baikuntpur, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Baikuntpur, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bailhongal, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Baindarra, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Bairagarh, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Bairagi Kamrup *dis*, A.
Bairandurga, *h.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Bairat, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Baireddipalle, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Bairia, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bairigibazar, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Bairiperi, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bairishakhpala, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bairma, *r.* Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Baishakhi, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Baita, *r.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Baitaghata, Jessore *dis*, B.
Baitarni, *r.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore and Orissa, B.
Baitu, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bajana, *tal*, Jhallawad *dis*, Kattywar Bo. P.
Baj Baj, 24-Pergunnuhs *dis*, B.
Bajina, Hissar *dis*, B.
Bajitpur, *beel*, Rajshahye and Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bajitpur, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Bajitpur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bajrajogini, Dacca *dis*, B.
Bajrakot, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bajranggarh, *ft* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bajurbhag, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bajwat, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Bajuras Muhabbatpur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bakaner, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bakar, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bakewar, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Bakhasar, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bakhra, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Bakhshi Bazar, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bakhtgarh, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Bakhtiarpur, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Bakhtiarpur, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bakhyo Chandio, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bakirabad, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bakirganj, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Baklahi, *r.* Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bakloh, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Bakot, *ft.* Hazara *dis*, P.
Bakra, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar. B.
Bakra, *r.* Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Bakrai, *r.* Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Bakrani, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bakreshwar *fair* and *r.* Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Bakrol, Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Baksa, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Baksapahar, *h.* Cooch Behar *s.* B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Baksha, *h.* Cooch Behar *s.* B.
Baksha, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bakshikhal, *r*, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Baksiganj, Mymensingh *dis*. B.
Bakta, A.
Bakud, *r*. Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bal, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Bala, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Balabahat, *par*, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Balabhet, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Balachor, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Balagachh, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Balaganj, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Balaganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Balagara, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Balaghat, *dis*, C. P.
Balahera, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Balahi, *h*, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Balakot, *ft*. Hazara *dis*, P.
Balakot, *ft*. Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Balaman, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Balambha, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Balamgarh, Bhurtpore *s*. R. A.
Balan, *r*. Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Balanga, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Balapur, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Balaram, *p.p.* Palanpur *s*. Bo. P.
Balarampur, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Balarampur, *fair*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Balarampur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Balarampur, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Balarampur, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Balarampur, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Balaran, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Balasan, *r*. Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Balasinor, *s*. Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Balasore, *h*. Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Balasore, *cap*, *dis*, and *s.d.* Orissa, B.
Balbhadrapur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa. B.
Balcha, *p*. P.
Balchari, *i*. Sundarbans, B.
Balchetty Chuttrum, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Baldeo, *p.p.* Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Baldiabari, *b.f.* Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Baleghat, Ahmednagar *dis*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Baleni, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Baleshwar, *r*. Jessore and Backergunge *dis*, B.
Baleshwar, *o.d.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Balgona, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bali, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bali, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Bali, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Balia, *par*, and *t*. Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Balia, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Balia, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Baliaghata, *t*. and *ca*. 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Baliakandi, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Baliapal, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baliapatam, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Baliari, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Baliator, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Balichandrapur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Balidewanganj, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Baligarh, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Balighattam, *sh*. Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Baligoli, North Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.

B.

Balihar, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Balihri, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Balikuda, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Balipara, *f. r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Balipatna, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Balirungam, *h*. Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Balishahi, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Balisira, *h*. Sylhet *dis*., A.
Balkh, *t*. and *pr*. Afghanistan.
Balkhanda, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ballabgarh *s.d.* Delhi *dis*, P.
Ballalpur, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Ballia *p.p. cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Ballipalli, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Bally, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Ballygunge, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Balodh, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Balotra, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Balrampur, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Balsamand, Hissar *dis*, P.
Balsan, *s*. P.
Balsar, *t*. and *port*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Balsi, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Balsuri, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Balthar, *par*, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Balu, *r*. Dacca *dis*, B.
Balua, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Balua Gondauli, *tappa*, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Balubhara, Bogra *dis*, B.
Balubisi, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Balumath, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Balunda, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Balur, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Balut, *m*. P.
Baluwa, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Bamanbor, *s*. Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bamandanga, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bamanghata, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bamangola, Maldah *dis*, B.
Bamankunda, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bamanwara, *p.p.* Sirohee *s*. R. A.
Bamauri, Pillibhit *dis*, N. W. P.
Bamhani, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bamini, *m*. Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Bamla, Hissar *dis*, P.
Bammanhalli, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bammigatti, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bamna or Sapleja, *r*. Backergunge *dis*, B.
Bamnai, *r*. Goalpara *dis*, A.
Bamni, *r*. Oodeypore *s*. R. A.
Bamniawas, *dis*, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Bamninadi, *r*. Noakholly *dis*, B.
Bamniya, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Bamniyan, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bamori, Tonk *s*. C. I. A.
Bamori, *par*, Bhopal *s*. C. I. A.
Bamra, *f.s.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Bamsaru, *p*. Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Bamuni Gohai, *h*. A.
Banaga, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Banat, Muzaffarnagar *dis*. N. W. P.
Banavar, *tal*, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Banavara, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Banavaram, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Banas *r*. Oodeypore *s*. R. A.
Banas *r*. Baghelkhand, C. I. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Banas, *r.* Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Banasa, Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Banavar, *par*, Kadur, *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Banawaram, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Banbania, *fair*, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Banchas, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Banchash, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Banchhapara, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Banda, *cap*, and *dis*. N. W. P.
Banda, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Banda, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Banda, Lohardugga, *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Banda, *t.* and *s. d.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Bandai Khara, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bandajan, *p.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Bandakpur, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Bandanwara, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Bandarban, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Bandar Abas, Persian Gulf
Bandar Deoa, *h.* A.
Bandel, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Bandgaon, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bandh Bhujwa, *r.* Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bandhogarh, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bandi, *r.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Bandikhara, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bandikur, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Bandipallam *h.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Bandipur, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Bandol, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Bandora, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Bandowala, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Bandri, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Banera, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Banera, *l.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Baneshwar, *p.p.* Dungarpur *s.* R. A.
Banga, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Bangachhatra, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Bangahal, *h.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Bangali, *r.* Bogra *dis*, B.
Bangalji, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Bangaljola, *plains*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bangalore *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Banganapalli, *s.* Karnul *dis*, M. P.
Banganga, *r.* N. W. P.
Banganga, *r.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Banganga, *r.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Bangaon, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Bangaon, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Bangaon, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Bangaon, *s.d.* Nuddea *dis*, B.
Bangaon, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Bangaon Jaygir, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bangaon Khalisa, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bangar, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bangaria, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bangarmau, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bangaru, *z.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Bangasamudra, *bay*, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Bangbari, Darrang *dis*, A.
Banchatra, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Bangeshwardi, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Bangopasagar, *bay*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Bangra, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Bangshibari, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Banhi, Gujrat *dis*, P.

B.

Banhugli, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Baniachang, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Baniapur, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Banibaha, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Banihal, *p.* P.
Banjar *r.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Banka, *ca.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Banka, *r.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Banka, *s.d.* Bhagulpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Bankapur, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bankhandi, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore B.
Bahkheri, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Banki, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bankikodla, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bankipore, *c.s.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bankipur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bankmundi, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bankoora, *cap*, and *dis*, B.
Bankot, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Banksai, Singbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Banmalipur, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Banmor, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bannawasi, North Canara *dis*, M. P.
Banni, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Bannirgatta, Bangalore *dis*, M. P.
Bannu, *cap.* and *dis*, P.
Banoripara, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Banpas, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Banpur, *t.* and *par*, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Banpur, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Banpur, *e.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Bansa, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Bansbaria, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Bansda, *s.* Surat *dis*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bansdaha, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bansdih, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bansdiha, Balasore *dis*, Orissa B.
Bansgaon, *s.d.* Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Banshi *r.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Banshlai, *r.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Banshra, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bansi, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Bansi, *par*, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bansi Paharpur, *h.* Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Banskandi, Cachar *dis*, A.
Banskhali, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Banskho, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Bansra, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Bansror, *ft.* Kotah *s.* R. A.
Bansur, *s.d.* Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Banswara, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Bantelian, Rawal Pindi *dis*, P.
Banthra, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bantumilli, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Bantwa, *tal*, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. B.
Bantwal, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Banwaribad, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Banwasi, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Baokhanda, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Baoli Losar, Rawal Pindi *dis*, P.
Baolia Sufed, Rawal Pindi *dis*, P.
Baoni, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Bapatla, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Bar, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Bar, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bar, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Bar, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bara, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bara *p.p.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Bara, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bara, Peshwar *dis*, P.
Bara, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Barabaju, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Bara Banki, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Barabar, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Barabari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bara Barkhera, *s.* C. I. A.
Barabila, *beel*, Rungpore and Jessore *dis*, B.
Barabila, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Barabt, *ft.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Barachati, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Baradih, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Baradiha, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baradiya, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Barad Padauna, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bara Fenny, *r.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Baragai, *h.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Baragali, *p.* Hazara *dis*, P.
Baragang, *r.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Baragaon, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Baragaon, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Baragaon, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Baragaon, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Baragaon, Shajahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Barah, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Barah, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Barah, *s.d*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Barahabhum, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Barahakatha, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Barahat, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Barahi, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Barai, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Baraigaon, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Baraiganj, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Barail or Barel, *h.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Barail, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Baraitali Mela, *fair*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Baraitha, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Barak, *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Barakanjiala, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Barakar, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Barakar, *r.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore B.
Barakhan, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Baraklia, *r.* B.
Baral, Malda *dis*, B.
Baral, *r.* Rajshahye and Patna *dis*, B.
Bara Lacha, *p.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Baraliya, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Baraloe, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Baralokpur, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Baramati, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Baramba, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa B.
Barambai, *f. r.* Kamrup, A.
Baramula, *p.* Kashmeer, P.
Baran, Bannu *dis*, P.
Baran, *par*, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Baran, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa B.
Baran, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Baran, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Barana, Jhang *dis*, P.
Baranagar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Baranala, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.

B.

Baranai, *r.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Baranet, *r.* Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Barani, *h.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Barantia, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Baraoda, *par*, Jaora *s.* C. I. A.
Bara Pahara, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Barapur, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Barara, Umballa *dis*, P.
Barari, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar B.
Baraset *s. d.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Barasia, *r*, Furreedpore and Jessore *dis* B.
Barath, *dis*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Baraud, *par*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Barauda, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Baraudia, Gwalior *s* C. I. A.
Barauli, Karnal *dis*, B.
Barauli, *par*, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. B.
Barauli, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Baraunda, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Baraundha, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Baraunsa, *par*, Sultanpur dis, Oudh, N. W. B.
Baraut, Meerut *dis*, N. W. B.
Baraut, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. B.
Barbari, Wardha dis, C. B.
Barbaria, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Barbaspur, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. B.
Barbekpur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Barbigha, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Barchi, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Barda, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. B.
Barda, *h.* and *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. B.
Bardalani, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Bardha, Damoh *dis*, C. B.
Bardi, *par*, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bardiala, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bardo, Barda *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. B.
Bardoa, A.
Bardol, *par*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. B.
Bardoli, *tal*, Surat *dis*, Bo. B.
Bardolia, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Barduar, *f. r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Barei, *r.* Belaspur *dis*, C. B.
Bareilly, *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. B.
Barel, *h.* Naga Hills *dis*, A.
Barela, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. B.
Barela, *f. r.* Mandla *dis*, C. B.
Bareli, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Barenda or Broang, *p.* P.
Bareng, *r.* Kashmir, P.
Baresanr, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Barga, *p.* P.
Bargan, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bargang, *r.* A.
Bargaon, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. B.
Bargaon, *z.* Balaghat *dis*, C. B.
Bargaon, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bargaon, *p.p*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bargarh, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Bargarh *s.d*, Sambalpur *dis*, C. B.
Bargi, Jubbulpore, *dis*, C. P.
Bargoda, Mindnapore *dis*, B.
Barh, *c.s.* and *s.d.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Barha, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Barha, Peint *s.* Nassik *dis*, Bo. P.
Barhad, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Barhaia, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Barhaj, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Barhalganj, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Barhan, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Barhanpur, *fair*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Barhanpur, Akalkot *s.* Bo. P.
Barhapura, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Barhar, *par*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Barhara, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Barharia, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Barharwa, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Barhata, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Barhi, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Barhwal, *par*, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Barhiya, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Barhpura, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Bari, Dholpur *s.* R. A.
Bari, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bari, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Bari, *s.d.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Baria, *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Barial, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Bariardala, *h.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Bariarpur, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Bari Doab, *n.d.c.* P.
Barigaon, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Barikpur, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Barika Talab, *l.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Barind, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Barisha, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bariya, or Baria *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Barjara, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Barkal, *m.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Barkal Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Barkala, Cachar *dis*, A.
Barkalur, North Canara *dis*, M. P.
Barkanta, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Barkesar, *p.p.* C. I. A.
Barkhera, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Barkhere ki Nadi, *r.* Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Barkheri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Barkhola, Cachar *dis*, A.
Barki, Lahore *dis*, P.
Bar-ki-chauki, Delhi *dis*, P.
Barkudi, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Barkul, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Barkur, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Barla, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Barli, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Barlika, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Barlu, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Barma, *r.* N. W. P.
Barman, *r.* Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Barmau, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Barmdeo, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Barmer, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Barmul, *p.* Orissa, B.
Barna, *par*, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Barna, *r.* N. W. P.
Bar Nadi, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Barnagar, *par*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Barnagore, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Barnahal, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Barnihat, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Barnala, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Baroda, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Baroda, Rohtak *dis*, P.

B.

Baroda, *cap* and *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Baroya, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Barpali, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Barpani, *r.* Nowgong *dis*, A.
Barpara, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Barpathar, A.
Barpatra, A.
Barpeta, *t.* and *s.d.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Barra, *z.* C. I. A.
Barrackpore, *cant* and *s.d.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Barripore, *s.d.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Barsalpur, Jeysulmere *s.* R. A.
Barsana, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Barsar, Kangra *dis*, P.
Barsi, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Barsi Takli, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Barsoi, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Barsot, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bartal, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Baru, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Barua, *par*, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Barua Chali, A.
Baruagaon, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Baruan, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baruipur, *s.d*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Barun, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Barunai, *h.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baruni, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Barur, Ellichpur *dis*, H. A. D.
Baruraj, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Barurewa, *r.* Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Baruva, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Baruwa, *r.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Barwa, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Barwa, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Barwa, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Barwaha, *ft.* and *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Barwai, *r.* Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Barwai, Indore, C. I. A.
Barwala, Hissar *dis*, P.
Barwala, Ahmedabad *dis*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Barwan, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Barwani *s.* C. I. A.
Barwar, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Barwar, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Barwa Sagar, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Barwe, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bas, Hissar *dis*, P.
Basai, Ulwar *s.* R. A.
Basana, Hissar *dis*, P.
Basana, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Basant, Delhi *dis*, P.
Basantapur *fair*, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Basantia, Jessore *dis*, B.
Basantpur *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Basantpur, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Basantpur, Sundarbans, B.
Basarh, *p.p.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Basavanbetta, *h.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Basavankote, *ru*, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Baseri, Dholpur *s.* R. A.
Basgi, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Basgora, Darrang *dis*, A.
Basharatganj, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Basha, *r.* Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bashahr, or Bassahr *s.* P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Bashatti, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bashishtha, A.
Bashta, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Basi, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Basi, *r.* P.
Basia, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Basim, *cap*, *dis*, and *p.p.* Berar, H. A. D.
Basirpur, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Basitang, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts, *dis*, B.
Baskhari, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Basoda, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Basorhi, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Basotra, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Basra, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Basradurg, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Basrehar, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Basrur, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Bassaundhiya Jessore *dis*, B.
Bassawal, Afghanistan.
Bassein, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Bassein, *cap*, *dis*, and *r.* B. B.
Basta, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bastar, *f.s.* Upper Godavari *dis*, C. P.
Basti, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Basti Hasil Saru, Bahawalpur, *s.* P.
Basti Maluk, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Basti Shekh, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Bastwad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Basudebpur, Midnapur *dis*, B.
Basudevpur, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Basurhat, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Baswa, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Baswa, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Bata, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Batajari, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Batala, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Batana, Karnal *dis*, P.
Batane, *r.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Batasan, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Batesar, *p.p.* Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Batiagarh, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Batiah, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Batika, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Batil, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Batkagarh, *z.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Batlagundu, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Batmara, A.
Bator, Howrah *dis*, B.
Batsara, *tappa*, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Battala, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Batteli, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Battiaghatta, Jessore *dis*, B.
Batul, Howrah *dis*, B.
Batura, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baud, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Baudá, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Baula, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Bauleah, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bauli, *r.* Balasinor *s.* Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Bauliari, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Baunadi, *r.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Baunda, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Baunli, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Bauphal, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Baur, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Baura, *f. s.* Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.

B.

Baura, *h.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Baura, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Baura, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Baurgarh, *h.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Baurgarh, *f. r.* Betul *dis*, C. P.
Bavali, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bavanapadu, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Bawal, *r.* and *t.* Pátiala *s.* P.
Bawali, 24-Parganas *dis*, B.
Bawan, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bawan Bir, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Bawarna, Kangra *dis*, P.
Bawbeng, *r.* Tharrawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bawdee, Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Bawigiri, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Bawisi, Mahikanta, Bo. P.
Baxa, *cant*, *s. d.* and *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Baya, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bayanan, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bayda, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Bayra, *l.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bayra, Dacca *dis*, B.
Bazar Baldi Rai, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bazar Bandi, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Bazarganw, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Bazitpur, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bazpur, Tarai *dis*, N. W. P.
Beas, *r.* P.
Beawar, *cant*, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Bedanga, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Bedar, Nizam's Dominions, H.
Bedkihal, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Bednur, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bedsa, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Beerbhoom, *dis*, B.
Begamabad, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Begamganj, *s.d.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Begamganj, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Begampur, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Begari, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Bo. P.
Begari Nandhi, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Bo. P.
Begewal, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Begoo Serai, *c.s.* and *s.d.* Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Begun, *s.d.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Begunbari, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Begunia, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Begunkudar, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Behal, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Behala, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Behar, *pr.* and *s.d.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Behat, *fl.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Behat, Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Behea, *par*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Behula, *r.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bekal, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Bekal, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Bel, *r.* Betul *dis*, C. P.
Bela, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Bela, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Bela, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bela, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bela, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Belaganj, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Belagavi, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Belahariya, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Belamas Pakwani, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Belan, *r.* N. W. P.
Belapur, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Belapur, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Belauri, *h*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Belauti, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Belavriti, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Belawa, *p.p.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Belda, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Belgachhi, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Belgal, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Belgam, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Belgaum, *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*,, Bo. P,
Belghat, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Belghurriah, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Belhabans, *par*, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Belhar, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Beliaghata, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Beliaghata, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Belia Narayanpur, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Beliapatam, *r.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Beliati, Dacca *dis*, B.
Belikeri, *r.* Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Belka Nababganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Belkuchi, Pubna *dis*, B.
Bellamkonda, *m.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Bellankhigudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Bellary, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Bellavi, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bellibetta, *h.* Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Belo, *t.* and *tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Belona, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Belondi, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Belpan, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Belpathar, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Belpukuria, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Belredurga, *h.* Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Belsand Kalan, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Beltala, A.
Beltangady, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Belur, Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Belur, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Belwa, *tappa*, Chumparum *dis*, Behar, B.
Belwari, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Bamaram, *f. r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Bemla, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Ben, *r.* P.
Benahar, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Benapanjar, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Benares, *cap*, *cant*, *div*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Benda, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Bengal, *pr.* B.
Benganad, *hob*, Coorg, M. P.
Benganadmale, *h.* Coorg, M. P.
Bengkoop, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Beniachal, Sambalpur, *dis*, C. P.
Beni, Bhandara *dis*, C.P.
Beniajuri, Dacca *dis*, B.
Beniapukur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Beniganj, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Benipati, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Beni Rasulpur, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Bennihalla, *r.* Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bentinck, *i.* Mergui, Arch, B. B.
Benuan, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B,
Benwalia, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Beppunad, *hob*, Coorg, M. P.

B.

Ber, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Berach, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Berah, Pubna *dis*, B.
Berah Faridpur, Pubna *dis*, B.
Berai, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Berani, Hyderabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Berar, Geographical designation of the H. A. D.
Berchoi, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bergi, Bannu *dis*, P.
Berhampore, *tal*, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Berhampore, *cant*, and *s.d.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Beri, or Behri, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Beri, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Beria, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Beriya, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Berkheri, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Bersia, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Bertihalla, *r.* Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Besargarh, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Besli, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Besu, *r.* N. W. P.
Beswan, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Bet, Okhamandal *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Betagerigudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Betanga, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Betawad, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Betgari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Betia, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Betiarbil, *beel*, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Betigeri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Betman, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Betmangala, *tal*, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Betna, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bettadpur, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bettiah *t.* and *s.d.* Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Bettyatnad, *hob*, Coorg, M. P.
Betul, (Baitool) *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Betulpudiangadi, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Betwa, *r.* Bhopal and Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Betwa, *r.* N. W. P.
Beur, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Bewar, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bewar, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Beypore, *r.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Bezwada, *t.* and *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Bhabanhati, *fair*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Bhabaniganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bhabaniganj Khal, *khal*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Bhabar, *par*, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhabhar, *tal*, Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Bhabta, *tappa*, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhachao, Wagad *dis*, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Bhadalia, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Bhadan, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhadar, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhadarva, *f.* Balasinor *s.* Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Bhadaur, *r.* P.
Bhadaura, C. I. A.
Bhadbhut, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhaddarkali, Lahore *dis*, P.
Bhader, *r.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Bhadgaon, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhadek, *par*, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhadlin, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhadohi, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhadola, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Bhadra, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bhadra, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Bhadra, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bhadra, *z.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Bhadrachalam, *tal*, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Bhadran, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bhadraoti, *r.* Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Bhadreswar, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Bhadrihat, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Bhadro, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bhadwa Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhadwar, *par*, Durbbunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhaga, *r.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Bhagabanpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bhagabatipur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bhagalpur, *cap*, and *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhagalur, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Bhagamandal, Coorg, M. P.
Bhaghar, *r.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bhagirathi, *r.* Moorshedabad and Nuddea *dis*, B.
Bhagirathi, *r.* N. W. P.
Bhago Thoro, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bhagsu, *san.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Bhagtanwala, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Bhagur, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhagwa, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhagwadandi, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhagwangola, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Bhagwanpur, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Bhagwanpur, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Bhagwanpur, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhagwantgarh, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Bhagwantnagar, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bhagyakul, Dacca *dis*, B.
Bhailan, *s.d.* Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Bhainsahi, *r.* N. W. P.
Bhainsakhand, *h.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Bhainsauda, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bhainswal, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhai Pheru, Lahore *dis*, P.
Bhairab, Mymensing *dis*, B.
Bhairab, *r.* Jessore and Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Bhairabar Chura, *h.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Bhairabi, *r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Bhairagnia, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhaironda, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Bhairosthan, *p.p.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhairwa, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhaisaunda *f.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Bhaisdehi, Betul *dis*, C. P.
Bhaiswar, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bhaja, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhajanghata Nuddea *dis*, B.
Bhajji, *s.* P.
Bhakkar, *t.* and *s. d.* Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Bhakkar, *dis*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Bhakhri, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bhakosa, *r.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bhal, Hissar *dis*, P.
Bhala, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhala, *r.* Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bhalala, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhalatadagyee, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bhale, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bhalka, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Bhallo, Lahore *dis*, P.

B.

Bhallowali, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Bhalod, Rajpipla *s.* Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Bhalua, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhalluka, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Bhaluni or Jakhni, *fair*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhalusna, Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bhama, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhamer, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhamgarh, Nimar *dis*, C. P. .
Bhamo, Burmah.
Bhamora, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhan, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bhan, Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Bhanas Hivra, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhanbhwaigoon, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Bhanboung, *r.* Prome *dis*, B. B.
Bhanbyeng, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Bhandak, *par*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Bhandar, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Bhandanpur, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bhandara, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Bhandardaha, *l.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Bhandaria, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Bhander, *t.* and *par*, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhandirban, *fair*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Bhandak, *t.* and *par*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Bhandup, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhanga, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Bhangamora, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bhangar Hat, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bhangi Khel, Bannu *dis*, P.
Bhangoon, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Bhangor, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bhanjabhum, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Bhankora, Ahmedabad *dis*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bhanlaw, Mergui *dis*, B. B.
Bhanoung, Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Bhanpura, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Bhanrer, *h.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Bhantiari, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Bhanpura, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Bhanugachh, *h.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Bhanwad, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhanwar, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bhaonra, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhapail, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Bhar, *p.p.* Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Bharagara, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bharak, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Bharakau, Rawal Pindi *dis*, P.
Bharangi, *r.* Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bharasimulia, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bharatganj, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Bharatpur, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Bharaul, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhardagarh, *z.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Bhardai, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Bharejda, Kattywar Bo. P.
Bhargabi, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bharhut, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bhari, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Bharkata, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bharsula, *t.* C. I. A.
Bharthna, *t.* and *s.d.* Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Bharudpura, *Bhil s.* C. I. A.
Bharuni, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Bharwara, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bharwari, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhasawar, *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Bhasmangi, *h.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bhastarah, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Bhatala, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Bhatanwara, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bhatgaon, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Bhatgaon, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhatgawan, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Bhatha, Surat *dis*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bhati, *t. c.* Sundarbans, B.
Bhatiari, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Bhatibari, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Bhatkal, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhatkuli, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Bhatner, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Bhatori, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhatsa, *r.* Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhattian, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Bhattiana, *t. c.* P.
Bhattu, Hissar *dis*, P.
Bhaturia, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bhatwalia, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhatya, *r.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhaugarh, Gwalior, *s.* C. I. A.
Bhaunagar, *s.* Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhaunrasa, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bhaupur, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhaunr, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhaunri, Banda, *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhausink, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bhaushibangali, Mymensing *dis*, B.
Bhauti, Barwani *s.* C. I. A.
Bhavali, Coorg, M. P.
Bhavani, *r.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Bhavanigiri, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Bhaw, *r.* Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bhawal, Dacca *dis*, B.
Bhawal or Warbah, *s.* Khasi Hills *dis*, A.
Bhawana, Jhang *dis*, P.
Bhawaniganj, *s.d.* Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bhawanipur, *sub*, Calcutta, B.
Bhawara, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhawdee, *r.* Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Bhawi, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bhawkata, *r.* Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Bhawlay, *cr.* Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bhawmee, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Bhawnee, Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Bhawthabyegan, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bhawthaik, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Bhayai, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Bhayawadar, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhayndar, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Bheda, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bhedan, or Basaikela *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Bhedarganj, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Bhedra, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bhedshi, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Bheeleng, *r.* Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Bheeloogywon, *i*, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Bhelaidiha, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bhelaipahari, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bhelorachor, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bhemperio, *h.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.

B.

Bhengbyai, *r.* Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Bhenglaing, *r.* Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Bhera, *t.* and *s.d* Shahpur *dis*, P.
Bheraghat, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Bheramuna, *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Bherasganvegudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bherasgaon, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bheswa, Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Bhetrai *t.* and *cr.* Tharrawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bhienda, *r.* Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Bhiendawtshiep, *l.* Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Bhigwan, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhikorai, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bhilad, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhilauri, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhilawar, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhilolpur, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Bhilora, *f.* Sankhera Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Bhiloria, Mahikanta, Bo. P.
Bhilsa, *dis* and *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bhilwar, *par*, Rajgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Bhilwara, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Bhima *r.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhimar, Jodhpore, *s.* R. A.
Bhimav Shankar, *z.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhimavaram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Bhimbandh, Monghyr *dis*, B.
Bhimbar, *r.* and *par*, P.
Bhimer Jangal, *fair*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Bhimgad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhum Ghora, *p. p.* Saharunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhimlat, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Bhimlat, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Bhimnagar, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhimora, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhimpur, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhimsena, *r.* A.
Bhim Tal, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhimtari, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhimwala, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Bhinai, *s.d.* Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Bhind, *dis* and *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bhindar, *s.d.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Bhinga, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bhingar, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhinmal, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bhira, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bhiri, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Bhisi, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Bhiria, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bhisi, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Bhitarbanda, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bhitarwar, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bhita Sarkandi, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhitauli, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bhitrigarh, *h.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Bhitroth, *dis*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Bhit Shah, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bhiwandi, *tal*, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhiwani, *t.* and *s.d.* Hissar *dis*, P.
Bhiwapur, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Bhiwara, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhodaw, *t.* and *r.* Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Bhodesar, *h.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bhodoop, *cr.* Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Bhogai, *r.* Garo Hills *dis*, A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Bhoga Puram, *r.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Bhogarmang, *r.* Hazara *dis*, P.
Bhogawaddar, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhogawati, *r.* Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhogawati, *r.* H. A. D.
Bhogawo, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhognipur, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhograi, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bhohtietrwa, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Bhoika, Jhallawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Bhoio, *l.* Thar and Parkar, *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bhoja Kheri, Indore, *s.* C. I. A.
Bhojpur, Shahabad, *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhojpur, Indore, *s.* C. I. A.
Bhojpur, *par*, Furukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhojpur, *ru.* Bhopal, *s.* C. I. A.
Bhojpura, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhola, *r.* Jessore, *dis*, B.
Bhola, Backergunge *dis* B.
Bholaganj, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Bholia, Indore *s*, C, I. A.
Bhomara, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Bhomaraguri, *f. r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Bhombadi, Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Bhomgarh, *ft*, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Bhomoraguri, *h.* and *f. r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Bhompura, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bhondla, *h.* Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Bhongaon, *s.d.* Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhonti, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bhoommawadee, Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Bhooragyee, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bhoorahla, *r.* Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Bhooratshiep, Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Bhooro, *r.* Prome *dis*, B. B.
Bhootkhyoung, *d.c.* Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Bhootpyeng, Mergui *dis*, B. B.
Bhopal, *cap*, and *s.* C. I. A.
Bhopalpura, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bhopawar, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bhor, *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhorap, Bhor *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhorghat, *p.* Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhoreh, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhorgarh, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhorkas, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhotarparbat, *m.* A.
Bhotmari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bhowanipore, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bhown, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Bhrigu, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bhuban, *h.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Bhubaneshwar, *sh.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bhubooah, *t.* and *s. d.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhuddruck, *s. d.* Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bhudhargarh, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Bhudwana, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bhuikund, *r.* H. A. D.
Bhuj, *cap.*, and *dis*, Cutch, *s.* Bo. P.
Bhujpur, Kanthi *dis*, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Bhukapatnam, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Bhukarheri, *t.* and *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhukarki, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Bhukhi, *r.* Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhuleshwar, *h.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhulgamra, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.

B.

Bhullooah, or Noakhally *dis*, B.
Bhum Bakeshwar, *springs* Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Bhuma, Sambalhera, *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N.W.P.
Bhumeshwar, *h.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Bhumsen, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bhundsi, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Bhung Bara, *t.c*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bhungra, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Bhunya Bankshal, *ca*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Bhupa, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhupalpatnam *t.* and *z.* Bastar *s.* C. P.
Bhur, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bhurendi, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhurha, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Bhuria, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bhurtipur, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bhurtpore, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Bhusari, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhusawal, *t.* and *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhushana, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Bhusru, *r.* Baghelkhand C. I. A.
Bhuta, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Bhutala, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Bhutan, Indep. State, Nth Frontier, India.
Bhutgeria, *fair*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Bhuthan, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bhuthi, *r.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bhutsar, *par*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhuwanagiri, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bhuwaneshwar, *sh*, Pooree *dis*, B.
Bhwaibenggan. *d.c.* Prome *dis*, B. B.
Bhwotgyee, *l.* Tharrawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bhwotlay, *r.* and *d.c.* Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Biabanidata, *p. p.* C. I. A.
Biak, *r.* Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Biana, *t.* and *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Bians, *p.* Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Biaora, Rajgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Bias, *r.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A. and Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Bibiani, *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Bibighat, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bibiyana, *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Bichhan, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Bichhraud, C. I. A.
Bichor, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Bichpuri, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Bichwa, Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Bickaneer, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Bid, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Bidarkundi, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Bidasar, Bickaneer.*s.* R. A.
Bidauli, Muzaffanagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Bideipur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bidhipur, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Bidhnu, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Bidhokhar, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bidhuna, *s.d.* Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Bidhupur, Mozufferpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Bidi, *t.* and *tal*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Bidra, Kanthi *dis*, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Bidri, Jamkhandi *s.* Bo. P.
Bidubazar, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bidwal, C. I. A.
Bidyadhari, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Bidyanandakati, Jessore *dis*, B.
Bigga, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Bighai, *r.* Backergunge *dis.* B.
Bighola, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Bihar, *par*, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bihar, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bihar, *r.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Biharinath, *h.* Bankoora *dis*, B.
Bihat, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Bihonitola, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bihora, *f.* Sankhera Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Bihta, *fair*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bija, *s.* P.
Bijaigarh, *ft.* and *par*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bijaipur, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bijapur, *t.* and *tal*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Bijapur, Santhal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Bijasan Mata, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Bijawar, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Bijayanagar, *ru.* M. P.
Bijbakar, Kashmir *s.* P.
Bijbani, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Bijepur, Gwalior, *s.* C. I. A.
Bijeraghogarh, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Bijgaon, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bijigarh, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Bijji, *z.* Bastar *s.* C. P.
Bijli, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Bijna, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Bijnaur, *par*, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bijni, *doar*, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Bijnor, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Bijoli, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bijua, *h.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Bikapur, *s.d.* Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bikampur, Jeysulmere *s.* R. A.
Bikampur, *s.d.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Bikram, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bikrampur, *t.* and *s.d.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Bilahad, *hob.* Coorg, M. P.
Bilahri, *par*, Tarai *dis*, N. W. P.
Bilaichhari, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Bilaichhari Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Bilaigarh, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Bilanda, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bilara, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bilari, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Bilasipara, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Bilaspur, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Bilaspur, Bulandshahr *dis.* N. W. P.
Bilaspur, *s.* P.
Bilaspur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Bilaspur, Durbhanga *dis*, Behar, B.
Bilasupara, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Bilauda, Western Malwa Circle, C. I. A.
Bilauja, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Bil-bari, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bil-baril, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bilchhi, *p.p.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bilga, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Bilgaon, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Bilgi, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Bilgi, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Bilgram, *t.* and *s. d.* Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bilhaur, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Biligirirangabetta, *h.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bilihra, *e.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Bilimora, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.

B.

Bilkeshwar, Mahadeo, *p.p.* Bhil Circle, C. I. A.
Bilkha, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bil-Makhasa, *l.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Bilolpur, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Bilpatta, *par*, Santhal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Bilram, *par*, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Bilri, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bilsauda, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Bilsi, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Biltara, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Biluabazar, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Bina, *r.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Bina, *r.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Binagaon, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Binaika, Saugor *dis.* C. P.
Binauli, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Binawar, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Binayakpur, *par*, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bindaura, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bindhachal, *p.p.* Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bindki, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bindra Nawagarh, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Bindwara, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Binjai, *r.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Binjharpur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Binpara, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Binpur, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Birahna, Rewah *s*, C. I. A.
Birai, *r.* Bankoora *dis*, B.
Biraicha, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Biraldaha, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Biranasi, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Birani, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Birat, *fair*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Birbandar, Midnapore dis, B.
Birchandrapur, *fair*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Birchigaon, *p.* Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Birdha, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bireji Kur, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Birganj, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Birgaon, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Birhar, *par*, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Biria, Ghazipur *dis* N. W. P.
Birjeshji, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Birkul, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Birkul, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Birnagar or Ula, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Birnu, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Birpur, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Birpur, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Birsilpur, Jeysulmere *s.* R. A.
Birsingpur, *par*, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Birthu, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Biru, *fair*, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Birul, Wardha *dis.* C. P.
Birupa, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Birur, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Birwar, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Bisaikhanda, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Bissalnagar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bisalpur, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Bisalpur, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bisanda, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Bisara Chakla, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Bisauli, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Bissawar, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Bisbhuji, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Bishangarh, Fatehgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Bishanpur, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Bishanpur, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bishgachha, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bishkhali, *r.* Jessore and Backergunge *dis*, B.
Bishnath, Darrang *dis*, A.
Bishnugar, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bishnupur, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Biskohar, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Bisnur, Wardha *dis*. C. P.
Bisoi, *r.* Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bisrampur, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bisrampur, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Bissau, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Bissemkatak, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Bissli, *p.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Bisthazari, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar B.
Bistupur, 24 Parganas *dis*, B.
Bisuhi, *r.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Biswa, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Biswak, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Biswan, *t.* and *s.d.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Biswanath, Darrang *dis*, A.
Bitangarh, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bithaid, *h.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Bithalang Akra, *tem*, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Bithangul, A.
Bithar, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Bithur, *t.* and *p.p.* Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Biwai, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Biwar, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Boalmari, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Bobbili, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Bochaha, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Boda, *t.* and *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Boda, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Bodamaw, Akyab *dis*, B. B.
Bodai, *h.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Bodasakurru, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Bodhan, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Bodhan, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bodh Gya, *p.p.* and *p.h.i.*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Bodhigaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Bodhkhana, *fair*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Bodinayakanur, *z.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Bodma, *r.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Bodwad, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Bogapani or Bograh, *r.* Khasi and Janitia Hills *dis*, A.
Bogoola, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Bogra. *cap*, and *dis*, B.
Bogree, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Bohar, Dacca *dis*, B.
Bohar, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Bohar, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Boharkuli, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Boileauganj, *sub*, Simla, Simla *dis*, P.
Boinchee, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Boisar, Thana, *dis* Bo. P.
Bokakhat, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Bokhyoop, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Bolai, *r.* A.
Bolan, *p.* Baluchistan.
Bolangir, Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Bolaram, *cant*, Nizam's Dominions, H.

B.

Bollur, Coorg, M. P.
Bolpur, *t.* and *s.d.* Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Bolthan, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Bolundra, Mahikanta, Bo. P.
Bombadi, Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Bombay, *cap*, Bo. Presidency.
Bombra, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bommayakupam, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Bomori, Bundelkhund, C. I. A.
Bonabari, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Bonai, *s.* Chota Nagpore, B.
Bond, *r.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Bonda, Shajahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Bonda, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Bonganw, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Bongaon Mohisi, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar B.
Bongong, *t.* and *s. d.* Nuddea *dis*, B.
Bood-bood, *t.* and *s.d.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Boodoong, Akyab *dis*, B. B.
Boondee, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Boppagandanpur, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bor, *r.* Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Bora, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Boraeta, Bheel Circle, C. I. A.
Boragari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Borain, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Borakhari, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Borala, Jhang *dis*, P.
Borasamar, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Borawar, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Bordi, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Borgaum, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Borgaon, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Borghat, *h.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Borghat, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Bori, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Bori, Akalkot *s.* Bo. P.
Bori, Bheel Circle, C. I. A.
Bori, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Bori, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Bori, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Boria, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Boriavi, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Bori Bandar, Bombay, Bo. P.
Bornar, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Borsad, *t.* and *tal*, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Borwali, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Botad, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Bòtar, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Botewahi, *r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Botha, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Bowringpet, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Bowsee, *p.p.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Boyikere, Coorg, M. P.
Boyirani, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Brahmadesam, North Arcot *dis*, M P.
Brahmagaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Brahmagiri, *h.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Brahmagiri, *h.* Coorg, M. P.
Brahmagiri, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Brahmagiri *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Brahmakund, *pool*, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Brahmanabad, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Brahmanbai, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Ch. Nagpore, B.
Brahmanbhum, *s.d.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Brahmangaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

B.

Brahmangaon, Cachar *dis*, A.
Brahmangaon, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Brahmangaon, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Brahmani, *r.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Brahmani, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Brahmanwara, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Brahmapur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Brahmapuri, *t.* and *s.d.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Brahmaputra, *r.* Assam and Bengal.
Brahmjoni, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Brahmunbariah, *t.* and *s. d.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Braj, *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Brindaban, *t.* and *p. p.* Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Broach, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Bruceabad, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Bubak, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bucheke, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Buchera, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Budaband, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Budalur, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Budaun, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Buddhair, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Buddiyer, *r.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Budge Budge, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Budhabalanga, *r.* Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Budhana, *t.* and *s. d.* Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Budh Gya, Gya *dis*, Behar B.
Budhhata, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Budhlada, Karnal *dis*, P.
Budhpur, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Budihal, *tal*, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Budikot, Kolar *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Budnur, Betul *dis*, C. P.
Budur, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Bughipura, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Bujh, Jeysulmere *s.* R. A.
Bukanheri, Umballa *dis*, P.
Bukhari, Jhang *dis*, P.
Bukhtiarpore, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Bukkur, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bulandshahr, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Buldana) *cap*, and *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Bulri, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Bul-Tul, *p.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Bulsar, *tal*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Bunagati, Jessore *dis*, B.
Bundala, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Bundelkhand, *pr.* C. I. A.
Bunder, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Bundi, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Bundu, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Bunga, Umballa *dis*, P.
Bunhar, *r.* Jhelum *dis*, P.
Burabalang, *r.* Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Burai, *r.* A.
Burajangal, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Buramantreshwar, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Buray, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Burdwan, *cap*, *dis*, and *div*, B.
Burghur, *h.* and *r.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Burgi. Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Burha, *cap*, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Burhã, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissã, B.
Burhapara, *par*, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Burhanpur *s. d.* Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Burhee, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.

B.

Burhganga, *r.* N. W. P
Burhi Rapti, *r.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Burhnadi, *r.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Burhner, *r.* Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Burhpur, *par*, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Buri, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Buri Dihing, *r.* A.
Burigang, *r.* A.
Burigang, *r.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Buriganga, *r.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Burigangal *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Buriganj, *fair*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Burirhat, Rungpore, *dis*, B.
Burirhat, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Burishwar, *r.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Buriyah, Umballa *dis*, B.
Burj Bangla, Peshawar *dis*, P.
,, Baoli, Do.
,, Bara, Do.
,, Bara Khushk, Do.
,, Bara Tar, Do.
,, Dangar Zai Do.
,, Dheri, Do.
,, Garhi Babu, Do.
,, Garhi Sirdar, Do.
,, Ghora Shah, Do.
,, Hari Singh, Do.
,, Jangli, Do.
,, Katti Khel, Do.
,, Kund, Do.
,, Ladaur, Do.
,, Mian Isa, Do.
,, Nihalpura, Do.
,, Nihangan, Do.
,, Pabhi, Do.
,, Paoka, Do.
,, Pir Piai, Do.
,, Regi, Do.
,, Saidu, Do.
,, Shamshattu, Do.
,, Shigi, Do.
,, Wattar, Do.
Burji, Bannu *dis*, P.
Burmah, British *pr.*
Burmah, Kingdom, E. Frontier of India.
Burrisal *c. s.* and *s. d.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Buru Dihing, *r.* A.
Burur, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Burwe, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Busseerhat, *s. d.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Butala, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Butala, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Butana, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Buthi, Shikarpur *dis*, Bo. P.
Buxar, *t.* and *s. d.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Byadgi, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Byahatti, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Byatanga, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Byatarayan-betta, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Byculla, *sub.* Bombay, Bo. P.
Byee, *r.* Sandoway *dis*, B. B.
Byndoor, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Byohari, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Byoogan, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Byoogoon, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Byragania, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

C.

Cachar, *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, A.
Calcutta, *cap*, of Indian Empire, B.
Calicut, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Calimere Point, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Calingapatam, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Cambay, *s*, Bo. P.
Camel's hump, *m*. Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Campbellpur, *cant*, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Campoli, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Candahar, *pr*. Afghanistan.
Cannanore, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Canning Town, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Captainganj, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Caragola, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Cardamom Hills, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Cashmere or Kashmir, *s*. P.
Cassergode, *tal*, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Cauvery, *r*. M. P.
Cawnpore, *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Chabbiskudd, B.
Chabhal, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Chablat, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Chabua, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Chachai, Rewah *s*. C. I. A.
Chachari, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Chachora, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Chachra, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Chachran, *dis*, P.
Chachrauli, *t*. and *r*. P.
Chachri, Hyderabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Chachhund, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Chadchat, Radhanpur *s*. Bo. P.
Chadya Bariarpur, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Chaesa, Delhi *dis*, P.
Chagalmurri, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Chagalnaya, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Chagaza, *r*. Thar and Parkar, *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Chagdah, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Chah Bereri, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Chah Kanjri, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Chah Nau, Lahore *dis*, P.
Chah Sikandar, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Chai, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chail, *par*, Allahahad *dis*, N. W. P.
Chaingawan, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Chainpur, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Champur, *r*. Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Chainpur, *par*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Chaital, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Chaitanpur, or Rayjama, *h*. Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chaitpet, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chaj Doab, *d.c*. P.
Chak, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Chakai, *t*. and *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Chakaltor, *fair*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chakan, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Chakardharpur, Sighbhoom *dis*, Chotanagpore, B.
Chakaria, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Chakarnagar, Etwah *dis*, N. W. P.
Chak Bhatti, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Chakdeo, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Chakdighi, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Chakdihi, Rewah *s*. C. I. A.
Chak Dilawari, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Chakholahri, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.

C.

Chaki, *r*. Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Chakia. *s.d*. Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chakiria. Chittagong *dis*, B.
Chak Ismailpur, *par*. Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chakkanadi, *r*. South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Chakla Fatehpur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Chakla Kajirhat, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Chaklakere, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Chaklasi, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Chakmani, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Chakmanjo, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chakoha, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Chakradharpur, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chak Ramdas, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Chakrata, *cant*, and *san*, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Chakratirtha, *r*. Mysore *s*. M. P.
Chakwal, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Chakwara, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Chalakudi, *r*. Cochin *s*. M. P.
Chalan, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chalanmari, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Chaldu, *r*. C. I. A.
Chaliar, *s*. Pandu Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Chalisgaon, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Challapalli, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Chaltabania, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Chalwani, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Chamadago, *h*. Salem *dis*, M. P.
Chamal, *l*. Sirsa *dis*, P.
Chamal, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Chaman, Kelat or Baluchistan.
Chamardi, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chamargam, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Chamarlakolta, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Chamba, Hazara *dis*, P.
Chamba, *r*. and *s*. P.
Chambal, *r*. C. I. A. and R. A.
Chambar, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Chambramallai, *h*. Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Chamkor, Umballa *dis*, P.
Chamla, *r*. C. I. A.
Chamnai, *r*. Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Chamorchi, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Chamordi, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chamorsi, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Champa, *s*. Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Champa, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Champagar, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Champahati, 24 Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Champamati, *r*. Goalpara *dis*, A.
Champanagar, Bhagulpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Champapur, Bogra *dis*, B.
Champaner, *p.h.i*. Panch Mehals *dis*, Bo. P.
Champawat, Kumaon *dis*, N. W. P.
Chamrajnagar, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Chamraura, *r*. Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Chamundibetta, *h*. Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Chamursi, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Chamyari, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Chanarayandurga, *ft*. Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Chanasarma, Baroda *s*. Bo. P.
Chanaud, Jodpore *s*. R. A.
Chanchal, Maldah *dis*, B.
Chanchra, Jessore *dis*, B.
Chand, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Chand, Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

C.

Chanda, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chanda, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Chanda, *p.* Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Chandaghanti, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Chandaha, *r.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Chandai, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chandaikona, Bogra *dis*, B.
Chandaka, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chandala, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Chandalai, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chandalgarh or Chunar, *ft.* and *cant*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chandan, *r.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Chandana, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Chandana *r.* Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Chandan Bhuka, *par.* Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Chandan Katuria, *par.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Chandankhera, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Chandanpukur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Chandarbhaka, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Chandar Char, A.
Chandar Dinga, *h.* A.
Chandarni, Mahikanta, Bo. P.
Chandas, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Chandauli, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Chandaus, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Chandausi, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Chandaut, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chandawa, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Chandawal, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Chandawar, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Chandbali, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chandelghat, *f.s.* Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Chanderi, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Chandernagore, French *s.* Hooghly *dis*, B.
Chandgad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Chandia, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Chandigarh, Umballa *dis*, P.
Chandisthan, *sh.* Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Chanditala, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Chandka, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chandkhali, Jessore *dis*, B.
Chandni, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chandod, Baroda *s.* Bo. P.
Chandol, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Chandole, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Chandor, *tal*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Chandpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Chandpur, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Chandpur, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Chandpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Chandpur, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Chandpura, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Chandra, Jessore *dis*, B.
Chandra, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Chandra, *r.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Chandra, *r.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Chandrabhaga, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Chandrabhaga, *r.* Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Chandrabati, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chandraganj, A.
Chandragiri, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chandragiri, *t.* and *tal*, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chandragutti, *h.* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chandrahati, Muzufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Chandrakona, Midnapore *dis*, B.

C.

Chandranadi, *r.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Chandranagar, Hooghly *dis*, B. (Chandernagore.)
Chandranagaram, *h.* Trinchinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Chandranath, *h.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Chandraprabha, *r.* N. W. P.
Chandrapur, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Chandrawal, *r.* Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chandrawati, *p.h.i.* Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Chandsain, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Chandsar, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Chanduli, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Chandupura, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Chandur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chandur, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Chandur, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Chandur Bazar, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar H. A. D.
Chanduria, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Chandwa, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Chandwak, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chandwari, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Chandwasa, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Chanesar Koloi, Hyderabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Chang, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Changa Manga, Lahore *dis*, P.
Changara, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chang Bhakar, *s.* Chota Nagpore, B.
Changeri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Changlagali, Hazara *dis*, P.
Changrezhing, Bashahr, *s.* P.
Changsil, *m.* Bashahr, *s.* P.
Chanigot, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Chanki, Chumparum *dis*, Behar, B.
Channagiri, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Channakeshavanbetta, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M.P.
Channapatna, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Channapatna, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Channaraydinga *h.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Channaraypatna, Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Channu, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Champatia, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Chanrajpatna, Hassan, *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chantapilly, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Chanu Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Chanwaria, *h.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Chanwarpatha, *t.* and *s.d.* Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Chaoncha, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Chapai Maldah *dis*, B.
Chapar, Mozaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Chaparimukh, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Chapewali, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Chaphal, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Chapi, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Chapila, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chappar, Umballa *dis*, P.
Chappara, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Chapra, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Chapra, *t.* and *s.d.* Sarun *dis*, B.
Chaprar, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Chaprasikhal, *khal*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Chaprauli, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Chapri, A.
Chapri, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Charai, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Charai Deo, A.
Charambody, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Charang, *p.* Bashahr *s*, P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

C.

Charanpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Charbhujaji, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Charchan, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Charchaumutan, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Charda, *p.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Charduar, *f.r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Charghat, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chargola, *Cant.*. Cachar *dis*, A.
Charikaria, *r.* A.
Charing, A.
Charka, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Charkhai, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Charkhari, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Charkhari, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Charki, Jalaun, *dis*, N. W. P.
Charla, *t.* and *tal*, Godavari *dis*, C. P.
Charmadi, *p.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Charori, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Charpeta, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Charra, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Charsadda, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Charsidhi, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Charthawal, Mozaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Charwah, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Chas, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chas, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Chata, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Chatachura, *h.* A.
Chatala, A.
Chatari, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Chatia, A.
Chatingram, Bogra *dis*, B.
Chatkabeli, Lunawara *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chatla Fen, Cachar *dis*, A.
Chatmohar, Pubna *dis*, B.
Chatna, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Chatna, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Chatra, *beel*, Maldah *dis*, Behar, B.
Chatra, *s.d.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chatsu, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Chatua, Chumparun *dis*, B.
Chaturbhuj, *p.p.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Chaturbhuj, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Chaubar, *par*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Chaubara, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Chaubaria, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Chaubattia, Kumaon *dis*, N. W. P.
Chaubepur, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Chaubepur, Cawnpore, *dis*, N. W. P.
Chaudand, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Chauddagram, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Chauddakulat, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chaudhwan, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Chaugachha, Jessore *dis*, B.
Chaugaon, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chaugharia, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Chaughat, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Chauk, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Chauka, *r.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Chauka Khetri, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Chauk Kalan, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Chauk Shikarpur, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Chaukhat, A.
Chaukidanga, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Chaukijadid, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Chaul, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.

C.

Chaulkhola, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Choul Khoya, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Chaumahla, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Chaumukh, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Chaumukha, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Chaumun, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Chaunsa, Shahabad *dis*, B.
Chaunsathipara, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chauntra, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Chaupan, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chaura, *dis*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Chauradadar, *h.* Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Chauragarh, *ft.* Narsingpur, *dis*, C. P.
Chaurahi, Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Chaurao, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chaurashi, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore B.
Chaurasi, *s.d.* Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chauria, *z.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Chauri,-Chaura, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chausa, *par*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Chausana, Mozaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Chautala, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Chauth ka Barwara, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Chawand, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Chawara, Monghyr *dis*, Behar. B.
Chawari, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Chawinda, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Cheduba, *t.* and *i.* Kyoukphyoo *dis*, B. B.
Chelar, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Chelojhangi, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Chelyama, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chemudu, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Chenab, *r.* P.
Chenari, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Chendavol, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Chendia, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Chendwar, *h.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chengalrayan's Choultry, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Chengama, *p.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chengarkhal, *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Chengmari, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Chenkand, *h.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Chennagiri, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chenpur, *par*, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chenraidrug, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Chepauk, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Cherakal, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Cheram Phang, A.
Cherand, Saran *dis*. Behar, B.
Cherat, *cant*, and *san*, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Cherekapar, A.
Cheria Bariarpur, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Cherpulchari, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Cherra or Sohrah, *s.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Cherrapoonjee, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Chetganj, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Chetia, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Chetla, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Chetmai, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Chetput, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Chetput, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chetterpore, *t.* and *tal*, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Cheuhli, Khandesh, *dis*, Bo. P.
Chevendra, *z.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Cheyair, *r.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Cheyur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

C.

Chhabra, *t.* and *dis*, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Chhabramau, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Chhagalnaia, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Chhagar, Orissa, B.
Chhai, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Chhaibhang, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chhaichal Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Chhajlet, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Chhalai, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chhaliar, Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chhangiri, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chhanua, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chhapar, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Chhapara, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Chhapihera, *par.* Narsinghgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Chhapiya, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Chhappauka Pahar, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Chhapraghat, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Chharara, *par.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Chhatak, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Chhatarpur, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Chhatarpur, *s.* Bundelkhand C. I. A.
Chhater, *z.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Chhatna, *t.* and *s. d.* Bankoora *dis*, B.
Chhatni, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Chhatraganj, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Chhatrasal, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Chhattisgarh, Eastern Division, C. P.
Chhatua, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Chhayani, A.
Chhaygaon, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Chhedra, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chhegaon-Makhan, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Chhen Naia Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Chhibu, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Chhibramau, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Chhichgarh, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Chhilnia Khal, *khal.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Chhindabaju, *par.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chhindwara, *cap.* and *dis*, C. P.
Chhindwara (Chota), Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Chhipaner, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Chhirana, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Chhobakuri, *beel.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chhoiya *r.* N. W. P.
Chhola, *m.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Chhonda, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Chhota Barkhera, *s.* C. I. A.
Chhota-Kanjiala, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar B.
Chhota Sinchula, *h.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Chhota Siria, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Chhoti Kali Sind, *r.* C. I. A.
Chhoti Kanwas, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Chhoti Nadi, *r.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Chhoti Sadri, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Chhuikhadan, *f. s.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Chhuri, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Chibota, *r.* Sunth *s.* Bo. P.
Chicacole, *tal*, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Chichali, *m.* P.
Chichawatni, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Chichgarh, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Chichli, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Chicholi, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Chicholi, Betul *dis*, C. P.
Chichondi, Ahmednagar, *dis*, Bo. P.

C.

Chidamburam, *t.* and *sh.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chihari, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Chikalda, *san*, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Chikalda, *par.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Chikandi, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Chikati, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Chikballapur, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chikhalgaon, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Chikhalwohol, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Chikhli, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Chikhli, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Chikhli, Mewas *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Chikhli, *tal.* Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Chikhli, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Chikkansi, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Chikkerur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Chikmagalur, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chikmong, *h.* A.
Chiknai, *h.* A.
Chik Nandihalligudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Chiknayakanhalli, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chiko, *r.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Chikoni, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Chikori, *tal*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Chiksana, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Chilakalurpet, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Chilambaram, *tal*, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chilka, *l.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chilkana, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chilkia, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Chillapar, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chilla Tara, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Chillianwalla, *b.f.* Gujrat *dis*, P.
Chilliya, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Chilmari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Chilo, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Bo. P.
Chimamalaipur, *h.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Chimna Bawari, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Chimur, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
China, *beel.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chinamandem, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Chinaso, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chinch, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Chinchli, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Chinchligarad, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Chinchpur, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Chinchwad, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Chingchingpara, A.
Chingleput, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Chingrihatta, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Chinhut, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Chini, *t.* and *r.* Bashahr *s.* P.
Chiniot, Jhang *dis*, P.
Chinidanga, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Chiniot, Jhang *dis*, P.
Chinna Ganjam, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Chinna Hugri, *r.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Chinna Kimedi, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Chinnammanur, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Chinnammapet, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chinna Salem, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chinsurah, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Chintalapati, *z.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Chintalapudi, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Chintadrapet *sub*, Madras *dis*, M. P.
Chintalnar, *z.* Bastar *s.* C. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

C.

Chintaman, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Chintamani, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chintpurni, *h.* Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Chiplun, *tal*, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Chipurupalle, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Chiraian, *r.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Chirakal, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Chirakot, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Chirala, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Chirand, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Chirang, *doar*, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Chirat, *san*, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Chirawa, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Chirela, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Chirgaon, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Chiri, *r.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Chiria Kot, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Chirkanwan, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Chirkunda, Manbhoom, *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Chirner, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Chirtanoor, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chitaldroog, *h.* and *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chitalmari, *fair*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Chitalwana, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Chitang, *r.* P.
Chitarkot, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Chitartala, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chitorgarh, *ft.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Chitpat, *sub*, Madras, M. P.
Chitpore, 24 Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Chitra, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Chitra, *r.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Chitrakot, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Chitrasenpur, Howrah *dis*, B.
Chitravati, *r.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Chitr Kot, *dis*, Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Chitrod, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Chitrotpala, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Chittagong, *cap*, and *dis*, B.
Chittagong Hill Tracts, *dis*, and *s. d.* B.
Chittapa Rar, *h.* Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Chittar, *r.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Chittavatsa. Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Chitter, *r.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Chittur, Cochin *s.* M. P.
Chittoor, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Chitulia, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Chitvel, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Chitwadi, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Chitwail, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Chitwalasa, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Chobari, *s.* Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chochak, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Chogdah, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Choi, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Choila, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Chok, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chokampati, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Chola, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Choladi, *ghat*, or *p.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Cholapur, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Chondibari, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Chopa, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Chooadangah, *s. d.* Nuddea *dis*, B.
Chopra, *t.* and *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.

C.

Chor, *r.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Chorangla, *z.* Sankhera Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Chorasi, *t.* and *tal*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Choreya, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Choriwad, Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chorla, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Chorlo, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Chorparan, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Chorwarodra, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Chota Chhindwara, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Chota Fenny, *r.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Chota Mirzapur, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chota Nagpore, *div*, and *pr.* B.
Chota Simla, Simla *dis*, P.
Chota Udepur, *cap*, and *s.* Bo. P.
Choti, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Chotila, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chotila, *h.* Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Chotkhand, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Chowghat, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Chowk, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Choya Saidan Shah, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Chuchana, *s.* Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chuhar, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Chuharkana, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Chulala, *s.* Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Chulhan, *r.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Chumalari, *m.* Sikkim, *s.* B.
Chumian, Lahore *dis*, P.
Chumparun, *cap*, *dis*, and *s. d.* Behar, B.
Chunakhali, *beel*, Maldah *dis*, Behar, B.
Chunampet, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Chunar, or Chandalgarh, *ft.* and *cant*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Chunchangiri, Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chunchankatte, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Chund, Jhang *dis*, P.
Chunda, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Chundi, *z.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Chundi, *z.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Chung, Lahore *dis*, P.
Chuni Machli Bhareli, Umballa *dis*, P.
Chunian, Lahore *dis*, P.
Chupra, *cap.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Chura, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Chura, *t.* and *tal*, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Churabhandar, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Churaman, Dinagepore, *dis*, B.
Churaman, *port*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Churara, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Churesar, *z.* Sankhera Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Churu, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Churu, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Churwari, Baghelkhand, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Chutia, *fair*, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Chybassa, *cap*, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Cinamara, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Circars (Northern), *t.c.* M. P.
Closepet, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Cocanada, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Cochin, *cap*, and *s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Codur, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Coimbatore, *cap*, and *dis* M. P.
Colaba, *dis*, Bo. P.
Colachel, Travancore *s.* M. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

C.

Colar Road Station, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Colepet, Coorg, M. P.
Coleroon, *r.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Colgong, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Collegal, *tal*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Colonelganj, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Colonelganj, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Combaconum, *tal*, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Comercolly, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Comillah, *cap*, and *s. d.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Conjeeveram, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Contai, *t.* and *s.d.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Cooch Behar, *s.* B.
Coomla, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Coompta, *tal*, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Coondapoor, *s.* Canara *dis*, M. P.
Coonoor, *cant*, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Coorg, *pr.* M. P.
Coorla, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.

C.

Coringa, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Coromandel, *South Eastern Coast*, M. P.
Cortelliar, *r.* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Cossim Bazar, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Cossipore, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Cottayam, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Courtallam, *r.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Cox's Bazar, *t.* and *s.d.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Cuddalore, *tal*, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Cuddapah, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Culliandroog, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Culna, *t.* and *s.d.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Cumbam, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Cumbum, *tal*, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Cutch, *s.* Bo. P.
Cuttack, *cap*, and *dis*, Orissa, B.
Cuttackhaweli, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Cutwa, *t.* and *s.d.* Burdwan *dis*, B.

D.

Dabha, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Dabha, *z.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dabhela, *par*, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dabhoi, Baroda *s.* Bo. P.
Dabhol, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Dabhora, *z.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dabka, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Dabling, Bashahr *s.* P.
Dabo, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Daboi, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dabra, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Dabri, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dabwali, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Dabwara, Jubbulpore *dis*. C.P.
Dacca, *cap*, *dis*, and *div*, B.
Dachepalle, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Dadah, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dadar, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Dadhalya, *z.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dadhwa Manpur, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Dadon, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Dadpur, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Dadrewa, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Dadri, Jind *s.* P.
Dadri, *par*, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Dadri, *r.* P.
Dadu, *tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dadua, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Dadupur, Umballa, *dis*, P.
Dadur, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Daera Dinpanah, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Daflapur, *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Dag, *par*, Jhalawar *s.* R. A.
Daga, *r.* Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Dagmara, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Dagru, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Dagshai, *cant*, and *san*, Simla *dis*, P.
Dagyaing, *r.* Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Daha, Meerut *dis*, N.W. P.
Dahanu, *tal*, Thana, *dis*, Bo. P.
Dahapara, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Dahar, *r.* Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dahaura, *r.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.

D.

Dahawar, *r.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dahi, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Dahihanda, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Dahiphal, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dahisar, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Dahiwali, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Dahiwari, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Dahrwah, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Daiang, *r.* Naga Hills *dis*, A.
Daidarai, Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Daingboon, Kyoukhpyoo *dis*, B. B.
Dainhat, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Dainhati, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Daipai, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Dajal, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Dakatia, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Dakatia, *r.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Dakatianadi, *r.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Dakha, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Dakhan, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dakhner, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Dakor, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Dakshapalle, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Dakshinpat, A.
Dala, *cr.* Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Dala, *sub*, Rangoon, B. B.
Dalangiri, A.
Dalanwon, *r.* Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Daldala, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Dalgoma, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Dalhousie, *cant*, and *san*, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Dalijoda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dalilnagar, *par*, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Dalipnagar, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Dalli, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Dalma, *h.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dalmau, *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dalmau, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dalmi, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dalmohat, Hazara *dis*, P.
Dalsingh Sarai, Durbhanga *dis*, Behar, B.
Dalthoban, *l.* C. I. A.
Daltonganj, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

D.

Dalu, *r.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Dalwal, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Damalcherri, *p.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Damalgri, A.
Daman, or the Border *t.c.* P.
Daman, Portuguese *ter*, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Damana, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Damanganga, *r.* Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Daman-i-Koh, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Damarganw, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Damarkhanda, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dambal, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Damdah, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Damdaha, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Dam Dim, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Damoh, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Damoodur *r.* Burdwan and Hazaribagh *dis*, B.
Dampara, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Damras, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Damsang, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Damuckdia, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Damulcheruva, North Arcot, *dis*, M. P.
Damurhuda, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Dananggiri, A.
Danbar, *m.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dandavati, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Dandi, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Dandoba Dongar, Sangli *s.* Bo. P.
Dandoung, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Dangahat, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Dangapara, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Dangs, *t.c.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Dangsi, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Dangri, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Dangurli, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Dankar, Kangra *dis*, P.
Dankaur, *t.* and *par*, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Dankia, *h.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Danpur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Danpur, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Danra, *h.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Danra Sakhwara, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Danta, *z.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Danta Ramgarh, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Dantan *par*, and *s. d.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Dantara, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Danthal, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Dantivra, *r.* Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Dantiwara, *par*, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dantiwara, Bastar *s.* C. P.
Danuban, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Danwar, *par*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Danwon, *cr.* Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Daokoba. *r.* Bogra *dis*, B.
Daphla, *h.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Daphro, *m.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dapoli, *t.* and *tal*, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Dapunia, Pubna *dis*, B.
Dapyoo Khyaing, Kyoukhpyoo *dis*, B. B.
Daraban, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Darada, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Daraganj, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Darakka, Bannu *dis*, P.
Darampuri, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Daranagar, Allahahad *dis*, N. W. P.
Daranagar, *par*, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.

D.

Darapur, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Darapuram, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Daratana, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Darauli, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Daray, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Daraybhyoo, *cr.* Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Daraybouk, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Darbeji, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Darbelo, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Darbi, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Dardha, *r.* Gya, *dis*, Behar, B.
Darela, *r.* and *ca.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dargahigil, Lahore *dis*, P,
Darhial, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Dariabad, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dariapur, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar H. A. D.
Darien, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Darika, *r.* A.
Darin Mauleshwar, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Darisi, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Darjeeling, *cap*, *cant*, *san*, and *dis*, B.
Darkuti, *s.* P.
Darman, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Darmapatam, *i.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Darna, *r.* Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Daro, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Daroani, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Daipan, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Darra Bain, Bannu *dis*, P.
Darra Pezu, Bannu *dis*, P.
Darra Tang, Bannu, *dis*, P.
Darrang, *dis*, A.
Darrangiri, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Dars, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Darsani, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Darsenda, *par*, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Darsi, *par*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Darwani, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Darwha, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Daryabad, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Daryakheri, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Daryapur, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Daryapur, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Daryapur, Patna *dis*, Berar, B.
Dasai, C. I. A.
Dasankopp, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dasankopp, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Dasara, Jhallawad *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dasasamedh, *p.p.* Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Dasghara, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Dashmalan, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dasisanath, *p.p.* and *fair*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Daska, *t.* and *s.d.* Sialkot *dis*, P.
Daskrohi, *t.* and *tal*, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Dasna, *par*, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Dasoli, *par*, Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Daspala, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Daspur, Midnapur *dis*, B.
Dasuya, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Data Bandichhor, *p.p.* C. I. A.
Dataganj, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Datala, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Datana, Western Malwa, C. I. A.
Datauli, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Dategarh, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

Date-ji-kur, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Datha, Undsarviya *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Datia, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Datior, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Datma, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Dattapukur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Dattaw, *r.* B. B.
Dattigaon, C, I. A.
Datwara, Barwani, *s.* C. I. A.
Daudkandi, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Daudnagar, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Daudzai, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Daula, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Daulata, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Daulatabad, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Daulatabad, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Daulatganj, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Daulatkhan, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Daulatpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Daulatpur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Daulat Nagar, Gujarat *dis*, P.
Daulatpur, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Daulatpur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Daulatwala, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Daunat, *m.* Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Daundia Khera, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dau, *m.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Daur, *r.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Daurala, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Dauri, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Daus, *r.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Dausa, *h.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Davangere, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
David, Fort St., South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Dawa, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Dawad, *z.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dawer, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Dawlan, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Daya, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Deb, *r.* C. I. A.
Debagram, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Debai, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Debar, *l*, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Debarua, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Debhat, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Debhatta, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Debiganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Debi Patan, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Debipur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Debipur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Debra, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Deccan, *t. c.* Southern India.
Dedgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dedhrota, *z.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dedyari, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Deeg, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Deesa, *cant*, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Degam, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Degam, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Degam, Jhallawad *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Degan, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Degh, *r.* P.
Deganga, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Degupudi, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Dehat Amanat, *par*, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Dehej, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.

Deher, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Dehlon, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Dehra Dun *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Dehree, Shahabad *dis*, Behar B.
Dehri, C. I. A.
Dehuwa, *r.* Shahabad and Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Delan, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Delhi, *cap*, *cant*, *dis*, and *div*, P.
Deluti, Jessore *dis*, B.
Demagri, *s.d.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Demagri Tan, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Denan, *ca.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Denand, Hissar *dis*, P.
Dend, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Dengro, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Denkanikota, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Denwa, *r.* and *f.r.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Deo, *fair*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Deo, *r.* Balaghat dis, C. P.
Deoban, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Deoband, *t.* and *s.d.* Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Deoda, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Deodangar, *h.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Deodar, *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Deodha, Gya *dis*, Behar B.
Deogad, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Deogaon, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Deogaon, *t.* and *s. d.* Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Deogarh, *l.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Deogarh, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Deogarh, *h.* Baria *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Deogarh, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Deogarh, *t.* and *tal*, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Deogarh, *t.* and *f.r.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Deogarh Khari, *r.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Deogeri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Deoghur *s.d.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Deoguraria, *p.p.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Deojhiri, *p.p.* C. I. A.
Deokuli, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Deokund, *p.p.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Deola, *p.p.* C. I. A.
Deolali, *cant*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Deolapar, Seoni, *dis*, C. P.
Deoli, *cant*, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Deoli, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Deolia, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Deolia, Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Deolia, *z.* Sankhera Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Deonadi, *r.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Deonal, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Deonali, *ft.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Deonthal, Simla *dis*, P.
Deopani, *r.* Nowgong *dis*, A.
Deoprayag, *p.p.* Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Deopur, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Deora, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Deora, Bashahr, *s.* P.
Deoraj, Chumparum *dis*, Orissa, B.
Deorajnagar, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Deoraniya, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Deorhi, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Deorhi Champanagar, Purneah *dis*, Behar B.
Deori, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Deori, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Deori, Saugor *dis*, C. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

D.

Deori, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Deoria, *t.* and *s.d.* Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Deorukh, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Deosar, Jeypore, *s.* R. A.
Deotan, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Deothan, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Deoti, *l.* Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Deotigarh, *m.* Naga Hills *dis*, A.
Depal, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Depalpur, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Deparja, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Deraband, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Derabisi, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dera Din Pana, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Dera Fatah Khan, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Dera Ghazi Khan, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Dera Gopipur, Kangra, *dis*, P.
Dera Ismail Khan, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Deraichandpur, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Derajat, *d.c.* and *div*, P.
Dera Nawab Sahib, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Dera Nanak, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Derapur, *par*, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Derbhauti, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Deri Shahan, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Derol, *z.* Mahikanta, Gujarat Bo. P.
Dero Mohbat, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Desan, *z.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Deshnok, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Deshnur Gad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Desui, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Desur, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Desuri, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Detanaw, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Detroj, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Deulgaon Raja, *p.p.* Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Deulghat, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Deuli, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Devabhumi, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Devakota, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Devala, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Devanhalli, *par*, and *p.p.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Devaprayag, Garhwal, *dis*, N. W. P.
Devarakot *z.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Devarayapalle, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Devaraydurga, *p.p.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Devi, *r.* Cuttack *dis*,, Orissa, B.
Devikota, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Devikotta, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Devimana, Kanara, *dis*, Bo. P.
Devimana, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Devinadi, *r.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Devipatam, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Devipura, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Devipura, Lahore *dis*, P.
Devisagar, *l.* C. I. A.
Devjagaon, *lt. house* Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Dewa, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dewal, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Dewala, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Dewalgaon, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Dewalmari, *h.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Dewalwara, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Dewar Hubli, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dewas, *s.* C. I. A.
Dhaba, Betul *dis*, C. P.

D.

Dhabah, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Dhabalgiri, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dhabien, *cr.* Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Dhabla Dhir, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Dhabla Ghosi, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Dhadhar, *r.* Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhagnyawaddy, Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Dhagya Dongar, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhaigaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhak, Bannu *dis*, P.
Dhaka, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhaka, Muzzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Dhaka Dakshin, A.
Dhakia, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhakka, Afghanistan,
Dhakuakhana, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Dhakuria 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Dhal, *r.* A.
Dhalandhar, 24-Pergunnahs, *dis*, B.
Dhaleswari, *r.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Dhalet, Khyoukhpyoo *dis*, B. B.
Dhalkishor, *r.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Dhalli, *h.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Dhalpur, A.
Dham, *r.* Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Dhama, Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Dhamaliya, *r.* A.
Dhamangaon, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Dhamapur, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhamar, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhamash, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Dhambhee, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Dhamda, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Dhamdaha, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhami, *r.* and *s.* P.
Dhamin, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Dhamna, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhamnagar, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dhamnagar, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orrissa, B.
Dhammar, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Dhammatha, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Dhamnod, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Dhamoni, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Dhamotar, *l.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Dhamour, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dhampur, *par*, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhamra, *r.* and *port.* Balasore, *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dhamrai, Dacca *dis*, B.
Dhamsia, *z.* Sankhera Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Dhamtari, *t.* and *s.d.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Dhamtaur, Hazara *dis*, P.
Dhana Dungar, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Dhanaj, Amraoti *dis*, H. A. D.
Dhanal, *z.* Mahikanta, Bo. P.
Dhanapur, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhanari, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhanaura, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhanawas, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Dhandarphal, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhandhar, *par*, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dhandhi, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dhandhuka, *tal*, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhandia, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Dhandwadh, Upper Sind Frontier, *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhanela, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Dhanera, *par*, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

D.

Dhaneru, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Dhaneswari, *r.* Nowgong *dis*, A.
Dhangain, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhangain *p.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dhanganga *r.* H. A. D.
Dhangaon, C. I. A.
Dhani, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Dhanikhola, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Dhankora, Dacca *dis*, B.
Dhanora, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Dhanori, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Dhanpur, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhansiri, *r.* Naga Hills and Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Dhansura, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhantauri, Umballa *dis*, P.
Dhanu, *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Dhanua, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dhanur, *l.* Sirsa *dis*, P.
Dhanushkhodi, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Dhanwar, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dhanwar, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhaoaldhar, *m.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Dhaora Ganjara, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Dhapa, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Dhapewara, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Dhar, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Dhar, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Dhar, *s.* C. I. A.
Dharakot, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Dharampassa, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Dharampur, *s.* Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Dharampur, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Dharampura, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Dharam Rai, C. I. A.
Dharamtar, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Dharamtul, Nowgong, *dis*, A.
Dharan, Karachi *dis*, Sind Bo. P.
Dharangaon, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Dharanikotta, *sh.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Dharapuram, *t.* and *tal*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Dharaseo, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dharaur, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhareshwar, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhareshwar, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Dharema, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Dharfari, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhargaon, Hazareebagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dhargaon, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Dhari, *z.* Pandu Mewas, Rewakanta, Gujarat. Bo. P.
Dhari, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Dharia, Bhagulpur *dis*, Behar B.
Dharhara, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Dharlla, *r.* Cooch Behar *s.* B.
Dharma *t.c.* Kumaon *dis*, N. W. P.
Dharma, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dharmanpur, *par*, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dharmapuri, *t.* and *tal*, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Dharmashala, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dharmavaram, *t.* and *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Dharmkot, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Dharmkot, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Dharmpasa, A.
Dharmpur, A.
Dharmpuri, *dis*, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Dharmsala, *cant*, and *san*, Kangra *dis*, P.
Dharnagar, *p.h.i.* Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.

D.

Dharnaoda, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Dharsoti, *r.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dharuhera, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Dharwar, *dis*, Bo. P.
Dharyaro, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dhasa, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Dhasan, *r.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Dhata, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhatarwari, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dhathwaikyouk, *r.* Prome *dis*, B. B.
Dhaulana, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhauleshwaram, Godavari *dis*, M. P,
Dhaulpura, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhauka, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dhaulagiri, *m.* Nepal *s.* Himalayas.
Dhaulana, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Dhaular, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Dhaunkal, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Dhaura Hingora, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dhaurahra, *s.d.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dhaurahra, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Dhauria, A.
Dhawal, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhawan, Gwalior *s*, C. I. A.
Dhekha, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhekial A.
Dhemaji, A.
Dhenkanal, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dherali, Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Dheru Gunna, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Dhillanwali, Gujranwalla *dis*, P.
Dhilwan, Kapurthala *s.* P.
Dhima, Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dhimra, *r.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhin, Umballa *dis*, P.
Dhindari, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Dhingwas, *par*, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dhoa, *r.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhoba, *h.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Dhobaghata, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Dhobakhal, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Dhodar Ali, *road*, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Dhodhan Bagra, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Dhodhar, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Dhoj, Delhi *dis*, P.
Dhokarpa, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhok Mochian, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Dhol, *r.* Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Dhola, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Dholagarh, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Dholbaja, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Dholera, *t.* and *creek*, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Dholka, *tal*, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Dholpur, *s.* R. A.
Dholsamudra, *l.* Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Dhom, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhond, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhondaicha, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhooma, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Dhopabar, A.
Dhopeshwar, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhor, Chota Udepur *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dhoraji, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dhorap, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhori, Upper Sind Frontier, *dis*, Bo. P.
Dhos, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

D.

Dhotarsi, *l.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Dhotra, C. I. A.
Dhowi, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Dhrafa, Hallar *dis,* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Dhrangadra, *t.* and *s.* Jhalawad *dis,* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Dhrol, *tal,* Hallar *dis,* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Dhubjuri, Jalpaiguri *dis,* B.
Dhubri, *cap.* Goalpara *dis,* A.
Dhulghat, Ellichpur *dis,* Berar, H. A. D.
Dhulia, *t.* and *tal,* Khandesh *dis,* Bo. P.
Dhulian, Moorshedabad *dis,* B.
Dhulkot, Umballa *dis,* P.
Dhuma, Seoni *dis,* C. P.
Dhumri, Etah, *dis,* N. W. P.
Dhumwad, Dharwar *dis,* Bo. P.
Dhunat, Bogra *dis,* B.
Dhunat, *s. d.* Rungpore *dis,* B.
Dhund, *r.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Dhundshi, Dharwar, *dis,* Bo. P.
Dhuniakhali, Hooghly *dis,* B.
Dhupan, *r.* Saugor *dis,* C. P.
Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri *dis,* B.
Dhurheta, Hazaribagh *dis,* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dhuria, Bhagalpur *dis,* Behar, B.
Dhuriaghata, *beel,* Jessore *dis,* B.
Dhuriapar, *par,* Gorakhpur *dis,* N. W. P.
Dhurko, *h.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dhurunga, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis,* B.
Dhurwai, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Dhus, *par,* Benares *dis,* N. W. P,
Dial, Lahore *dis,* P.
Dialgarh, Umballa *dis,* P.
Diamond Harbour, *s.d.* & *port,* 24-Pergunnahs *dis,* B.
Diara Ghiaspur, *par,* Durbhunga *dis,* Behar, B.
Dibai, *par,* Bulandshahr *dis,* N. W. P.
Dibang, *r.* A.
Dibhagiri, *h.* Kolar *dis,* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Dibni, *r.* Kamrup *dis,* A.
Dibru, *r.* Lakhimpur *dis,* A.
Dibrugarh, *cant,* and *s. d.* Lakhimpur *dis,* A.
Dibya Singhaprasad, Pooree *dis,* Orissa, B.
Dichai, *r.* A.
Dichkot, Jhang *dis,* P.
Didarganj, Azamgarh *dis,* N. W. P.
Didwana, Jodhpore *s,* R. A.
Didwana, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Dig, Mirzapur *dis,* N. W. P.
Digalgram, Burdwan *dis,* B.
Diganga, 24-Pergunnahs *dis,* B.
Digaru, *r.* A.
Digbijaiganj, Rae Bareli *dis,* Oudh, N. W. P.
Diggi, Kanara *dis,* Bo. P.
Diggi, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Digha, Patna *dis,* Behar, B.
Digha, *par,* Rajshahye *dis,* B.
Digha, *khal,* Rajshahye *dis,* B.
Dighapatiya, Rajshahye *dis,* B.
Digha Mohana, Midnapore *dis,* B.
Dighi, Hazaribagh *dis,* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dighri, Hyderabad *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Dighwara, Hazaribagh *dis,* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dignagar, Burdwan *dis,* B.
Digra, Hooghly *dis,* B.
Digras, Wun *dis,* Berar, H. A. D.
Digsar, *par,* Gonda *dis,* Oudh, N. W. P.
Digupudi, Ganjam *dis,* M. P.

D.

Digwara, Sarun *dis,* Behar, B.
Dihang, *r.* A.
Diharakpur, *par,* Cuttack *dis,* Orissa, B.
Dihing, *r.* Nowgong *dis,* A.
Dihingia Nikri, A.
Diju, *r.* Nowgong *dis,* A.
Dikhu, *r.* Sibsagar *dis,* A.
Dikrai, *r.* A.
Dikrang, *r.* Lakhimpur *dis,* A.
Diksal, Poona *dis,* Bo. P.
Dikthan, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Dilari, Moradabad *dis,* N. W. P.
Dilaud, *par,* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Dilawar, *ft.* Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Dilawarpur, *par,* Purneah *dis,* Behar, B.
Dilawarpur, *par,* Durbhunga *dis,* Behar, B.
Dilbar, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis,* P.
Dildarnagar, Ghazipur *dis,* N. W. P.
Dilkosha, Lucknow *dis,* Oudh, N. W. P.
Dilly, *m.* Malabar *dis,* M. P.
Dil Murad, Upper Sind Frontier *dis,* Bo. P.
Dilra, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Diluti, Jessore *dis,* B.
Dilwara, Ajmere *dis,* R. A.
Dilwara, *tem,* Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Dilyar, Thar and Parkar *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Diman, *r.* Nowgong *dis,* A.
Dimapur, Naga-Hills, *dis,* A.
Dimla, Rungpore *dis,* B.
Dimruya, *f.r.* Kamrup *dis,* A.
Dimwah, *ca,* Thar and Parkar *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Dina, *r.* Jubbulpore and Chanda *dis,* C. P.
Dina, Jhelum *dis,* P.
Dinagepore, *cap,* and *dis,* B.
Dinanagar, Gurdaspur *dis,* P.
Dinapore, *cant,* and *s.d.* Patna *dis,* Behar, B.
Dinara, *par,* Shahabad *dis,* Behar, B.
Dinarpur, Sylhet *dis,* A.
Dindamal, Malabar *dis,* M. P.
Dindawad, Kaladgi *dis,* Bo. P.
Dindigul, *tal,* Madura *dis,* M. P.
Dindori, *tal,* Nasik *dis,* Bo. P.
Dinga, Gujrat *dis,* P.
Dingan, *ca,* or *r.* Thar and Parkar *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Dingarh Kiner, Sirmur *s.* P.
Dingier, *m.* Khasi Hills *dis,* A.
Dingra, Purneah *dis,* Behar, B.
Dingraghat, Purneah *dis,* Behar, B.
Dinhata, *s. d.* Cooch Behar *dis.* B.
Dinhata, Rungpore *dis,* B.
Dinhatti, *san,* Nilgiri *dis,* M. P
Diodar, Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Diolia, Ajmere *dis,* R. A.
Dip, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Dip, Thar and Parkar *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Dipalpur, Montgomery *dis,* P.
Dipalpur, Indore, *s.* C. I. A.
Dipla, Thar and Parkar *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Dipota, *r.* A.
Dirai, A.
Dirghanagar, Burdwan *dis,* B.
Dirju, *r.* A.
Disai, *r.* Nowgong *dis,* A.
Disang, *r.* Sibsagar *dis,* A.
Disaun, *r.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Diu, *t.* and *i.* Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

D.

Diva, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Diva, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Divi Pt., Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Diwala, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Diwalgaum, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Diwalghat, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Diwalwara, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Diwanganj, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Diwangiri, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Diwanmahalla, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Diyodanga, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Doab, *d.c.* N. W. P. and P.
Doaba, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Dobaldhan, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Dobi, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Doburji, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Doda, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Dodako, Upper Sind Frontier, *dis*, Bo. P.
Dodalata, *h.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Dodballapur, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Doderi, *tal*, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Dodho, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Dodwad, Sangli *s.* Bo. P.
Dogachi, Pubna *dis*, B.
Dogra, Lahore *dis*, P.
Dohad, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Dohad, Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Doharighat, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Doki, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Dokkalkonda, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Dokoha, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Dolang, *r.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Dolapur, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dolasna, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dolgram, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Dolhra, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Dolsahi, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Doma, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Domariaganj, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Domel, *i.* Mergui *dis*, B. B.
Domeli, Jhelum, *dis*, P.
Domjurh, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Dommankurchi, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Dompara, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Don, *r.* Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Donabyoo, Thonkhwa *dis*, B. B.
Dondri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Dongaon, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Dongara, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Dongargaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Dongargaon, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Dongargarh, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Dongargavigudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Dongarpur, *s.* R. A.
Dongartal, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Donka, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Donnayi, *r*, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Doonreng, *h.* Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Doonran, *cr.* Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Doonthamie, *r.* Mergui *dis*, B. B.
Doonwon, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Doora, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Doorengabho, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Dootiyakhareng, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Dopdar, A.
Dora, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.

D.

Doraha, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Doramarg, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Doranda, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dorangla, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Doregudda, *h.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Doriganj, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Dorishah, Upper Sind Frontier, *dis*, Bo. P.
Doro, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Dosa, *ca*, or *r.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dostpur, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Double Island, *i.* and *Lt. house*, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Doungboon, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Dounggyee, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Doungmana, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Dowlaishweram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Draksharamam, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Drigri, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Dronagiri, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Dronagiri, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Drug, *t.* and *s.d.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Drummondganj, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Duabo, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Duar, *s.d.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Duar Khaling, *f.r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Duars, Eastern, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Duars, Western, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Dub, *p.* P.
Dubalhati, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Dubari, Azamgarh, *dis*, N. W. P.
Dubchanchia, Bogra *dis*, B.
Dubera Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Dublana, Boondee *s.* R. A.
Dubrajpur, *s.d.* Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Dudakar, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Dudhai, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Dudhai, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P,
Dudhani, Kurandwad *s.* Bo. P.
Dudhara, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Dudhganga, *r.* Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Dudhi, *par*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Dudhi, *r.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Dudhia, Baria *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Dudhmala, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Dudhnai, *r.* Garo Hills and Goalpara *dis*, A.
Dudhnath, *h.* A.
Dudhpur, *z.* Sankhera Mewas, Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Dudpatli, Cachar *dis*, A.
Dudu, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Dudua, *r.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Duduya, *r.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Dugarazpatnam, *port*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Dugari, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Duggoralla, Kistna *dis*, M. P,
Dugni. *par*, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Duhalia, *h.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Duhia, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Duhosaho, Chumparan *dis*, Behar, B.
Dujah, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dujana, *s.* P.
Dukario, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Dukhin Shabazpore, *s.d.* Backergunge *dis*. B.
Dulai, Pubna *dis*, B.
Duleta, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Dulalgunj, Purneah *dis*, Behar B.
Dularia, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Dulia Dashgan, *hat*, Midnapore *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index

D.

Dumagudem, Bhadrachallam, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Duman, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Dumardih, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dumarichati, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dumarkunda, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dumdum, *p.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Dumdum, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Dum Dum, *cant*, and *s.d.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Dumka, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Dumkal, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Dumraon, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Dumri, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Dumurda, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Dumuria, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Dumuria, Jessore *dis*, B.
Dumuria, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Dun, *h.* Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Dunal, *p.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Dundwaraganj, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Dunera, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Dunga *t.* and *p.* Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Dungagali, Hazara *dis*, P.
Dungarpur, *s.* R. A.
Dungram, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Dungri, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.

D.

Duni, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Dunyapur, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Dupara, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Duraiha, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Durbhunga, *cap*, and *dis*, Behar, B.
Durduria, *ft.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Durgapur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Durgapur, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Durgapur, *r.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Durgapur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Durgapur, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Durgarazapatnam, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Durgauti, Shahabad *dis*, B.
Durgawati, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Durjanpur, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Durshanigudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Duzan, *m.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Dwarakadhish, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Dwarakanathji, *p.p.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Dwarband *p.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Dwarhatta, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Dwarka, *t.* and *ft.* Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Dwarka, Okhamandal *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Dwarka, *r.* Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Dwarkeshwar, *r.* Midnapore *dis*, B.

E.

Eastern Duars, *t.c.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Echibul, Kashmir *s.* P.
Echrano, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Edalabad, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Edar, *s.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Eddawana, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Edenwah, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Edmonstone, *i.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Edwardesabad, *cant*, Bannu *dis*, P.
Edyenkudi, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Egatpura, Madras town, M. P.
Egmore, Madras city, M. P.
Egra, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Eka, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Ekala, Chanda, *dis*, C. P.
Ekamba, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Ekdala, *par*, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Eklingji, *p.p.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Ekma, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Ekruk, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Ekteshwar, *fair*, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Ekvira, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Elamanur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Elamlulai Mallai, *m.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Elavanasur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Elavarasanavdal, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Elengial, A.
Elephanta, *i.* and *caves* Bombay, Bo. P.
Eliyankudi, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Elk Hill, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Ellamanchili, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Ellamanchili, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Ellarampuni, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Ellattur, *r.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Ellenabad, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Ellichpur, *cant*, *cap.* and *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.

E.

Ellinga, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Elliotganj, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Ellora, *caves*, H.
Ellore, *tal*, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Ellornad, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Eminabad, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
English Bazar, *c.s.* Maldah *dis*, B.
Engbawngay, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Engbhettaw, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Engdaing, Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Enggabho, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Enggaboo, Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Enggaloon, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Enggoon, *r.* Prome *dis*, B. B.
Enggoon, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Enggyee, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Enggyeerwabwa Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Enggyeng, Kyoukhpyoo *dis*, B. B.
Englay, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Engmaonyoma, Prome, *dis*, B. B.
Engrai, Bassein, *dis*, B. B.
Engraigyee, *l.* Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Engroon, *r.* Prome *dis*, B. B.
Engthanwot, *l.* Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Engtsouk, Tavoy *dis*, B. B.
Engwon, *l.* Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Engwon, Tavoy *dis*, B. B.
Engwongyee, *l.* Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Engzaya, Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Ennur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Enral, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Enriadaha, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Entally, *sub*, Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Epurpolliem, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Eran, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Erandgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

E.

Erandol, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Erao, *r.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Erawan, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Erayan, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Eri, *m.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Erinpura, *cant*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Ernad *tal*, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Ernakolam, Cochin *s.* M. P.
Ernial, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Erode, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.

E.

Erragundapalem, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Ersama, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Erumaipati *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Esarda, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Etah, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Etaiyapuram, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Etarsi, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Etawah, *cap*, aad *dis*, N. W. P.
Ettiyapuram, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Everest, *m.* Himalayas, Nepal.

F.

Faizabad, *par*, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Faizpur, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Fakhrabad, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Fakhrpur, *par*, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Fakiragaon, A.
Fakirer Takia, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Fakirganj, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Fakirganj, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Fakirhat, Jessore *dis*, B.
Falcutta, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Faljur, A.
False Point, *lt. house* and *cape*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Falta, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Faradnagar, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Farah, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Farah, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Farashganj, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Faridabad, Delhi *dis*, P.
Faridganj, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Faridkot, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Faridkot, *s.* P.
Faridnagar, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Faridpur, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Farrukhabad, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Farrukhpur, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Farukhnagar, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Fatahabad, Hissar *dis*, P.
Fatahgarh, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Fatahjang, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Fatahpur, Delhi *dis*, P.
Fatahpur, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Fatahpur, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Fatahulla, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Fatehabad, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Fatehabad, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Fatehabad, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Fatehganj, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Fatehgarh, *cant.* Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Fatehgarh, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Fatehgarh, Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Futehgarh, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Fatehgarh, Kishengarh *s.* R. A.
Fatehjangpur, Rungpore, *dis*, B.
Fatehkhedla, Buldana *dis*, H. A. D.
Fateh Panjal, *h.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Fatehpur, Rungpore *dis*, B.

F.

Fatehpur, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Fatehpur, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Fatehpur, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Fatehpur, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Fatehpur, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Fatehpur, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Fatehpur, *s.d.* Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Fatehpur Sikri *p.p.* Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Fatehpur Singhia, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Fatikchera, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Fatuha, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Fazal-jo-Tando, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Fazilka, Sirsa, *dis*, P.
Fazilpur, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Fazil Shah, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Fenchuganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Feni, Noakholly, *dis*, B.
Fenoa, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Fenny, *r.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Ferangipur, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Ferozepore, *cap*, *cant*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Firinghi Bazar, Dacca *dis*, B.
Firinghi Pett, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Firoz, Lahore *dis*, P.
Firozabad, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Firozabad, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Firozpur, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Firozpur, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Firozpur, *topes*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Firozshah, *b.f.* Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Fordwah, *ca.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Fort Bara, Peshawur *dis*, P.
Fort Garnett, Kohat *dis*, P.
Fort Gloster Howrah *dis*, B.
Fort Saint George, Madras *dis*, M. P.
Fort William, *ft*, Bengal Pres. division, Calcutta, B.
Foul Island, *i.* Sandoway *dis*, B. B.
Fraserpet, Coorg, M. P.
French Rocks, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Fuleli, *r.* Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo, P.
Fuljhuri, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Fulkumar, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Furreedpore, *cap*, *dis*, and *s. d.* B.
Futwah, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Fyzabad, *cap*, *cant*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

G.

Gabat, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Gabharu, *r.* A.
Gabharu Parbat, *h.* A.
Gabkunda, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gachero, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gadadhar, *r.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Gadadhar, *r.* Goalpara, *dis*, A.
Gadag Betigeri, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Gadahsand, *par*, Durbhunga *dis* Behar, B.
Gadai, *r.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Gadarpur, Tarai *dis*, N. W. P.
Gadarpur, Kumaon *dis* N. W. P.
Gadarwara, *s.d.* Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Gaddakhel, Kohat *dis*, P.
Gadhairi, *r.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Gadhra, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Gadhuli bazar, A.
Gadilam, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Gadinad, *hob.* Coorg, M.P.
Gadkhali, Jessore *dis*, B.
Gadnadi, Sawant Wari *s.* Bo. P.
Gadnadi, *r.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Gadpada, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gadra, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gaeghat, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Gafurgaon, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Gagan Baura, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Gaggar Majra, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Gagla, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Gagra, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Gagraun, *ft.* Jhallawar *s.* R. A.
Gagret, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Gahmar, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gahrauli, *t.* and *par*, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gahri, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gaibandha, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Gaighata, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Gaini, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Gaipura, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gaisabad, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Gaisal, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Gaj, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gajapatinagar, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Gajargota, Rajpipla *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat Bo. P.
Gajariya, *r.* A.
Gajburu, *h.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Gajendragad, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Gajendragad, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Gajera, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Gajghanta, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Gajhandi, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Gajikhali, *r.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Gajner, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Gajner, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Gajraula, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Gakhirkhoa, A.
Galadia, *h.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Galgali, Kaladgi *dis.* Bo. P.
Galghasia, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Galiakot, Dungarpur *s.* R. A.
Gallu, *r.* Sind, Bo. P.
Galna, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Galsakhali, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Galsi, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Galwa, *r.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Gambhar, *r.* P.

G.

Gambheri, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Gambhir, *r.* Malwa, C. I. A.
Gambhiri, *r.* Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gambhirpur, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Gambila, *r.* Bannu *dis*, P.
Gamoonaing, Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Gamph, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Ganakgaon, A.
Ganapuram, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Gandai, *s.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Gandak, *r.* N. W. P.
Gandaki, *r.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Gandamanayakanur, *s.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Ganda Singhwala, Lahore *dis*, P.
Gandevi, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gandgarh, *h.* Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Gandhamadan, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gandharvagad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Gandharvakota, *s.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Gandher, *l.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Gandheshwari, *r.* Bankoora *dis*, B.
Gandhra, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Gandiaur, Kohat *dis*, P.
Gandikot, *h.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Gandito, *par*, Cuttack *ais*, Orissa, B.
Gandlakamma, *r.* Kurnool *dis* M. P.
Gandwara, Purneah *dis*, Behar B,
Ganehar, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Ganesganj, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Ganeshgarh, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Ganesh Khind, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ganeswari, *r.* Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Ganga, *r.* Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Ganga Bal, *l.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Gangad, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Gangadhar, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Gangaghat, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gangaikondan, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Gangaikundapur, *tem*, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Gangajalghati, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Gangakhair, Hyderabad (Nizams). H.
Gangamula, *h.* Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P,
Gangan, *r.* N. W. P.
Gangani, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Gangani, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Gangapada, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gangapat, *r.* Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Gangapur, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Gangapur, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Gangapur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gangapur, *par*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gangarampur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Gangarampur, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Gangasagar, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Gangatya, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Gangawali, *r.* Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Gangayavalle, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Ganges, *r.* N. W. P. and B.
Ganghiri, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Gangia, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Gangiru, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Gangli, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Gangnagar, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Gangni, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Gangoh, *par*, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gangoli, *par*, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

G.

Gangotri, *p. p.* Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Gangpur, *s.* Chota Nagpore, B.
Gangrar, *par*, Jhallawar *s.* R. A.
Gangsara, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Gangua, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ganguli, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Gangupiya Mahadeo, *p.p.* Sirohi *s.* R. A.
Gangur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Gangura, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Gangwana, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Gangwara, Rewah *s*, C. I. A.
Ganjal, *r.*, Hoshangabad *dis*. C. P.
Ganjam, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Ganjam, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Ganjbahar, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ganjibhoyara, *o.n.d.*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Ganjinadi, *r.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Ganjo, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ganod, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ganrapota,, *fair*, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Ganre, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Gansar, *par.* Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gantang, *p.* Bashahr *s.* P.
Ganthiol, *s.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ganutia, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Ganwan, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Garadaha, Pubna *dis*, B.
Garadwara, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Garag, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Garaghat, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Garaghat, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Garal, *r.* Furreedpore and Jessore *dis*, B.
Garariya, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Garaspur, Gwalior, *s.* C. I. A.
Garaut, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Garbeta, *s. d.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Garden Reach, *sub*, Calcutta 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Gardeshwar, Rajpipla *s.* Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Gardo, Cutch *s.* Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gardwasi, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Garerhat, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Gargaja, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gargariba, Maldah *dis*, B.
Gargoti, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Garha, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Garha, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Garha, *par*, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Garha, *ft.* Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Garhakota, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Garhakota Ramna, *f. r.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Garhamur, A.
Garh Chawand, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Garhani, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Garhbori, *t.* and *ft.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Garhchapa, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Garhchiroli, Chanda, *dis*, C. P.
Garhdiwala, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Garhgaon, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Garhguchha, *par*, Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Garh Hinglaj, *ft.* Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Garhi, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Garhi, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Garhi, C. I. A.
Garhi, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Garhi, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Garhi Ambapani, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.

G.

Garhi Habibulla, Hazara *dis*, P.
Garhi Harsaru, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Garhi Hassan, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Garhi Kalla, Delhi *dis*, P.
Garhi Khera, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Garhi Kotaha, Umballa *dis*, P.
Garhi Yasin, Shikarpur *dis*. Sind, Bo. P.
Garhjat, *states* in C. P. and Chota Nagpore, B.
Garh Maharaja, Jhang *dis*, P.
Garhmau, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Garhmuktesar, *p.p.* Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Garhoi, *r.* C. P.
Garh Pihra, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Garhshankar, *s.d.*, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Garhvi, *r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Garhwal, *dis*, and *s.* N. W. P.
Garhwa, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Garia, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Gariajan, *r.* Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Garkano, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Garkha, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Garnemetta, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Garo Hills, *h.* and *dis*, A.
Garola, *s.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Garotha, *s.d.* Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Garra, *r.* N. W. P.
Garrauli *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Garu, Kohat *dis*, P.
Garudangiri, *h.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Garumari, *f. r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Garwa, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Garwar, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gath, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gatonga, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Gaubachwa, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Gaudhalli, Coorg, M. P.
Gauhari, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gauhati, *cap.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Gaunder, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Gaunikia, *h.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gaur, *r.* Maldah *dis*, B.
Gaur, *r.* Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Gaur, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Gaura, *fair*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Gaura, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Gaura Jamun, *par.* Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N.W.P.
Gaura Badshapur, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gaurandi; Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Gaurang, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Gaurangdihi; Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Gaurihar, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Gauripur, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Gauripur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Gaurjhamar, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Gaurnadi, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Gaurnagar, Jessore, *dis*, B.
Gauti, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gavipur, *tem.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Gaw, *r.* Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Gawen, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Gawhali, Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Gawilgurh, *h.* and *ft.* Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Gawtamaw, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gayabari, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Gayanghat, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Gayhatta, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

G.

Gazirhat, *fair*, Midnapore, *dis*, B.
Gazol, Maldah *dis*, B.
Geb Sagar, *l.* Dungarpur *s.* R. A.
Gela Bil, A.
Geleka, A.
Genguti, *r.* Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Genokhali, (Cowcolly) *Lt.house*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Georgegarh, *ft.* Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Gersappa, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Gersoppa, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Gewarda, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Ghadwara, *s.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ghagar, *r.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Ghaggar, *r.* Umballa *dis*, P.
Ghaghi, *r.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ghagri, *r.* Bhagalpur, *dis.* Behar, B.
Ghagra, *r.* Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Ghagra, *r.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Ghagradamarpur, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ghaibi Dero, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Chairatganj, *par*, Bhopal, *s.* C. I. A.
Ghakkhar, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Ghal, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Ghalampur, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ghalib, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Ghalkhurd, Ferozepore, *dis*, P.
Ghan, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Ghanauli, Umballa *dis*, P.
Ghanerao, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Ghansor, *t.* and *tem.* Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Ghapni, Jhang *dis*, P.
Ghar, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ghara, *r.* P.
Gharaunda, Karnal *dis*, P.
Gharenda, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Ghargaon, Ahmednagar, *dis*, Bo. P.
Gharo, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gharo, *cr.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gharrial, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Gharuta, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Ghatal, *s.d.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Ghatampur, *par*, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghatbile, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Ghatbori, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D,
Ghateshwara, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Ghatghar, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghatigaon, Gwalior, *s.* C. I. A.
Ghati Subramanya, *p.p.* Bangalore, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Ghatkul *t.* and *par.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Ghat-Lahchora, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghatol, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Ghatprabha, *r.* Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghats, Eastn. and Westn., Bo. and M. P.
Ghatsila, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B,
Ghaunwo, *h.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ghauspur, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ghazi, Hazara *dis*, P.
Ghaziabad, *s. d.*, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghazipur, *s.d.* Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghazipur, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghaziuddinnagar, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghazni, *t.* and *ft.* Afghanistan.
Ghazni Khel, Bannu *dis*, P.
Ghegal, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Ghera Karsarilingana, Kolaba, *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghera Killa Sagargarh, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.

G.

Ghera Surgarh, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Gheria, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Gheria, *b. f.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Ghes, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Ghiar, Dacca *dis*, B.
Ghiaspur, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Ghiladari, *r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Ghiror, *par*, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghirwan, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghisri, *r.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Ghiswa, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghizri, *san.* Karaehi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ghodnadi, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghoga, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Ghogwa, *r.* Raipur, *dis*, C. P.
Gholwad, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghora, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghorabari, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ghoradar, *s.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ghoraghat, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Ghoramara, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Ghoramara, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Ghoramara, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Ghoranji, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Ghorapachhar, *r.* C. I. A.
Ghorasahan, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Ghorasar, *s.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ghora Utra, *r.*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Ghorbari, *tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ghordia, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ghoregaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghorighat, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ghoriwala, Bannu *dis*, P.
Ghorkat, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Ghosala, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghose, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Ghosganw, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Ghoshpara, *fair*, Nnddea *dis*, B.
Ghosi, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghot *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Ghotan, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghotana, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ghotgewari, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghoti, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Ghotki, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ghotru, Jeysulmere *s.* R. A.
Ghughri, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Ghugus, *tem.* and *t.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Ghulamnabi, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ghungijuri, A.
Ghunsla *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Ghunwara, Rewah, *s.* C. I. A.
Ghurawal, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghurpur, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Ghusal, *p.* Bashahr *s.* P.
Ghusar; Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Ghutku, Bilaspur *dis*. C. P.
Gidhaur, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Gidhaur Gali, *p.* Peshawar *dis*, P.
Gidu Bandar, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gidujo Tando, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gihalpur, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gilgaon, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Gilghit, Kashmir *s.*, P.
Gillanwali, Gurdaspur, *dis*, P,
Gingee, *h.* South Arcot, *dis*, M. P,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

G.

Gir, Kattywar Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gir, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Girar, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Giraur, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Girdabadi, *h.* Ganjam, *dis*, M. P.
Giria, *b.f.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Girgaum, Bombay town, Bo. P.
Giridih, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Giriyak, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Girjasthan, *p. p.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Girna, *r.* Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Girnar, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Girni, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Girod, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Giroli, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Girwai, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Girwan, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Girwardi, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Gnapootaw, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Gnathaingkhyoung, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbeng, Rangoon *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbeng, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbenggyee, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbenghla, Kyoukhpyoo *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbengrwa, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbengtha, Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbengtha, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbengtha, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbengtshiep, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungbengtshiep, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungdan, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungdoon or Yandoon, Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Gnyounggoon, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungkhyoung, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungkhyoung, Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Gnyounglebeng, Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungrwagyec, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungtsare, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungtseng, Tavoy *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungtsenggyee, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungwaing, Shwegyeng *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungwon, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gnyoungwon, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Goa, Portuguese Settlement, Bo. P.
Goalpara, *cap.* and *dis*, A.
Goalundo, *s. d.* Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Gobardanga, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Gobardhan, *p.p.* Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Gobardhangiri, *ft.* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Gobarhat, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gobichetti Palyam, Coimbatore, *dis*, M. P.
Gobindaganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Gobindapur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Gobindganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Gobindganj, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Gobindganj, Bogra *dis*, B.
Gobindgarh, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Gobindgarh, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Gobindpur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Gobindpur, *s. d.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore B.
Gobindi, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Gobindpur, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Gobri, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Goda Aunada, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Godagari, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Godahaddo, *r.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.

G.

Godavari, *r.* and *dis*, M. P.
Godawari, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Godda, *s.d.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Godhra, *cap.* Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Godhra, Cutch *s*, Bo. P.
Godna, *fair*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Godoli, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Goela, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Gogawa, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Goghat, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Gogo, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Gogra, *r.* N. W. P.
Gogra, *r.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Gogri, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Gogunda, *dis*, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Goh, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Gohad, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gohail, Bogra *dis*, B.
Gohaltor, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Gohan, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Gohana, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Gohela, Karnal *dis*, P.
Gohelwar, *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gohira, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Gohpur, Darrang *dis*, A.
Gohram Mari, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gohuan, *r.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Goi, *r.* C. I. A.
Goillah, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Gokak, *tal*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Gokarn, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Gokarna, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Gokaru, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Gokh, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Gokhiya, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Gokul, *p.p.* Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Gola, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gola, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Gola, *s.d.* and *dis*, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gola, *s.d.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gola Gokarnath, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Golaghat, *t.* and *s.d.* Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Golandi, *r.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Golap, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Golapganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Golcondah *ft.* and *ru.* H.
Goldinganj, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Goler, Kangra *dis*, P.
Golgeri, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Golgonda, *tal*, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Gollaprol, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Gollagudem, Upper Godavari *dis*, C. P.
Gorahat, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Goma, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Goma, *r.* Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Goma, *r.* Mewas *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gomai, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Gomastapur, Maldah *dis*, B.
Gomati, *r.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Gomia, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Gomti, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Gon, *r.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gona, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gonal, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Gonasika, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gond, *r.* Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

G.

Gonda, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gonda, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Gondal, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gondal, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Gondi, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gondlanwala, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Gondumri, *c.* Bhandara, *dis*, C. P.
Gondwana, *d. c.* C. I. A
Gondwarai, Purneah *dis*. Behar, B.
Goomsur, *tal*, Gangam *dis*, M. P.
Goona, *cant*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gooty, *t.* and *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Gop, *h.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Gop, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gopala, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Gopalawanagudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Gopaganj, *s. d.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Gopalganj, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Gopalganj, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gopalgarh, *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Gopalnagar, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Gopalnagar, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Gopalpur, *par.*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Gopalpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Gopalpur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gopalpur, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Gopalpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gopalpur, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Gopalpur, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Gopalpur, *par.* Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Gopalpur, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Gopalpur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Gopalpur, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Gopalpura, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gopalpura, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Gopamau, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gopat, *r.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Gopiballabhpur, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Gopijanj, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Gopijanj, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gopinathpur, *fair*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Gopinathpur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Gopshitta, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Gor, *n. n.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Gora, Rajpipla *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gora, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Goraghat, *ru.* Bogra *dis*, B.
Gorai, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Gorai, *r.* Nuddea *dis*, B.
Gorakhpur, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Goramji, *h.* and *sh.* Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Goranari, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Goraora, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Gorchani, Hyderadad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gordhanpur, *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Goregaon, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Goregarh, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Gorha, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Gori, *p. p.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Goria, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Goribidnur, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Goriganga, *r.* N. W. P.
Gormin, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gorura, *r.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Gosain-Durgapur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Gosainmath, *p. p.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.

G.

Gosalpur, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Goshainganj, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Goshainganj, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Goshainsar, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Gostanadi, *r.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Gosthani, *r.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Goswami Durgapur, *fair*, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Gotardi, *z.* Mewas *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gothkhola, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Gothna, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Gothni, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Gotio Ambo, *p.p.* Banswara *s.* R. A.
Gotra, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gottarao, *ft.* Sind, Bo. P.
Goungtsekywon, *i.* Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Gouriganj, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Govindgarh, Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Govindgarh, *ft.* Amritsar *dis*, P.
Govindgarh, *ft.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Govindpur, *s.d.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Gowa, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Gowali, Rajpipla *s.* Rewakanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Gowan, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Gowan, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Goyainghat, A.
Goyas, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Goyathwa, *r.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Gramang, Bashahr *s.* P.
Gram-Kalna, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Guadur, Mekran Coast, Baluchistan.
Gualpukhar, Purneah *dis*, Behar. B.
Guasuaba, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Guatali, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Gubbi, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Gubchani, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gubraiya, *r.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gudalur, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Gudalur, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Gudalur, *r.s.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Guddelam, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Gudgeri, Miraj *s.* Bo. P.
Gudguddapur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Gudibanda, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P,
Gudicherla, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Gudivada, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Gudiyatam, *tal*, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Gudur, *par*, and *z.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Gudur, *tal*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Guduvancheri, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Gugera, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Gugor, *ft.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Gugupara, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Guhagar, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Gujainli, Bashahr *s.* P.
Gujarkhan, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Guindy, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Gujranwala, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Gujri, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Gujrat, *cap.* and *dis*, P.
Gulabibagh, Lahore *dis*, P.
Gulaothi, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Gulburgah, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Guldaha, *beel*, Maldah *dis*, B.
Guledgudd, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Guleri, *p.* P.
Gulgaon, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

G.

Guli, *r.* Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Gulistan-Karez, Kelat or Baluchistan.
Gulma, *r.* A.
Gulmarg, *h.* and *san*, Kashmir *s.* P.
Gul Muhammadwah, *ca*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gultanganj, Sarun, *dis*, Behar, B.
Gulshah, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gulzarbagh, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Gulzarganj, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Guma, *duar*, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Gumal, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Gumai, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Gumani, *r.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Gumanpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gumar, Mandi, *s.* P.
Gumaria, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Gumatti, Bannu *dis*, P.
Gumbat, Kohat *dis*, P.
Gumgaon, *ft.* and *tem.* Nagpur *dis.* C. P.
Gumgar, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Gumiya, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Gumnaya Kanpalya, *tal*, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Gumon, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Gumon, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Gumti, *r.* N. W. P.
Gumti, *r.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Gumas, *p.* Bashahr *s.* P.
Gund, *s.* P.
Gundar, *r.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Gundardehi, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Gnnder, *r.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Gundlakamma, *r.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Gundlamau, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gundluhole, *r.* Mysore *s*, M. P.
Gundlupet, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Gundoj, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Gundolao, *l.* Kishengurh *s.* R. A.
Gunduk, *r.* Sarun and Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Gundwa, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gungaur, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Guni, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Gunir, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Gunjana, *r.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Gunjewahi. Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Gunji, *h.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Gunnaur, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Gunnavaram, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Gunri, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Guntakal, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Guntasoma, *r.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Gunthno, *h.* Banswara *s*, R. A.
Guntiakhali, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Guntur, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Gunwant, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Gunwantgarh, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.

G.

Gupta, *r.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Gupteshwar, *fair* and *p.p.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Guptipara, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Gur, *r.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Gura, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Gurai, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Guraiya, *r.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Gurari, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Gurbakahganj, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gurdaspur, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Gurdhoi, *r.* Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Gureh, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Gurehalli, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Gurgaon, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Gurha, Rewah *s.* C. I, A.
Gurhni, Sarun *dis*, B.
Guriani, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Guriani, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Guriya, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Gurjama, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Gurjipara, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Gurjogania, A.
Gurramkonda, *h.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Gursahaiganj, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Gursahaiganj, Fatehgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Gursarai, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Gurua, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Gurul-Husur, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Gurupura, *r.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Guruvayur, Malabar *dis*. M. P.
Gurwali, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Guskara, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Gutala, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Guttal, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P,
Guwarich, *par*, Gonda *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Guyabala, *r.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Guyai, *r.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Guynd, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Guzerat, or Gujarat, *pr*, Bo. P.
Gwalior, *cap*, *ft.* and *s.* C. I. A.
Gwarighat, *ford*, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Gwekhyo, *r.* Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gya, *cap*, and *dis*, Behar, B.
Gyabnu, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Gyaing *t.* and *r.* Amherest *dis*, B. B.
Gyaing Attaran, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Gyaingthanweng, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Gyaraspur, *par*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Gyobeng, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gyobengtha, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gyogoon, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Gyowa, Thayetmyo. *dis*, B. B.
Gyoyatha, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Gywondoung, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.

H.

Hab, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Habiganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Habra, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Habur, Jeysulmere *s.* R. A.
Hadalgeri, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Hadalsang, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Hadargeri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hadoti, Kerowlee *s.* R. A.

H.

Hadgali, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Hadianw, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Hadrakh, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Hafizabad, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Hafizganj, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Haguria, *beel.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Haidarabad, *par.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Haidarabad, Dera-Ismail-Khan *dis*, P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

H.

Hagari, *r.* and *r.s.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Haiatpur, Maldah *dis*, B.
Haidargarh, *s.d.* Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Haidar jo Tando, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Hail Haor, A.
Hailakandi, Cachar *dis*, A.
Hajameo, *cr.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Hajamri, *r.* Sind, Bo. P.
Hajeepore, *s. d.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Hajiganj, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Hajipur, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Haji Sanwan, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Haji Shah, Rawalpindi, *dis*, P.
Hajo, *tem.* and *p.p.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Hakaluki, A.
Hala, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Halani, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Halda, *r.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Haldaur, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Haldharpur, Azamgarh, *dis*, N. W. P.
Haldi, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Haldi, *r.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Haldibari, *s.d.* Cooch Behar *dis*, B.
Haldipada, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Haldipur, *r.* Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Haldwani, Kumaun, *dis*, N. W. P.
Halebid, Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Halena, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Haleri, *p.h.i.* Coorg, M. P.
Halgeri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Halisahar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Haliya, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Haliyal, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Halla, Lahore *dis*, P.
Hallar, *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Halol, Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Holon, *r.* Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Halsa, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Halsangi, *par*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Halshi, Belgaum, *dis*, Bo. P.
Halti, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Haluaghat, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Haluahati, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Halur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Halwad, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Hamdampur, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Hamidpur, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Hamirgarh, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Hamirpur, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Hamirpur, Kangra *dis*, P.
Hamp, *r.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Hampasagar, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Hampi, *tem*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Handi, *m.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Handia, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Handia, *ft.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Handial, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Handiapur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Handiyal, Pubna *dis*, B.
Handugujjar, Lahore *dis*, P.
Handwa, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Hanga, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hangal, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hango, Bashahr *s.* P.
Hangrang, *p.* Bashahr *s.* P.
Hangu, *s.d.* Kohat *dis*, P.

H.

Hanjarwal, Lahore *dis*, P.
Hanmantgad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Hanmantghat, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Hansaleshwar, *e.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Hansera, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Hansi, Hissar *dis*, P.
Hanskhali, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Hansot, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Hansuwa, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Hantra, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Hanumana, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Hanumanganj, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Hanumanganj, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Hanwasbhavi, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Haodabil, *l.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Haoragang, *r.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Haors, *marshes*, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Hapa, *e.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Hapur, *s.d.* Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Harahadi, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Haraf, *r.* Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Harai, *z.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Haramak, *m.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Harang or Juhang, *m.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Harankashi, *r.* Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Haranpur, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Harappa, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Harat, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Harauni, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Harbang, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Harchaka, Chota Nagpore, B.
Harchandpur, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Harda, *t.* and *s.d.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Hardah, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Hardauli, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Hardi, *r.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Hardoi, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Hardoi, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Hardoi, *par*, Rae Bareli, *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Harduaganj, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Hardwar, *t.* and *p.p.* Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Hargam, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Harha, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Hari, *r.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Haria, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Hariagadi, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Hariana, *t. c.* Hissar and Sirsa *dis*, P.
Hariana, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Harichandranadi, *r.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Harida, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Harida Manda, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Haridravati, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Harigaon, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Harihar, *p.p.* Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Harihara, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Harihareshwarabetta, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M.P
Hariharganj, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Hariharpara, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Hariharpur, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hariharpur, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Harike, Lahore *dis*, P.
Harinakunda, Jessore *dis*, B.
Haringhata, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Harinia, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Haripal, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Haripani, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

H.

Haripur, *h.s.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Haripur, Pubna *dis*, B.
Haripur, Kangra *dis*, P.
Haripur, *s.d.* Hazara *dis*, P.
Haripur, Kashmir *s.* P.
Harishankarpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Harishchandragarh, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Harishchandragarh, *m.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Harishchandrapur, Maldah *dis*, B.
Harishchandranadi, *r.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Harispur, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Hariya, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Hariya, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Harka, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Harkia, *l.* C. I. A.
Harlakhi, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Harmara, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Harnai, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Harnau, *r.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Harnaut, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Hafnhalli, Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Haro, *r.* Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Haro, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Haroa, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Harol, *e.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Harowtee, group of States, R. A.
Harpanahalli, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Harpur Goanar, *p.p.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Harrand, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Harsar, Poona, *dis*, Bo. P.
Harsol, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Harsul, Peint *s.* Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Harur, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Harun, Rawulpindi *dis*, P.
Harwalli, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Hasanabad, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Hasan Abdal, *cant*, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Hasangarh, *par*, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Hashanpur, *par*, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Hasanpur, Gurgaon, *dis*, N. W. P.
Hasara, Dacca *dis*, B.
Hasanpura, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Hasanpur Maghar, *p.p.* and *r.* Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Hashtnagar, *s. d.* Peshawur *dis*, P.
Hasilpur, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Hassan, *cap*, and *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hassananammapet, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Hassanpur, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Hassanur, *ghat*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Hastinapur, *par*, and *r.* Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Haswa, Gya *dis*, Behar B.
Haswa, *par*, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Hata, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Hata, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Hatandha, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Hatauri, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Hatgarh, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Hathazari, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Hathgaon, *par*, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Hathibari, *f. r.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Hathichangi, A.
Hathimura, A.
Hathiya, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Hathkeshwar, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Hathmati, *r.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Hathmati, *r.* Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.

H.

Hathras, *s. d.* Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Hathuwa, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Hati, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Hatianadi, *r.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Hatiapahar, *h.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Hatimanda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Hatipawa, *h.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Hatni, *r.* C. I. A.
Hatni, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Hatri, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Hatta, *t.* and *s.d.* Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Hatta, *z.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Hattar, Hazara *dis*, P.
Hattian, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Hattimattur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hattin, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Hattugatnad, *hob*, Coorg, M. P.
Hatur, Yedenalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Hatwa, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Hautghur, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Haved, Bannu *dis*, P.
Haveli, Baria *s.* Rewa Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Haveli, *par*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Haveli, *o.n.d.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Haveli, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Haveli, *par.* Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Haveli, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Haveri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Havi, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Havinhudgalli, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Hawala Mohanpur, Darrang *dis*, A.
Hawalbagh, *f.* Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Hawanur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Haweli, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Haweli, *par*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Haweli, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Haweli Oudh, *par*, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Haweli Durbhunga, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Hazara, *dis*, P.
Hazaribagh, *cap*, and *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Hazar-Pir, Afghanistan
Hazarpur, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Hazartakki, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Hazradi, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Hazrat, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Hazro, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Hebbur, *ft.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hebli, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hebsur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Heggadadevankot, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hegra, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Helak, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Hemadevarabetta, *h.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hemavati, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hemda, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Hemtabad, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Henria, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Henzada, *cap*, and *dis*, B. B.
Heran, *r.* Chota Udepur *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Heranwah, *ca.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Herat, *cap*, and *pr.* Afghanistan.
Here, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Heshla, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Hetimganj, A.
Hidaipur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Hijalna, Burdwan *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

H.

Hila, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Hili, *fair*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Hilna, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Hilsa, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Hilsamari, *r.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Himadgopalbetta, *h.* Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Himalaya, *m.r.* Northern India
Himalgarh, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Himmatsar, Bicknaneer *s.* R. A.
Himsagar, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Himseparvata, *h.* Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hinauta, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Hinauti, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Hindan, *r.* N. W. P.
Hindaun, *t.* and *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Hindiganalu, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hindol, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Hindoli, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Hindoria, Damoh *dis*, C P.
Hindri, *r.* Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Hindupatti, Shajahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Hindupur, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Hindur, (Nalagath) *s.* Simla *dis*, P.
Hingajiya, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Hinganghat, *t.* and *s. d.* Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Hingla, *r.* Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Hinglajgarh, *ft.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Hingni, *ft.* Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Hingoli, *cant*, Hyderabad *s.* H.
Hingona, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Hippargi, *par*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Hirahalu, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Hiran, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Hiran, *r.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Hirangaon, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Hiran Phal, *rapid in the Nerbudda r.* C. I. A.
Hiranyakeshi, *r.* Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Hirapur, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Hirapur, *z.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Hirdnagar, *ft.* Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Hirebendigeri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hiregutti, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Hirekal, *h.* Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hirekerur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hirekummigudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Hiriyur, *p.p.* Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hirni, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Hirod, (French Rocks) *cant*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hisampur, *par*, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Hissai, *cap*, *div*, and *dis*, P.
Hiswal, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Hiwarkhed, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Hlaing, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Hodal, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Hodwara, *p. h. i.* Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Holalu, *fair*, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Holalugunda, *fair*, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Holang, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Holavanhalli, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Holongapur, A.
Hombal, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Honawar, *tal*, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Hongal, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Honnali, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Honnavalli, *tal*, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Honnuhole, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.

H.

Honwad, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Hooghly, *cap*, *dis*, and *r.* B.
Hooghly Point, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Hope Town, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Horsleykonda, *h.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Horti. *par*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Horurnurokkal, *h.* Mercara *tal.* Coorg, M. P.
Horurnurokkalnad, *hob*, Mercara *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Hosdroog, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Hosdurga, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hoshangabad, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Hoshiarpur, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Hoskote, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hospet, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Hosritti, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hosur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hosur, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Hothiyan, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Hoti, Peshawur *dis*, P.
Howrah, *t.*, *r.s.* and *s. d.* Hooghly *dis*, B,
Hubli, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hudgi, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Hudikeri, Kiggatnad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Hudikeri Kantmurnad, *hob*, Mercara, Coorg, M. P.
Hudli, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Hugri or Vedavati, *r*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Hujra, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Hukeri, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Hukitola, see False Point
Hukkeri Prant, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Hukligudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Hulaganmoradibetta, *l.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hulasganj, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Hulgur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Huligad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Hulikal, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hulikaldurga, *h.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Huliyar, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Huliyurdurga, *h.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hulkopp, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Hullur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Humar, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Humayun, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Humcha, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hundia, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Hungund, *tal*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Hunsur, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hunterganj, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Hurka, Kuchi A.
Hussain, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Husainabad, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Husainabad, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Husainganj, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Husainganj, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Husainshahi, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Husri, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Hutridurga, *h.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Huvinahadgalli, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Huzurapur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Huzur Tahsil, quarter *of Agra*, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Huzur Tahsil, qr. *of Benares*, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Hyderabad, *cap*, and *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Hyderabad, *cap*, and *s.* Nizam's Dominions, H.
Hyderghar, *p.* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Hyderganj, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

I.

Icha, *par*, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Ichagar, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Ichagarh, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Ichak, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Ichapur, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Ichawapur, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Ichchhamati *r.* 24 Pergunnahs and Nuddea *dis*, B.
Ichhapur, *fair*, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Ichhapur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Ichhawar, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Ichra, Lahore *dis*, P.
Indaiyangudi, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Idaiyankota, *z.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Idgunji, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Idrakpur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Idrupa, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Igatpuri, *tal*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Iggutappakund, *h.* Padinalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Iglas, *s. d.* Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Ikasira Mahadeo, *p.p.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Ikauna, *par*, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ikbalpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Ikhtiyarpur, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N, W. P.
Ikil, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Ikkeri, *p. h. i.* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Ikran, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Iksari, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Ila, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Ilahipur, Hooghly *dis*, B,
Ilambazar, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Ilao, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Ilayangudi, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Ilkal, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Ilol, *z*, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ilpur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Ilsa, *r.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Ilsoba, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Iltafatganj, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Iluppur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Imadpur, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Imamgunj, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Imamwah, *ca.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Imratpur, *t.* and *par*, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Inayati, Kerowlee *s*, R. A.
Inayatnagar, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Inayatpur, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Inchalkaranji, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Inchalkaranji, *ft.* Pandu Mewas, Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Inchauli, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Inchgeri, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Indapur, *tal*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Indargarh, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Indarpat, Delhi *dis*, P.
Indas, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Indi, *tal*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Indore, *cap*, and *s.* (Holkar), C, I. A
Indrai, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Indrana, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Indravati, *r.* Upper Godavari *dis*, C. P.
Indrayani, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Indri, Karnal *dis*, P.

I.

Indukurpet, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Indurkhi, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Indupully, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Indus, *r.* P. and Bo. P.
Indwara, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Ingleshwar, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Inglun, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ingoi, Jalaun *dis*, N. W, P.
Ingotha, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Inhauna, *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Injeram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Intally, *sub*, Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Intwa, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ipurupalem, *port*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Iradatnagar, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Irasakanaiknur, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Iravasen, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Irich, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Irikur, *p. s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Iritti, *ferry*, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Irpu, Kiggatnad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Irrawaddy, *r.* B. B.
Irungalur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Isagarh, *ft*, and *dis*, Gwalior *s*, C, I. A.
Isakapalli, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Isakhel, Bannu *dis*, P.
Isan, *r.* N. W. P.
Isauli, *par*, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N, W. P.
Ishakwari, *z.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ishwaripur, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Iskapalle, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Islamabad, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Islamabad, Kashmir *s.* P.
Islamgarh, *ft.* Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Islamkot, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Islamnagar, *par*, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Islampur, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Islampur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Islampur, Purneah *dis*, Behar B.
Islampur, *par*, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Islampur, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Islur, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Ismailganj, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Isparsang, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Isranwah, *ca.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Isri, *z.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Iswargang, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Ita, A.
Itaunja, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Itaura, *par*, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Itauwan, *r.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Itawa, *e.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Itchapur, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Itimadpur, *par*, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Itimadpur. Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Itinda, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Itkhori, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Ittamakala, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Itwad, *z.* Pandu Mewas, Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Itwan, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Iyempet, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

J.

Jabakhali, *khal*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Jabarhera, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jabbar, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Jabbarali, *khal*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Jabdi, *par*, Durbhunga, *dis*, Behar B.
Jabhera, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Jabria Bhil, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Jabua, *s.* C. I. A.
Jacobabad, *cant*, and *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jadabpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Jadhau, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Jael, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Jafarabad, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Jafarabad, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jafarabad, *s.* Babriawar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Jafarband, Cachar *dis*, A.
Jafarganj, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Jafarganj, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jafarganj, Dacca *dis*, B.
Jafling, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Jagadalli, *r.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Jagadhri, *t.* and *s.d.* Umballa *dis*, P.
Jagadishpur, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jagai, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jagalbet, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Jagalur, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Jagamanpur, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaganathraj Chuttrum, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Jagannath, *tem*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jagannathdighi, Tipperah, *dis*, B.
Jagannathpur, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jagannathpur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jagannathpur, *fair*, Lohardugga *dis*, Ch-Nagpore, B.
Jagannathpur, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Jagapati, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Jagapur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jagatballabhpur, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Jagati, Nuddea, *dis*, B.
Jagatpur Tanghan, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N.W.P.
Jagatsingpur, *t.* and *s.d.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jagburi, *r.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Jagdalpur, Bastar *s.* C. P.
Jagdispur, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Jagdispur, Shahabad *dis*, B.
Jageshwar, *cave*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Jaggammapet, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Jaggayapet, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Jaggiapetta, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Jagipura, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jagjiwani, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Jagmandal, *f.r.* Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Jagmer, *h.* Banswara *s.* R. A.
Jagnahat, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Jagner, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Jagnur, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Jagraon, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Jaguli, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Jaguli, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Jaguli, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Jahajgarh, Hissar *dis*, P.
Jahanabad, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Jahanabad, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Jahanabad, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Jahanabad, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Jahanabad, Fathepur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jahanganj, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.

J.

Jahangira, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Jahangirabad, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Jahangirabad, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Jahangirpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jahankheri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jahazpur, *ft.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Jaidebpur, Dacca *dis*, B.
Jaikistopur, Dacca *dis*, B.
Jainagar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Jainagar, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Jaini, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Jaini, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Jainkondasholapuram, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Jaintia Hills, *s.d.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Jaintiapur, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Jaintipur, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaipur, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Jaipur, *cant*, and *s.d.* Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Jaipur, *m.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Jaipur, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jaipur, *r.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Jairaj, *m.* Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Jais, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Jaisamand, *l.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Jaisinghnagar, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Jaisinghpur, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Jait, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaitapur, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Jaitpur, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaitsar, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Jaitwar, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Jajmau, *par*, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Jajpore, *t.* and *s.d.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jajpur, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Jakaichuk, A.
Jakhalpur, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Jakhani, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Jakhar, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Jakhauda, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Jakhawu, Cutch *s.* Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Jakhlabandha, A.
Jakhlaun, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jakhora, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jakhwara, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Jakkatala, *m.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Jako, *h.* Simla *dis*, P.
Jakro, *l*, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jala, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Jalalabad, Afghanistan.
Jalalabad, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Jalalabad, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jalalabad, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Jalalabad, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Jalalabad, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jalali, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Jalalkhera, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Jalalpor, *tal*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Jalalpur, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Jalalpur, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Jalalpur, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Jalalpur, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jalalpur, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Jalalpur, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Jalalpur, *par*, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jalalpur, *s.d.* Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jalamb, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

J.

Jalamutha, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Jalanga, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jalantra, *z*. Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Jalapahar, *cant*, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Jalarpet, *r.s*. Salem *dis*, M. P.
Jalaun, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaldhaka, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Jaldhaka, *r*. Rungpore, and Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Jaldi, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Jalesar, *t.s.d*. and *p.p*. Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaleshwar, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jaleshwari, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Jalgaon, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Jalgaon, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Jalgaon, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Jalgaon, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Jalgun, Barwani *s*. C. I. A.
Jalhaganw, Chumparun *dis*, Behar B.
Jalhupur, *par*, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Jallo, Lahore *dis*, P.
Jalna, Hyderabad (Nizam's). H.
Jalod, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Jalor, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Jalori, *m*. Kangra *dis*, P.
Jalowali, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Jalpai, *h*. Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Jalpaiguri, *cap*, *cant*, and *dis*, B.
Jalpesh, *t*. and *tem*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Jalwar, *r*. Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Jam, *r*. Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Jamadi, *h*. Salem *dis*, M. P.
Jamal, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Jamalabad, *t*. and *m*. South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Jamali, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jamalkhera, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Jamalpur, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Jamalpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Jamalpur, *t*. and *s.d*. Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Jamalpur, Monghyr *dis*, Behar B.
Jamaniya, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Jamboti, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Jambu, *ca*. Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jambugam, Chota Udepur *s*. Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Jambughora, *cap*, Narukot *s*. Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Jambulghata, Chanda *dis*. C. P.
Jambur, Nanjarapatna *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Jambusar, *tal*, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
James and Mary, *sands*, Hooghly *river*, B.
Jamgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Jamgod, Dewas *s*. C. I. A.
Jamhauli, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Jami Masjid, *sh*. Tonk *s*. R. A.
Jamira, *r*. Nuddea *dis*, B.
Jamjo-Tando, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jamkhandi, *s*. South Maratha Agency, Bo. P.
Jamkhed, *tal*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Jamki, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Jamlera, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Jamli, Bheel Agency, C. I. A.
Jammalamadugu, *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Jamna, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Jamnagar, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Jamner, Goonah *dis*, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Jamner *r*. Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Jamner, *t*. and *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Jamnotri, *p.p*. Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.

J.

Jamni *r*. C. I. A.
Jamni, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Jamnia, *s*. Bheel Agency, C. I. A.
Jamod, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Jamooee, *s.d*. and *r.s*. Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Jamoona, or Jamuna *r*. B.
Jamor, *p.p*. Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Jampui, *z*. Hill Tipperah *s*. B.
Jampur, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Jamri, *z*. Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Jamrud, *ft*. Peshawar *dis*, P.
Jam Shoro, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jamtara, *c.s*. Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Jamuna, *r*. Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Jamuna Mukh, *r*. Nowgong *dis*, A.
Jamunhia, *r*. Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Jamuni, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B
Jamuni, *r*. N. W. P.
Jamunia, *par*, Indore *s*. C. I. A.
Jamurki, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Jamwari, *r*. Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Janagarh, *ft*. Partabgarh *s*. R. A.
Janai, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Janak Tal, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Janala, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Janardanpur, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Jand, Bannu *dis*, P.
Jand, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Jandanwala, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Jandanwala, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Jandiala, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Jandiala Sherkhan, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Jandialah, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Janephal, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Jangal Mahal, *t.c*. Midnapore *dis*, B.
Janghi, Cutch *s*. Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Jangipur, *t*. and *par*, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Jangrapara, A.
Janthang, *saltmine*, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Janibwa, *ca*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jani Dongar, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Jani-Khel, Bannu *dis*, P.
Janipur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Janjgir, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Janji, *r*. Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Janjira, *s*. Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Jankia, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jankinagar, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Jansath, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Jant, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Janumpet, Hyderabad (Nizam's), H.
Januna, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Janyala, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jaora, *s*. C. I. A.
Japla, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Jara, *f.r*. Kamrup *dis*, A.
Jara, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Jarada, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jarain, *r*. Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Jarbari, Umballa *dis*, P.
Jarcha, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Jarel, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Jareshwar, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Jargaji, *h*. Oodeypore *s*. R. A.
Jaria, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jariari, Rewah *s*. C. I. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

J.

Jaridih, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jaripada, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jariya, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jarra, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Jarra, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Jarud, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Jarwal, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Jasana, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Jasdan, *s.* and *tal*, Kattywar *dis*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Jashpur, *s.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jaso, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Jasol, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Jasor, Palanpur *s.* Kattywar, Gujarat Bo. P.
Jaspur, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaspur, Tarai *dis*, N. W. P.
Jasra, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Jasrana, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Jasrasar, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Jasrota, *j.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Jassakhera, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Jaswan Dun, *valley*, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Jaswantnagar, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Jat, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jatari, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Jatepur, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Jateshwar, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jath, *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Jati, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jati, *tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jating, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jatinga, *r*, Cachar *dis*, A.
Jatli, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Jatoi Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Jatrapur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Jatta, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Jatusana, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Jatwara, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Jaula Baleshwar, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Jauli, *tal*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Jauli Jansath, *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaunpur, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaunra, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jaunsar Bawar, *s.d.* Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Jaurasi, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jauri, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Javagal, *tem*, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Javaji Konda, *h.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Jawad, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jawaja, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Jawalamukhi, *p.p.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Jawalka, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Jawalpur, *t.* and *par*, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jawar, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Jawar, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Jawari, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Jawasia, Western Malwa Agency, C. I. A.
Jawhar, *s.* Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Jayagarh, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Jayamangali, *r.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Jayankondacholapuram, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Jayanti, *r.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Jayapur, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jayatapur, *lt.* house, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Jaykhera, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Jaynagar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Jaynagar, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.

J.

Jaypanda, *r.* Bankoora *dis*, B.
Jaypur, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jaypur, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Jaypur, Bogra *dis*, B.
Jaypur, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jayragi, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jayrampur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Jaytapur, *r.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Jaytara, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jeddya Gowden, *h.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Jehanabad, *s.d.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Jehanabad, *s.d.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Jehuli, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Jejuri, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Jelalabad, *t.* and *dis*, Afghanistan.
Jelinghee, *r.* Nuddea *dis*, B.
Jelinghee, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Jellasore, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jemalavoi, *h.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Jembukheshwaram, *sh.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Jenapur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jenkalpetta, *h.* Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Jerimalla, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Jerruck, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jesar, *z.* Pandu Mewrs *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Jessore, *cap*, and *dis*. B.
Jetaran, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Jethari, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Jetpur, Chota Udepur *s.* Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Jetpur, *tal*, Kattywar *dis*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Jeur, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Jeur, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Jewan, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Jewar, *t.* and *par*, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Jeypore, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Jeypore, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Jeysulmere, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Jhabua, *s.* C. I. A.
Jhadar, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Jhagaria, Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Jhajhar, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Jhajja, P.
Jhajjar, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Jhak, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Jhakraoda, C. I. A.
Jhalakati, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Jhalawad, *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Jhalda, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jhalera, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Jhali, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Jhalki, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Jhallawar, *s.* R. A.
Jhalod, Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Jhalokhar, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Jhalotar, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Jhalrapatan, *cap.*, Jhalawar *s.* R. A.
Jhalu, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Jhaluachara, A.
Jhanda, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Jhandaha, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Jhang, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Jhangal, *p.p.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jhanidah, *t.* and *s. d.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Jhanjhana *t.* and *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Jhanjharpur, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Jhanpa, Jessore *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

J.

Jhansi, *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Jhansi, Nawabad *cap*, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Jhapan, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Jharar Ghat, *ferry*, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Jhargram, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Jharapapra, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Jharhi, *r.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Jhari Garkhari, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Jharia, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jharpat, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Jharta, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jhawarian, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Jhelum, *cant*, *cap*, *r.* and *dis*, P.
Jhenidah. *s.d.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Jhiko, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Jhil, Karnal *dis*, P.
Jhilka-bara, *marsh*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Jhilmila, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Jhim. *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Jhimpir, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jhinai *r.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Jhinjhak, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Jhinjuwara, Jhallawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Jhira *r.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Jhiri, *r.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Jhiri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jhodga, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Jhok Bodo, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Jhol, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jhoro, *dis*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Jhugga-ki-baori, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Jhunjhnu, Sheikhawati, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Jhusi, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Jia Dhaneshwari, *r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Jiaganj, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Jia Sindu, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Jibannagar, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Jigargunda, Bastar, *s.* C. P.
Jigni, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Jigni, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jimukti *r.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Jinagi-halla, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Jinari, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Jind *s.* P.
Jind Pir, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jindoli, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Jinjira, *port*, Bo. P.
Jinjiram, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Jira, *duar*, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Jiral, Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Jiran, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jirang, *s.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Jirat, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Jiri, *r.* Naga Hills *dis*, A.
Jirighat, A.
Jirota, *dis*, Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Jisod, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Jithwara, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Jiudharchaunr, *beel*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Jiwachh, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.

J.

Joari, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Jobat, *s.* C. I. A.
Jobner, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Jobra, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jodh, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jodhka, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Jodhpur, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Joga ; *waterfall* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Jogeswar ; Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jogewala, Ferozepore, *dis*, P.
Jogigopha, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Jogigarh, *ft.* and *i.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Johi, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Johila, *r.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Joinshar, Dacca *dis*, B.
Jojri, *r.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Jolakab Mallai, *h.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Jollarpet, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Jomamalle, *h*, Coorg, M. P.
Jonha, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Jonk, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Jonkar, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Jorarganj, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Jorbangala, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Jorhat, *s.d.* Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Jorya, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Joshimath, Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Jatampati, *z*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Jotdar, *e.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Jowai, *s. d.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Jowaro, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jubbal, *s.* P.
Jubbulpore, *cant*, and *dis*, C. P.
Juda, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jugiadhala, *h.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Juin Mataji, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Jujhar, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Jukchi, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Julaguri, *fair*, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Jullundur, *cant*, and *dis*, P.
Jullundur Doab, *n.d.c.* P.
Julwana, Barwani *s.* C. I. A.
Jumkha, *z.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Jummoo, Kashmir *s.* Punjab.
Jumna, *r.* N. W. P.
Junagarh, *s.* Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Jungshahi, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Jungypore, *s.d.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Juniadah, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Junian, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Junnar, *tal*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Junona, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Junput *fair*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Juri, *r.* A.
Jussakhera, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Jutogh, *cant*, Simla *dis*, P.
Jwalangi, *r.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Jwolibanda, Midnapore *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Kab, *r.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Kabada, *tal*, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Kabar, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Kabar, *l.* Monghyr *dis*, B.
Kabbaldurga, *h.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kabbinad, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Kabilpur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kabir, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Kabirpur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kabirwala, Mooltan *dis* P.
Kabrai, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kabul, *cap*, and *r.* Afghanistan.
Kachai, Kohat *dis*, P.
KachaKhuh, Mooltan, *dis*, P.
Kachaoda, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kachaura, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Kachgaral, A.
Kachhalan, *t.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Kachhalan, Tlang, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis.* B.
Kachhandan, *par.* Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kachhi Baroda, *e.* Bheel Agency, C. I. A.
Kachhona, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kachi, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kachla, Budaon *dis*, N. W. P.
Kachneha, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Kachner Sarai, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kachna, Jessore *dis*, B.
Kachuya, *r.* A.
Kachwa, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kada, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kadaba, *tal*, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kadaiyur, *z.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Kadaladi, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kadamba, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kadambatur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Kadambur, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kadamgachhi, 24-Pergunnahs *dis* B.
Kadamrasul, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kadam, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo P.
Kadana, *r.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Kadarma, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kadatur, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Kadaura, Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Kadavur, *z.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Kadayam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kaddayanallur, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kadgaon, Kolhapur, *s.* Bo. P.
Kadgodi, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Kadhan, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kadi, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kadian, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Kadihati, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kadipur, *s.d.* Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kadirabad, Gujarat *dis*, P.
Kadirganj, Etah, *dis*, N. W. P.
Kadirpur, Jhang *dis*, P.
Kadiri, *tal*, Cuddapah, *dis*, M. P.
Kadra, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kadur, *cap*, and *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kadus, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kadwa, *t. s.d.* and *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Kadwa, *r.* Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Kadwal, Chota-Udepur *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Kadyatnad, *hob*, Padinalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Kaema, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kafirkot, *m.* Bannu *dis*, P.

K.

Kagal, *ft.* Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Kagaraul, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Kaggodlnad, *hob*, Mercara *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Kagmari, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Kagnelli, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kagwad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kahan, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kahi, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kahlur, (Bilaspur) *s.* P.
Kahngarh, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Kahnuwan, *l.* Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Kahror, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Kahtan, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Kahuta, *t.* and *s.d.* Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Kaidala, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kaigram, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kaikalur, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Kailaji, *p.p.* Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Kailang, Kangra *dis*, P.
Kailashar, *s. d.* Hill Tipperah, *s.* B.
Kaim, Jhang *dis*, P.
Kaimankolam, *l.* Cochin *s.* M. P.
Kaimganj, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kaimganj, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kaimkolam, *l.* Travancore, *s.* M. P.
Kaimpur, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Kaimur, *m.r.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Kaimuri, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Kainda Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Kainjuwa, *h.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Kain Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Kaipara, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kaira, *oap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Kairana, *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Kairi, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Kairu, Hissar *dis*, P.
Kaisarganj, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kaisla, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Kaisar-jo-Tando, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kaitala, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Kaitha, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kaithal, *s.d.* Karnal *dis*, P.
Kaiti, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kaiti, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Kajai, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kaittar, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kajgaon, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Kajibacha, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Kajiranga, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Kajirda, *h.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Kajirda, *ghat*, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Kajirhat, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kajlagarh, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kajra, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Kakai, *r.* A.
Kakand, *r.* Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Kakar, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis.* Sind, Bo. P.
Kakarbai, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Kakarkheri, *e.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Kakarkhila, Baria *s.* Rewa Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kakatpur, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kakaun, Cawnpore, *dis*, N. W. P.
Kak Donga, A.
Kakhandki, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Kakharipara, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Kakhri, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Kakhri, *r.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Kakila, *r.* A.
Kakina, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kakkarhatti, Simla *dis*, P.
Kako, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Kakol, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kakori, *par*, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kakowani, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kakpara, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kakrachor, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kakradaha, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kakrala, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kaksa, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kaktigaon, A.
Kakwagiri, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Kal, *r.* Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kala, *r.* A.
Kalabagh, Bannu *dis*, P.
Kalacaud, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kaladarni, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Kaladhungi, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kaladgi, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalagachhia, or Diamond Harbour, 24-Perghs, B.
Kalagatta, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kalahandi, or Karond *s.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Kalahasti, *z.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kalai, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalaigaon, Darrang *dis*, A.
Kalain, Cachar *dis*, A.
Kalakad, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kalakar, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kalakot, *p.h.i.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kalakurchi, *tal*, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kalakusi, *r.* Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Kalalia, *h.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kalalwala, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Kalam, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kalamb, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kalanaur, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Kalanaur, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Kalang, *r.* Nowgong *dis*, A.
Kalanidhigad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalapadar, Pooree *dis*. Orissa, B.
Kalaroa, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kalas, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalasa, *tem*, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kalasaparvata, *h.* Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kala Shahkaku, Lahore *dis*, P.
Kalashi, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kalasi, *r.* A.
Kalaskati, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Kalasmuhan, *p.p.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kalatiya, Dacca *dis*, B.
Kalavaganga, *r.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kalavai, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kalavara-betta or Skandagiri, *h.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kal Bhairon, *p.p.* Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Kaldiya, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Kaleji, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Kalengode, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kalerro, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo P.
Kalesar, *f.r.* Umballa *dis*, P.
Kalghatgi, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalha, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Kalhali, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kalhatti, *falls*, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.

K.

Kali, *r.* Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Kali, *r.* N. W. P.
Kalia, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kaliabar, Nowgong *dis*, A.
KallaChak, Maldah, *dis*, B.
Kaliaganj Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Kaliaganj, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Kaliakheri, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Kaliakheri, Hoshangabad, *dis*, C. P.
Kaliana, Karnal *dis*, P.
Kaliani, *r.* Nowgong *dis*, A.
Kalianpur, *s.d.* Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kali Baori, *e* C. I. A.
Kalibhanj, *i.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kalibhit, *f.r.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Kalidohar, Ghat, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kaliganj, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kaliganj, Dacca *dis*, B.
Kaliganj, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kaligang, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Kaliganj, Jessore *dis*, B.
Kaligang, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kaliganj, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Kaligaon Kalisafa *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kalighat, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kalijai, *h.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kalijori, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kalijra, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Kalikapur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kalikapur, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Kalikatala, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kalikot, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kali Kumaun, *par*, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kalinadi, *r.* Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalinadi, *r.* Rajshahye and 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kalinagar, *p.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kalindi, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs and Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kalindi Balsai, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kalindri, *r.* Maldah *dis*, B.
Kalinga, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kalingapatam, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kalingiya, *h.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kalinjar, *ft.* and *p.p.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Kalinpon, *c.s.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Kalipit, *par*, Rajgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Kali Sindh, *r.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Kaliya, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kaliyan, Shahjahanpur, *dis*, N. W. P.
Kaljani, *r.* Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Kalka, Simla *dis* P.
Kalkala, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kalkaliya, *r.* A.
Kalkeri, Kaladgi, *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalladakurchi, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kallakurchi, *t.* and *tal*, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kallar, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Kallarkahar, *l.* Jhelum *dis*, P.
Kallarkot, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Kaller, Upper Godavari *dis*, C. P.
Kalligai, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kalligudi, *r. s.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kallikot, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kallur, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Kallurkot, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Kalluwala, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Kalmeshwar, Nagpur *dis*, C, P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index

K.

Kalmijor, *fair*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kalni, *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Kalohi, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo P.
Kalol, Baroda *s.* Bo. P.
Kalol, Panch Mahals *dis*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kalolu, *z.* Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kalolu Mokanu *z.* Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Kalomel, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kalpatty, Malabar, *dis*, M. P.
Kalpi, *t.* and *par*, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kalra, Gujarat *dis*, P.
Kalrayan Malai *h.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Kalsi, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kalsia, *s.* P.
Kalsubai, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo, P.
Kalsubai, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalsuli, Sawant Wari *s.* Bo. P.
Kaltigudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalu, *r.* Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Kalu, *r.* Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalubhar, Hallar *dis* Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kaluk, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Kaluhera, *c.* Western Malwa Agency, C. I. A.
Kalumar, *h.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Kalupol, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Kalva, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Kalva, *r.* Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalwan, *t.* and *tal*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalyan, *t.* and *tal*, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kalyandrug, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kalyanganj, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Kalyani, *r.* Oudh, N. W. P.
Kalyanmal, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kalyanpura, Bheel Agency, C. I. A.
Kalyanpur Kuwari, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar. B.
Kalyan Ralji, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Kalyatha, Indore *s.* C, I. A.
Kama, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Kama, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.
Kamakhya, *h.* and *tem*, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Kamaksha, *h.* A.
Kamalapur, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kamalapuram, *r. s.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Kamalasthan *p.p.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Kamaldero, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kamalganj, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kamalganj, *ru.* C. I. A.
Kamalganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Kamalia, Montgomery *dis*, P
Kamalnath, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Kamalpur, *t.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Kamalpur, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kamalpur, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Kaman, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kaman or Kamhan, *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Kamardachor, *par*, Orissa, B.
Kamardanga, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kamargachi or Sija, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Kamargaon, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kamargaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kamargaon, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Kamarjani, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kamarmashani, Bannu *dis*, P.
Kamarpota, A.
Kamasamudram, *r. s.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kamasin, *t* and *s. d*, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.

K.

Kamatapur, Cooch Behar *s.* B.
Kamatgi, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Kambainellur, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Kamban or Kaman, *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Kambar, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kambhu, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kambra, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kamdol, *beel*, Maldah *dis*, B.
Kamen, *r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Kamil Laghari, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kamin *r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Kamla, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Kamlabari, A.
Kamona, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Kamonke, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Kampil, *par*, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kampli, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kampta, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Kamtara-nala *f. r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Kamptee, *cant*, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Kamruddinnagar, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Kamrup, *dis*, A.
Kamsoli *z.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Kamta Rajaula, Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Kamtaul, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Kamtha, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Kamuti, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kan, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kanagur, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar B.
Kanahra, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kanaigiri, *ft.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kanaipur, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Kanaisar, *t.c.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kanaka, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kanakacha, Lahore *dis*, P.
Kanamari, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kanar, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kanar, *par*, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kanara, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Kanara (Canara) South, *dis*, M. P.
Kanarak, *t.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kanash, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kanasi, *par*, Nassik *dis*, Bo. P.
Kanaud, Patiala *s.* P.
Kanauj, *t.* and *par*, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kanauta, Jeypore *s*, R. A.
Kanchadia, Dacca *dis*, B.
Kanchametia, *r.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Kanchana, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Kanchannagar, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kanchanpur, Rewah, *s.* C. I. A.
Kanchausi, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Kanchikhanda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kanchili, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kanchinjanga, *peak*, Sikkim *s.* B.
Kanchipur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Kanchrapara, 24-Perguunahs *dis*, B.
Kandahar, Afghanistan.
Kandapur, *tal*, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Kandara, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kandara, *s.d.* Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Kandarki, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kandeli, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Kandgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kandhaula, Umballa *dis*, P.
Kandhla, *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Kandi, *t.* and *s.d.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Kandiaro, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kandili, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Kandiwal, Jhang *dis*, P.
Kandkot, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kandukur, *t.* and *tal*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kandwa or Dahaura, *r.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kaneewara, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Kanganpur, Lahore *dis*, P.
Kangayam, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kangniwala, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Kangori Killa, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kangra, *ft.* and *dis*, B.
Kangundi, *z.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kangyam, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kanhachati, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kanhan, *r.* Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Kanhar, *r.* N. W. P.
Kanhargaon, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Kanhauli, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Kanheri. *h.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Kanheri, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kanhiwara, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Kanhur, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kani, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kanigiri, *t.* and *tal*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kanihari, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Kanika, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kaniyambad, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kanjalia, *c.s.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Kanjarpalli, Travankor *s.* M. P.
Kanjarra, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Kanjia, *ft.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Kanjikovil, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kanjri, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Kankabati, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kankai, *r.* Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Kankanhalli, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore, M. P.
Kankarkhera, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Kankawli, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Kankeli, *f.s.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Kanker, *s.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Kankhal, Saharunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kankiburi, *h.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kankjaul, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Kankrakho, *ravine*, C. I. A.
Kankrej, *p.p.* C. I. A.
Kankrej, Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kankroli, *l.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Kankuppa, *tal*, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kannad, Hyderabad, (Nizams.)
Kannada, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Kannankurchi, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Kannee, Toungngoo *dis*, B. B.
Kannivadi, *z.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kanoung, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Kansa, *r.* A.
Kansai, *r.* Midnapore and Manbhoom *dis*, B.
Kansaipar, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kansari, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kansat, Maldah *dis*, B.
Kansbans, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kansho, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kant, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kanta, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kantabaria, *fair* Burdwan *dis*, B.

K.

Kanth, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kantabia, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kantal, *p.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Kantalia, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Kantaltala, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kantaphor, *par*, Indore s. C. I. A.
Kantapukur, *ca.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kantha, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kanthal, Rajpipla s. Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Kanthalpara, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kanthi, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Kanti, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Kanti, *r.* P.
Kantilo, Orissa States, B.
Kantit, *par*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kanu-Junction, *r.s.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kanuparti, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kanur, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kanur, Jeysulmeer *s.* R. A.
Kanwan, C. I. A.
Kanyagir, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Kanyagiri, *tal*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kanyikod, *r. s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kanzam, *p.* and *h.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Kapadwanj, *t.* and *tal*, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Kapaldhara Kund, *r.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Kapaldurga, *ft.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kapargadi, *h.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpur, B.
Kapasia, Dacca *dis*, B.
Kaphala, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kapila or Kapini *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kapilas, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kapileshwar, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kapileshwarpur, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kapileshwarsthan, *p.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Kapili, *r.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Kapilmuni, *fair*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Kapini or Kapila, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kapni, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kapotakha, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore *dis*, B.
Kappatgudd, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kapsi, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Kapsi, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kaptai, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Kapurthala, *cap*, and *s.* P.
Kapus Talni, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kara, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Karabgaon, Akalkot *s.* Bo. P.
Karachi or Kurrachee, *cap*, and *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Karachmaria, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Karad, *r.* Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Karad, *t.* and *tal*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Karahi, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Karai, *r.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Karaibari, *f. r.* Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Karaibari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Karaibari, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Karaichuti, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Karaikudi, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Karaimadai, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Karaipatiyar, *r.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Karajgaon, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Karajgi, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*. Bo. P.
Karakat, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Karali, Chota Udepur *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Karali, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Karam, *r.* C. I. A.
Karamadi, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Karamanayar, *r.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Karambaldoho, *r.* Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Karam Khan Jawali, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Karamnasa, *r.* Shahabad *dis*. Behar, B.
Karampudi, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Karampur, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Karana, *z.* Balasinor *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Karanda, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Karangapalli, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Karangiya, *r.* A.
Karanguli, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Karanja, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Karanja, Thana *dis*. Bo. P.
Karanja, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Karanjadia, Balasore *dis*. Orissa, B.
Karanjali, Peint *s.* Bo. P.
Karanjgaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Karanjgawhan, Nasik *dis*. Bo. P,
Karanpura, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Karanth, Shahabad *dis*, Behar. B.
Karanthi, *h.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Karargaon, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Karari, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Karasgaon, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Karatigaon, A.
Karatoa, *r.* Rungpore, Bogra and Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Karaudia, *e.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Karauli, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Karchana, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kardia, *h.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kareh, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Karekalgudda, *h.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Karepathar, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Karchana, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kargod, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kargun, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Karha, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Karhal, *s.d.* Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Karhans, Karnal *dis*, P.
Karharbari, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Karhia, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Karianwala, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Karidha, *fair*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Karigatta, *h.* Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Karikal, French settlement, Tanjore *dis*. M. P.
Karikalgudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Karimganj, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Karimganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Karimkhan, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Karimpur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Karimul, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orisssa, B.
Karinja, Omraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kari Thul, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Karjan, *r.* Rewa Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Karjat, *tal*, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Karjat, *tal*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Karkal, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Karkam, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Karkara, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Karkari, *r.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Karkul, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Karkur, *p.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Karla, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Karli, *tem*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.

K.

Karli, Sawant Wari *s.* Bo. P.
Karmabai, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Karmala, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Karmala, *tal*, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Karmatar, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Karmnasa, *r.* N. W. P.
Karmoi, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R, A.
Karmpur, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Karnagarh, *h.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Karnal, *cap.* and *dis*, P.
Karnaphuli, *r.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Karnatic or Carnatic, *pr.* M. P.
Karnaul, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Karnprayag, *p.p.* Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Karnsar, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Karo, *r.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Karo, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Karod, *par*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Karokhano, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Karoli, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Karon, *r.* N. W. P.
Karond or Kalahandi, *s.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Karor, *par*, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Karor, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Karor, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Karra, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Karra, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Karrak, *Saltmines*, Kohat *dis*, P.
Karsara, Rewah *s*, C. I. A.
Karsod, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Karsuni, or, Krishni, *r.* N. W. P.
Kartairi, *r* .Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Kartal, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Kartarpur, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Kartikpur, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Kartinad, *s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Karukalvadi, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Karumanur Mitta, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Karumattur, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Karun, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Karunasagar, A.
Karunguli, Chingleput *dis*, K. M. P.
Karuntattamkudi Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Karur, *r. s.* and *tal*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Karuwattampalli, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Karvetnagar, *z.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Karvir, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Karwad, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Karwar, *t.* and *tal*, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Karwar, C. I. A.
Karwi, *t.* and *s.d.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Karya, *h.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Karyala, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Karyat Dost, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Karyat Mendha, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Karyat Sikhar, *par*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kasai (Cossye,) *r.* B.
Kasal, Sawant Wari *s.* Bo. P.
Kasaini, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Kasalang, *t.* and *r.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Kasara, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kasara, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Kasaraghat Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kasaragod, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Kasari, Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Kasari, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Kasarkod, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kasauli, *cant*, and *san*, Simla *dis*, P.
Kasba, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Kasba, Jessore *dis*, B.
Kasba, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kasba, Purneah *dis*, Behar B.
Kasba, *h.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kasba, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Kasba, Amur Purneah *dis*, Behar B.
Kasba, Baniyachang, A.
Kaseri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kasganj, *t.* and *s.d.* Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Kashab Kola Khera, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Kasheri, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Kashgar, *cap*, and *s.* Central Asia.
Kashijora, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kashipur, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Kashipur, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Kashipur, *t.* and *par*, Tarai *dis*, N. W. P.
Kashipur, Kumaon *dis*, N. W. P.
Kashipur, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kashmir, *cap*, and *s.* P.
Kashmor, *tal*, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kashpur, Cachar *dis*, A.
Kashti, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kasia, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kasiani, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Kasiari, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kasibugga, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kasijora, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kasimabad, Ghazipur *dis* N. W. P.
Kasimkot, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Kasimpur, Maldah *dis* B.
Kasimpur, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar B.
Kasimpur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kasma, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Kasmar, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Kasmar, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Kasna, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Kasimkota, *z*, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Kasta, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kasur, *t.* and *s.d.* Lahore *dis*, P.
Kasurdi, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kaswar, *p.p.* Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Kata, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Katabali, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Katahra, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Katakhal, *r*, Cachar *dis*, A.
Katalai, *r.s.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Katalgarh, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Katambo, Ulwar *s.* R. A.
Katangi, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Katangi, *s.d.* Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Katangi, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Katangi, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P,
Katangi, *f.r.* Betul *dis*, C, P.
Katargam, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Katarmala, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Katas, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Katasahi, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Katauria, *c.s.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Katdah or Porada, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Katdaha, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Kate, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Katehir, *p.p.* Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Katha, *r.* N. W. P.

K.

Kathala, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Kathali, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Kathanian, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Katharigad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kathar Pahari, *r.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kathautia, *r.* Patna, *dis*, Behar, B.
Kathe Purna, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Kathi, Mewas *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Kathiar, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Kathirur, *t.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kathiwara, *e.* C. I. A.
Kathjori, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kathle, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kathor, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Kathna, *r.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kathunangal, Amritsar *dis*, P,
Kathunmar, Ulwar *s.* R. A.
Katia, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Katiari, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Katidi, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Katigora, Cachar *dis*, A.
Katipara, Jessore *dis*, B.
Katiya, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Katjuri, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Katka, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Katkenwa, Chumparun *dis*, Behar B.
Katkol, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Katkon, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Katkut, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Katlang, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Katmandu, *cap*, Nepal *s.*
Katna, *r.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Katni, *r.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Katol, *t.* and *s.d.* Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Katoria, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Katosan, Mahi Kanta, Bo. P.
Katpadi, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Katra, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Katra, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Katra, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Katra, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar B.
Katra, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Katraj, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Katras, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Katuputur, *z.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Katur, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kattywar, *dis*, and *pr.* Bo. P.
Katyar, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kaukhali, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Kaucha, *r.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Kaujalgi, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kaulana, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Kaulari, Dholpur *s.* R. A.
Kaupur, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kaure Shah, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Kauria, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Kauria, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Kauria, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Kauria, *par*, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Kauriaganj, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Kauriala, *r.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Kauriya, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Kauta, Wardha *dis.* C. P.
Kautha, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kautha Yekand, Miraj *s.* Bo. P.
Kautha, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Kauwakol, *h.* and *sh*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Kauwakol, *h.* Shahabad & Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Kauyadighi, A.
Kauyapasa, A.
Kavai. Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kavaledurga, *tal*, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kavali, *tal*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kavandapadi, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kavarigudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kaveri or Cauvery, *r.* Bo. and M. P.
Kaveripak, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kaveripatnam, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Kaveripur, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kavi, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Kavite, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kavnai, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Kavvayi, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kawach, *r*, Pandu Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Kawalwad, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kawant, Chota Udepur *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Kawarda, *s.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Kawgoon, *caves*, Amherst *dis*, B. B,
Kaya, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Kayalpatnam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kayamnagar, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Kayan or Ken, *r.* N. W. P.
Kayar, Wun *dis*, Berar H. A. D.
Kayatar, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kayatha, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Kayera, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Kazi Ahmad, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kazihata, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kazipara, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kazipet, *p.s.* Caddapah *dis*, M. P.
Kazipur, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kazipura, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kedar, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kedareshwar, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Kedarganga, *r.* Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Kedarkanta, *m.* Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Kedarkunda. Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kedarnath, *p. p.* Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Kedarnath, *fair*, Goona Agency, C. I. A.
Kedgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kedgaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kedgeree, *l.t. house*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kekri, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Keladi, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kelapur, Wun *dis*, Berar, H, A. D.
Kelat, *cap*, Baluchistan.
Kelat, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Keliaghai, *r.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Keljhar. *ft.* Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Kelnakushi. *fair*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Kelod, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Kelshi, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Kelu, *r.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Kelva, Thana *dis*, Bo, P.
Kem, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Kemri, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Ken *r.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Ken or Kayan, *r.* N. W. P.
Kenchengod, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kenda, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Kendalo, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kendara, *beel*, Burdwan *dis*, B.

K.

Kendrapara, *t.* and *s. d.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B,
Kendua, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kenduli, *t.* and *fair*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Kendupatna, *canal lock*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kendur, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Kenduwa, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Kengeri, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kenri, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Keobrang, *p.* Bashahr *s.* P.
Keoladadar, *f.r.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Keoladeo, *marsh*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Keolaree, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Keonjhar, *t. s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Keonrdachor, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Keonthal, *s.* P,
Kera, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Kera, *r.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kera, *par*, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kera Mangraur, *par*, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kerbana, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Kerowlee, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Kerualkhanda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kerur, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Kesanakurru, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kesar, Thar & Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kesaria, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Kesarpura, *z.* Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P,
Keshabpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Keshiari, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Keshlabori, *tem*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Keshmi, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Keshnagar, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Keshnagarh, *ruins*, Singhbhoom *dis*, B.
Keshni, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kesho, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Keshora Patan, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Keshpur, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kesod, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kesur, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Kethri, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Keti Bandar, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ketugram or Keugaon, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kewani, *r.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kewari, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Khachraud, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Khadamba, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Khadda, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Khadro, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khaga, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khagan, *r.* Hazara *dis*, P,
Khagaul Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Khagole, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Khagora, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Khagra, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Khagrabari, or Pratabganj, Goalpara *dis*. A.
Khahi, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khaibar, *p.* Afghanistan, N. W. Frontier, India.
Khailar, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Khair, *s.d.* Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Khairabad, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Khairabad, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Khairagali, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Khairagarh, *f.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Khairagarh, *par*, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Khairagarh, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N, W, P.
Khairati, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Khairejikur, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khairi, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Khairi, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Khairigarh, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Khairimurat, *h.* Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Khairnagar, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Khairpur, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Khairpur, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Khairpur, *s.* Sind, Bo. P.
Khairpur Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khairpur Daharki, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khairpur Natheshwar, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khairtal, Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Khairukhel, Bannu *dis*, P.
Khairwa, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khairwa, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Khajauli, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Khaini, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khajoli, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Khajri, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Khajri, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Khajuha, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khajura, Jessore *dis*, B.
Khajurahu, C. I. A.
Khajuri, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khajuriya, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khakhatmau, *par*, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Khaki, Hazara *dis*, P.
Khakreru, *s.d.* Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khaksis, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Khal, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Khalaighogora, A.
Khalapur, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Khalari, *t.* and *tem*, Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Khalia, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Khaliajuri, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Khalilabad, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Khalra, Lahore *dis*, P.
Khalra, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Khalsakhali, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Khalthaun, *e.* Goona Agency, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Khamaria, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Khamarpani Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Khambhalia, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Khambarghat, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Khamgaon, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Khamra, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Khan, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khanakul, Hoogly *dis*, B.
Khanapur, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Khanapur, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Khanapur, *tal*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Khanaut, *r.* N. W. P.
Khanbaila, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Khand, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Khandaghosh, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Khandala, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Khandala, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Khandala Baura, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Khandansa, *par*, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Khandarpara, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Khandatarn, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Khandauli, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Khandauli, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Khandeh, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Khandeha, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.

K.

Khandela, *h.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Khandesh, *dis*, Bo. P.
Khandghosh, Bardwan *dis*, B.
Khandgiri, *h.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khandhar, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Khandi, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khanditar, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khandpara, *s.* Orissa, B.
Khandu, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Khandu, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khandwa, *t.* and *s.d.* Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Khanewal, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Khangah Dogran, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Khanganj, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Khangarh, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Khangia, A.
Khaniadhana, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Khanikar, A.
Khanjahanpur, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Khan Lund, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khanna, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Khanna, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Khanpur, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Khanpur, Hazara *dis*, P.
Khanpur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Khanpur, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khanpur, Lunawara *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Khanpur, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khanpur, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khanrraudhi, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Khantapara, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khanua, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Khanwah, *ca.* Lahore *dis*, P.
Khanwahan, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khanyan, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Khaoyai, *r.* A.
Khapa, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Khaparia, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Khaper-Khera, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Khaptiha, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Kharadihi, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Kharagarh, A.
Kharagdiha, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kharaghora, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Kharaila, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kharakdi, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Kharakdiha, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kharakpur, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Kharakpur, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kharakwasla, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kharal, Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kharaoda, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Kharar, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kharar, *t.* and *s. d.* Umballa *dis*, P.
Kharari, *r.* N. W. P.
Kharba, Maldah *dis*, B.
Kharba, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Kharbari, Buldana *dis.* Berar, H. A. D.
Kharda, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kharda, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khardaha, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Khardauli Mora, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Khardi, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kharedi, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Kharepatan, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Kharela, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Khareri, Kattywar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Khargon, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Khargpur, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Khargram, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Kharhi, *r.* Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Khari, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Khari, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Khari, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Khari, *r.* Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Khari, *r.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Khari, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Khari, *r.* N. W. P.
Kharia, *r.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Kharian, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Khariar, *s.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Kharid, *par*, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khari Katia, A.
Kharinasi, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kharindwa, Umballa *dis*, P.
Kharir, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Kharja-Bijpura, *fair*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Khark, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Kharkai, *r.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kharkala, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kharkari, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Kharkati, Kishengurh *s.* R. A.
Kharkhar, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Kharkhauda, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Kharkhauda, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Kharod, *r.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Kharond, *r.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Kharora, *p.p.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo P.
Kharranjan, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kharsal, *s.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Kharsand, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Kharsanwa, *s.d.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kharsaud, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Khar Shahabaz Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kharsi Jhalaria, *e.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Kharsia, *e.* Bhopal *s.* C, I. A.
Kharsua, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kharturi, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Kharwa, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Kharwandi, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Khasa, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Khasbag, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Khasi, *h.* A.
Khasi and Jaintia Hills, *dis*, A.
Khassultak, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Khas-taluk, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Khatau, *tal*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Khatauli, *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Khatbinsahi, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khathar, Hyderbad *dis*, Sind , Bo. P.
Khati, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Khatian, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khatkar Tonk *s.* R. A.
Khatkhari, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Khatmandu, *cap*, Nepal, *s.* Northern India.
Khatoal, A.
Khatora, Chanda, *dis*, C. P.
Khatu, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Khawasa, C. I, A.
Khayrasol, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Khazana, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Khed *tal*, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.

K.

Khed, *tal*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Khed, Wun *dis*, Berar ,H. A. D.
Khedbramha, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Khekra, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Khemat, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Khemkarn, Lahore *dis*, P.
Kheora, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Khera, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Khera Bajhera, *par*, Shahjahanpur, *dis*, N. W. P.
Kheralu, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kherawara, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kheri, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Kheri, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kheri, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Kherighat, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kherkheria, Darrang *dis*, A.
Kherna, Thana *dis*, Bo. P.
Kherni, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Khertal, Ulwur *s.* R.A.
Kherwah, *can*, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kherwara, *cant*, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Kherwari, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Khetair, *plain*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kheta Sarai, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khetlal, Bogra *dis*, B.
Khetri, *h.* and *s.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Khetupara, Pubna *dis*, B.
Kheura, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Khiaoda, Goona Agency, Gwalior, *s.* C. I. A.
Khijaria, Kattywar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Khilchipur, *s.* C. I. A.
Khimauna, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Khimel, *h.* Banswara *s.* R. A.
Khimlasa, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Khinswar, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Khipra, *tal*, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khirkhiria, *h.* Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Khirki, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Khiri, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Khiri, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Khiron, *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Khirpai, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Khirthar, *m.r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khisor, *h.* Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Khiwa, Jhang *dis*, P.
Khizrsarai, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Khoaja Khizzar, Kohat *dis*, P.
Khobragarhi, *r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Khoda, Umballa *dis*, P.
Khoda Sarai, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Khohjhil, *l.* Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Khohri, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Khokhar, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khoksa, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Khol, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Kholakhali, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kholapur, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kholpetna, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Khoolna, *s.d.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Khorarianwala, Jhang *dis*, P.
Khorda, *e.* and *s.d.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khori, Lahore *dis*, P.
Khorsi, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Khorwah, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khot, Hissar *dis*, P.
Khoth, Gujranwala *dis*, P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Khudabad, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khudabad, *p.h.i.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khudaganj, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Khudaganj, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khudia, *r.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Khudian, Lahore *dis*, P.
Khujji, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Khujner, *par*, Narsinghgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Khuksia, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Khumbra, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khundalu, *l.* Hindur *s.* P.
Khuni, *dis*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Khunichak, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Khunta, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khunti, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Khupi, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Khurchhuta, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Khurd Daithna, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Khurdi, C. I. A.
Khurhand, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Khurja, *s.d.* Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Khurpa Tal, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Khurrampur, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Khurtana, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Khushab, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Khushalgarh, Kohat *dis*, P.
Khutar, *par*, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Khutgaon, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Khutha, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Khuyar, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Khuzakhel, Kohat *dis*, P.
Khwa, *t.* and *r.* Sandoway *dis*, B. B.
Khwajakalan, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Khyrim or Nong-Krem, *s.* Khasi Hills, *dis*, A.
Khyrpur Dherki, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Khyrpur Nathanshah, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kiamari, *i.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kichaha, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kichak, *fair*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Kiching, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kidderpore, Calcutta *sub*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kiggatnad, *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Kikri, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Kikvi, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kilacheri, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Kila Didar Singh, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Kilaghat, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Kilapalur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Kilakarai, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kilang, Kangra *dis*, P.
Kila Sobha Singh, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Killing, *r.* Nowgong *dis*, A.
Kiliyar, *r.* Travancore *s.* M. P.
Kilkarai, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Killa Agarkot, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Killa Heregandawagad, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Killa Kaema, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Killa Mangalpur, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Killa Mihan Singh, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Killapatna, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Killi, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Killianwala, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Kilpaluwur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Kilpuri, *par*, Tarai *dis*, N. W. P.
Kim, *r.* and *t.* Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Kimari, Karachi, *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.

K.

Kimashpur, Delhi *dis*, P.
Kimedi, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kimlia, *p.* Bashahr *s.* P.
Kingaon, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kinhi, *z.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Kini, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kini, Kolhapur *s*, Bo. P.
Kinjar, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Kintali, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Kiokradan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Kiolari, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Kiratpur, *par*, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Kiri, *r.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kirkee, *cant*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kirlampudi, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kirli, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Kirnahar, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Kirnapur, *z.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Kirpilian, Hazara *dis*, P.
Kirran, *r.* Amritsar *dis*, P.
Kirthal, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Kirtinasa, *r.* B.
Kirtipasa, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Kiruri, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Kirvalegudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kirwatti, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kishandas ka Talao, Delhi *dis*, P.
Kishanganj, Damoh *dis*, C, P.
Kishangarh, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Kishangarh, Jeysulmere *s.* R. A.
Kishangarh, Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Kishanpur, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kishanpur, *p.p.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Kishenganj, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Kishengurh, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Kishnaghur, *t.* and *s.d.* Nuddea *dis*, B.
Kishni, *par*, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Kishorganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kishorganj, *s.d.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Kishtwar, Kashmir *s.* P.
Kisko, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kisoriah, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Kissengunge, *t.* and *s.d.* Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Kistna, *dis*, and *r.* M. P.
Kistnapatam, *port*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kistnapur, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Kitha, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Kithor, *par*, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Kitipgarh, Bhor *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kittur, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kittur Prant, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kivalur, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Kiwai, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Koamara, A.
Kobra, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Kobragarhi, *r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Kochas, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Kochi Bandar, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kochila, *beel*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Kod, C. I. A.
Kod, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kodachadri, *h.* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kodachi Parvat, *h.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Kodagandapalle, *r.s.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Kodaikanal, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kodamendhi, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Kodanad, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Kodarma, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kodashiri, *h.* Cochin *s.* M. P.
Koda Shadri, *h.* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kodaikanal, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kodambakam, *r.s.* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Kodavasal, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Kodawuratti, *r.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Kodinar, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Kodlihobli, *hob*, Yelsavirshime, *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Kodlipet, Yelsavirshime, *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Kodumudi, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kodumur, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Kodungalur, *l.* Travancore *s.* M. P.
Kodungalur, Cochin *s.* M. P.
Kodur, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Kohala, Hazara *dis*, P.
Kohara, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Kohat, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Kohat Tawi, *r.* Kohat *dis*, P.
Kohima, Naga Hills *dis*, A.
Kohkhiraj, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kohol, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kohor, Peint *s.* Bo. P.
Koil, *t.* and *s. d.* Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Koil, *r.* Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Koilaghat or Kola, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Koilaman, *beel*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Koilkuntla, *tal*, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Koilo, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Koilpatam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Koilpati, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Koilsa, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Koilwar, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Koipur, *p.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kokarayanpet, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Kokatnur, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Kokatnur, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kokpara, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kokuakhanda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kola, Dacca *dis*, B.
Kola, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Kola, *p.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kolaba *dis*, and *lt. house*, Bo. P.
Kolabira, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Kolad, *r.* Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kolair, *l.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kolak, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Kolakambai, *r.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Kolambur, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kolangod, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kolanka, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kolapur, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kolar, *cap*, and *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kolaras, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kolarbetta or Shatashringaparvata, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kolatur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Kolatur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Kolayat, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Kolebira, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kolgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kolhan, *par*, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kolhapur, *cap*, and *s.* Bo. P.
Kolhar, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kolhar, Kaladgi, *dis*, Bo. P.

K.

Kolladam, *r.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Kollamallai, *h.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Kollegal, *tal*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kollurghat, *p.* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kolshet, *r.* Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Komalmer, *p.* and *ft.* Oodeypur *s.* R. A.
Komaralingam, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Komaramangalam, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Kombai, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kombakonam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Kommaddi, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kon, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Konai, *r.* Rungpore *dis*, B.
Konar, *r.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Konchikod, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kondanoor, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kondapalli, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Kondapuram, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Kondavir, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Kondhali, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Kondhanpur, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kondhiwata, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kondka, *s.* C. P.
Kondotti, *p.s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kondrapur, Azamgurh *dis*, N. W. P.
Konganapuram, *z.* Salem *dis* M. P.
Kongnoli, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Konityna, Tharrawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Konkan, *t. c.* Bo. P.
Konkandiva, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Konnagar, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Konnur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Konra, *h.* Bankoora *dis*, B.
Konrakdi, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Koondum, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Koosee, *r.* Bhagalpur & Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Kooshtea, *r. s.* and *s. d.* Nuddea *dis*, B.
Kopa, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Kopaganj, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Kopai, *r.*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Kopargaon, *tal*, Ahmednagur *dis*, Bo. P.
Kopilas, *h.* Orissa, B.
Koppa, Kadur, *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Kopra, *r.* Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Kora, *h.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kora, *t.* and *s. d.* Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Korabaga, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*. C. P.
Koracha, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Korada, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Koradacheri, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Koradgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Korai, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Korai, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Koraikela, *z.* Singhbhoom, *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kora Jahanabad, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Koramdesar, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Korame, Lohardugga, *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Korantadih, Ghazipur *dis*, N, W. P.
Koraput, Jeypur *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Koratagere, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Korba, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Korea, *s.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Koregaon, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Koregaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Korh, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Korhala, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Korhati, Dacca *dis*, B.
Kori, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Koringa, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Koripur, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Korkani, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Korlai, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Korlam, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Korlo, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kortalayar, *r.* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Korungalaikudi, Madura *dis*, M P:
Korwan, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Korwar, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Kosa Nag, *h.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Kosgai, *h.* Bilaspur, *dis.* C. P.
Kosgi, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kosi, *par.* Muttra, *dis*, N. W. P.
Kosi, *r.* N. W. P.
Kosida, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kosigi, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kota, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kota, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kot Adu, *s. d.* Muzaffargarh, *dis*, P.
Kotagiri, *m.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Kotah, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Kotaha, *t. c.* Amballa *dis*, P.
Kotaikarriar, *r.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kotal, Kohat, *dis*, P.
Kotaldi, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kotalpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kotampati, *z.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kotapakondah, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Kotapalle, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Kotapalli, *s. d.* Bastar, *s.* C. P.
Kotapatam, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kotar, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Kotaraikarrai, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Kotayam, *tal*, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kot Banawar, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Kot Bhai, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Kotbhajani, Cooch Behar *s.* B.
Kotchandpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Kot Chutta, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Kotda Sangani, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Kotdi, Cutch, *s.* Bo. P.
Kotdwara, Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Kotebetta, *h.* Nanjarajpatna, *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Kotekisarai, Gwalior, *s.* C. I. A.
Koteshwar, *p. p.* C. I. A.
Kot Fatah Khan, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Kotgal, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Kotgarh, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Kotgarh, *s.* Simla *dis*, P.
Kot gasht, Patna, *dis*, Behar B.
Koth, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Kotham *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kothapet, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kothar, h. Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kothar, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kothara. Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Kothesri, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Kothi, *s.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Kothibhar, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kothide, *e.* C. I. A.
Kothila, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Kothilwa, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Kothimbra, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.

K.

Kothri, *par*, Malwa, Indore *s.* C. I. A,
Koti, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Kotila, *par*, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kotipalli, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kotitirth, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Kot Isashah, Jhang *dis*, P.
Kot Kadir, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Kot Kamalia, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Kot Kapura, *r.* P.
Kot Kasim, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Kot Khai, Simla *dis*, P.
Kot Kasim, *par*, Jeypore *s.* R. A,
Kot Khirgi, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Kot Khizri, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Kotla, Kangra, *dis*, P.
Kotla Nihang, Umballa, *dis*, P,
Kotli, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Kotli Loharun, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Kot Moman, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Kot Nasran, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Kot Putli, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Kotra, *cant*, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Kotra, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kotra, Rajgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Kotrahang, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Kotri, *tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kotri Allahrakhyo, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kot Salbahan, *par*, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kot Somaba, P.
Kot Sultan, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Kot Tagga, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Kottapalle, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kottapatam, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Kottavalsa, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Kottur, Padinalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Kotul, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kotur, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Kotwal, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kotwalipara, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Kot Zafar Khan, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Kovalong, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Koviladi, Tanjore *dis*, M. P,
Kovilam, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Kovilpatti, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kovilur, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Kowad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kowarpur, A.
Koyah, Cachar *dis*, A.
Koyakhai, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Koyar, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Koychai, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Koyna, *r.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Krishna, *r.* Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Krishnai, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Krishnaganj, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Krishnagiri, *tal*, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Krishnanandapur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Krishnapatnam, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Krishni or Karsuni, *r.* N. W. P.
Kristanagar, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Krosur, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Kshetrichapri, A.
Kshira or Palar, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kuanpal, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa B.
Kuarganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kub, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Kubja Sangam, *p.p.* C. I. A.
Kuchaikol, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Kuchaikore, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Kuchaman, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Kuchera, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Kuchha, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Kudal, Sawant Wari *s.* Bo. P.
Kudarimukh, *h.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Kudarkot, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Kuddapakum, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Kudikad, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kudli, *p.p.* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Kudligi, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kudra, *r.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Kuduremukha *h.* Kadur *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Kuhira, *r.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Kuhum Jognia, A.
Kuhunda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kuilapal, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kujan, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kujhi, *h.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Kukadra, Rajpipla *s.* Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Kukai, *cr.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kukana, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kukari, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kukarmunda, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Kukkuluba, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kukrahati, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kukra Mailani, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kukreshar, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Kukri, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kukria, Mahikánta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Kukrul, *par*, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kuksi, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Kukurnahi, *r.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Kulachi, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Kulaghat, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kuldunna, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Kulghari, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Kulhawar, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Kulia, *fair*, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Kulik, *r.* Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Kulikarai, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Kulingram, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kulitalai, *tal*, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Kulitora, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Kullakamby, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Kullar, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Kullowad, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Kullu, Kangra *dis*, P.
Kullum, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kullur, *p.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Kulpahar, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kulpi, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Kulsi, *r.* and *f.r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Kultikri, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Kulu, *s.d.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Kumadwati, *r.* Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kumaira, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Kumalgarh, *ft.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Kumar, *r.* Furreedpore and Jessore, *dis*, B.
Kumarapuram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kumarganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kumari, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kumari, *r.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.

K.

Kumarkharadhara, A.
Kumarpur, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Kumbakamdroog, *h.* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Kumbakonam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Kumbardegudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kumbhardegudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kumbhari, *s.d.* Bo. P.
Kumbharli, *h.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Kumbharwara, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kumbhoj, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Kumbi, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kumbla, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Kumharsain, *s.* Simla *dis*, P.
Kumher, *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Kumhrawan, *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, N. W. P.
Kumhri, *r.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Kumiria, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Kumra, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Kumraj, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kumtia, A.
Kumudvati, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kun, *r.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Rewakanta, Bo. P.
Kunch, *s.d.* Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kund, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Kund, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Kunda, *r.* Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Kunda, *s.d.* Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kunda, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Kundahit Kareya, *par.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Kundahs, The, *m.r.*, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Kundal, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Kundal, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kun Daro, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kundalgaon, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Kundalika, *r.*, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kundallika Korbala, *r.*, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kundapur, *r.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Kundar, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kundariya, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kundgol, Jamkhandi *s.* Bo. P.
Kundgol, *s.*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kundi, *r.*, Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Kundi, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kundi, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kundla, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Kundola, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Kundri, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kundu, *r.* Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Kundurapallimitta. *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Kunhiar, *s.* P.
Kunigal, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kunjabangar, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kunja Ghoraghat, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kunjah, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Kunjpura, Karnal *dis*, P.
Kunjrod, C. I. A.
Kunnamangalam, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kunnandagudi, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Kuno, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kunsa, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kunta, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Kunti, *r.* Hoogly *dis*, B.
Kuntiyana, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Kunur *r.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Kupari, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

K.

Kupasan, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Kupgal, *r. s.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kupha, *r.*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Kupi, Sawant Wari *s.* Bo. P.
Kupla, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kuppam, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kuppelur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kuppili, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Kura, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kura, Jhallawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Kura, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Kurai, *par.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kurai, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Kurai, *s.d.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Kuraibhar, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kurail, *l.* C. I. A.
Kuraishi, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Kuraishiwala, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Kural, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Kurali, Umballa *dis*, P.
Kurali, *r.*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kuram, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kurambranad, *tal*, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kurana, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kurangasasan, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kurankhed, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kuraoli, *par*, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Kuraon, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kuraon, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kurar, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Kurara, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kurasar, *s.d.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kurauli, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Kurchi, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Kurdu, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Kurduwari, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Kurgaon, Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Kurha, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kurhurbaree, *s.d.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kuri, Hissar *dis*, P.
Kurigram, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Kurikhai, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Kurinjipadi, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Kurivikulam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kurji, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Kurla, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kurmagad, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kurmingya, *h.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Kurmatur, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Kurnool, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P,
Kuroli, Miraj *s.* Bo. P.
Kurpa, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Kurrachee or Karachi, *cap*, & *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kurram, *r.* Bannu *dis*, P.
Kurresgaon, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kursad, *par*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Kursadatan, *r.*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Kursat, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.

K.

Kurseong, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Kursi, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kurtha, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Kurtkoti, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Kuruagaon, Darrang *dis*, A.
Kurudamale, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kurulgachhi, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Kurumbranad, Malabar, *dis*, M. P.
Kurumi, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kurun, Amraoti *dis*, Berar H. A. D.
Kurundwad, *s.* Bo. P.
Kurupam, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Kurur, *r.*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Kurwai, *s* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Kurwandi, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kusalgarh, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Kusapala, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kushahata, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Kushai, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kushambi, *plain*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Kushavati, *r.*, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Kushbhadra, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kusiyara, *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Kusmandal, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kusmandi, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kusmara, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Kussora, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kusumbhi, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kusumi, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Kusur, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Kutabdia, *i.* and *Lt. house*, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Kutahan, Jaunpur *dis*, N, W. P.
Kutana, *par*, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Kutasa, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Kutbiwal, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Kuthar, *s.* P.
Kuthaund, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Kuthiala Shekhan, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Kutia, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kutia Gunir, *par*, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Kuttipuram, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kutku, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Kutlehr, Kangra *dis*, P.
Kutradi, *p.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kuttalam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Kuttalam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Kuttaparamba, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kuttiyadi, *p.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Kutumba, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Kuturu, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Kuvesi, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Kuwana, *r.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Kuwari, *r*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Kuwari, *r.* N. W. P.
Kuyangerinad, *hob*, Padinalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Kydganj, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Kykaram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Kyoukhpyoo, *cap*, and *dis*, B. B.

L.

Labana, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Labdarya, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Labhanga, *beel*, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Labhauwa, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.

L.

Labpur, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Laccadive, *i.* Indian Ocean, Sth. Canara *dis*, M. P.
Lachhibag, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Lachhmangarh, Jeypore *s.* R. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

L.

Lachhmangarh, Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Lachhmi Narayan, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Lachi, Kohat *dis*, P.
Ladakh, *dis*, Kashmir *s.* P.
Ladara, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Ladha, *h.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Ladhora, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A,
Ladhran, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Ladna, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Ladnum, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Laduari, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Ladunia, *l.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Ladwa, Umballa *dis*, P.
Ladwi, Hissar *dis*, P.
Lagarghichcha, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Lagoa, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Lahal, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Lahar, *t.* and *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Lahar, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Laharpur, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Lahiri, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Lahli, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Lahoal, A.
Lahore, *cap*, *dis*, and *div*, P.
Lahori Bandar, Sind, Bo. P.
Lahual, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Lahoul, *valley*, Kangra *dis*, P.
Laichanpur, *ft.* Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Laira, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Laitmas-doh, *h.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Lakadia, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Lakaha, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Lakai, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Lakda, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Lakh, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Lakha, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Lakhaitara, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Lakhandih, *r.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Lakhanhati, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Lakhanjhir, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Lakhanmajra, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Lakhannath, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Lakhanpur, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Lakhanwah, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Lakhanwara, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Lakhapadar, Kattywar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Lakhat, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Lakhat, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Lakhi, *t.* and *h.* Skikarpur *dis*, Sind. Bo. P.
Lakhimpur, *cap*, and *dis*, A.
Lakhimpur, *t.* and *s.d.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Lakhipur or Lakshmipur, Cachar *dis*, A.
Lakhipur, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Lakhmia, *r.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Lakhmipasa, Jessore *dis*, B.
Lakhmipur, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Lakhmipur, *s.d.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Lakhmirdona, *r.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Lakhna, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Lakhnadon, *s.d.* Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Lakhnadon, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Lakhnauti, Saharunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Lakhnesar, *par*, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Lakhni, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Lakhpat, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Lakhtar, *tal*, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.

L.

Lakhundar, *r.* C. I. A.
Lakhundi, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Laki, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Laki, *t.* and *s.d.* Bannu *dis*, P.
Lakkidi, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Lakkanwal, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Lakoli, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Laksam, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Lakshmantirtha, *r.* Coorg, M. P.
Lakshmeshwar, Miraj *s.* Bo. P.
Lakshmipur or Lakhipur, Cachar, *dis*, A.
Lakshmipur, *p.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Laksin, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Lakurdi, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Lakvalli, *tal*, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Lalabazar, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Lalamukh, Cachar *dis*, A.
Lala Musa, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Lalapet *r.s.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Lalauli, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Lalbag, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Lalbag, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Lalbag, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Lal Bagh, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Lalbara, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Lalbazar, *s.d.* Cooch Behar *s.* B.
Laldarwaza, *p.* N. W. P.
Lalganj, *fair*, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Lalganj, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Lalganj, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Lalganj, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Lalganj, *s.d.* Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Lalgarh, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Lalgarh, *e.* C. I. A.
Lalgola, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Lalgoshi, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Lalgudi, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Lalia, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Lalian, Jhang *dis*, P.
Laling, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Lalitpur, *cap*, *dis*, & *cant*, N. W. P.
Lalla, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Lallyan, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Lalmai, *h.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Lalpur, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Lalpur, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Lalpura, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Lalsot, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Laluban, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Lal Udero, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Lalukdalani, A.
Lamba, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Lambagraon, Kangra *dis*, P.
Lambai, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Lambdhar, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Lambi, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Lambia *p.* Bashahr *s.* P.
Lametaghat, *p.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Lamhwa, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Lammi Khan, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Lamta, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Landhaura, Saharunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Landhi, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Landi Khana, *p.* Khaibar, Afghanistan.
Landour, *san.* Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Langai, *r.* and *f. r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index

L.

Langaleshwar, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Langar Sarai, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Langla, *h.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Langrin or Lyngkin, *s.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Langulya, *r.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Langur, *ft.* Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Lanja, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Lanji, *par*, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Lankagar, *ft.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Lanktharai, *h*, Tipperah *s.* B.
Lanwari, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Laober Sut, *h.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Laoboh, *h.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Laosynnia, *h*, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Laowan, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Lapanga, Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Lapha, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Laphagarh, *ft.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Lapli, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Lar, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Lar, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Larawad, *e.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Larkana, *tal.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Larkhed, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Larsauli, Delhi *dis*, P.
Lasalgaon, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Lashkar, *cap*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Lashkarpur, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Laskarpur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Lasundra, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Laswaree, *b.f.* Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Laswina, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Lata, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Latahur, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Lataki, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Latammar, *cant*, Bannu *dis*, P.
Latehar, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Lathaban or Deeg, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Lathi, *s.* and *tal*, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Lathia, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Lat Masjid, *ru.* C. I. A.
Latu, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Latur, Hyderabad (Nizam's)
Laun, *t.c.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Laur, *o. n. d.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Laur, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Lauri, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Lauriya, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Lawa, *s.* R. A.
Lawa, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Lawada, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Lawain, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Lawrencepur, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Laxmeshwar, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Layada, *h.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Layari, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Laymayethna, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Lebong, *p.* Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Leda, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Leda, Umballa *dis*, P.
Lego, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Leh, *cap*, Ladakh *dis*, Kashmir *s.* P.
Leiah, *t.* and *s.d.* Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Lemro, *r.* Akyab *dis*, B. B.
Lena, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Lengitar Pahar, *h.*

Lengjut, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Leniya, *t.* and *r.* Mergui *dis*, B. B.
Lesliganj, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Lesraganj, Dacca *dis*, B.
Leteri, *r.* Nowgong *dis*, A.
Lidar, *r.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Lidhran, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Likhi. *s.* Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Lilagar, *r.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Lilajan, *r*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Lilajan, *r.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Lilapur, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Lilji, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Lilwan, *r.* Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Limri, *tal*, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Linga, Persian Gulf.
Lingagiri, *e.* Bastar *s.* C. P.
Lingsugur, *cant*, Hyderabad (Nizams.)
Lingti, Lahul *s.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Lio, Bashahr *s.* P,
Lipu Kethan, *p.* Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Litar Gothra, *e.* Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Little Baghmati, *r.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Little Conjevaran, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Little Gandak, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Little Ranjit, *r.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Liwali, Jeypore, *s.* R. A.
Liwani, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Lobha, *par*, Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P
Lodhika, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Lodhikhera, Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Lodhma, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Lodhaganj, Dacca *dis*, B.
Lodhran, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Lodhrawala, Jhang *dis*, P.
Lodikatra, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Loghasi, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Lohagara, Jessore *dis*, B.
Lohaghat, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Lohajanga, *r.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Lohara, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Lohara, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Lohara Sohaspur, *z.* Raipur, *dis*, C. P.
Loharakandi, *r.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Lohardugga, *cap*, and *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Lohargaon, Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Lohargarh, *h.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Lohargarhji, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Loharu, *s.* P.
Lohi, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Lohianwala, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Lohit, *r.* Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Lohogarh, *h.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Lahoner, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Lohraura, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Lohughat, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Lohwan, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Loisingh, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Lokapavani, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Lolan, *h.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Lon, *r.* Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Lonar, *t.l.* and *p.p.* Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Lonauli, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Loni, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Loni, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Loni, *par*, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

L.

Loni Kalbhar, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Loni Kand, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Lonjai, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Lonsing, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Lopoke, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Lora, Hazara *dis*, P.
Lormi, *tal*, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Losal, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Losar, Spiti *s.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Lotan, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Loti, *p.p.* Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Lovedale, *san*, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Lowaghar, *h.* Bannu *dis*, P.
Luckeeserai, *r. s.* Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Lucknow, *cap. dis*, and *div*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ludana, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Ludania, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Luddan, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Ludhiana, *cap*, *cant*, and *dis*, P.
Ludurka, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Lughasi, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Lugtana, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.

L.

Lugu, *h.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Luha or Luka, *r.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Luhara, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Lukha Talao, Kohat *dis*, P.
Luki, A.
Lukmanpur, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Luliani, Lahore *dis*, P.
Lumbaiyong, *h.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Lumsdenabad, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Luna, Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Lunawara, *cap*, and *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Lund, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Lundi, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Lundikotal, Afghanistan
Luni, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Luni, *r.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Lunmiani, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Lunwa, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Lushai, *h.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Lutana, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Lyngkerdem, *h.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.

M.

Mach, Kelat or Baluchistan.
Machal, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Machalpur, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Macha Rewa, *r.* Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Machher, Gwalior *s.* C. I .A.
Machhid, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Machhrehta, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Machhu, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Machhu Kanta, *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Machida, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Machigad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Machiwal, Jhang *dis*, P.
Machiwara, *fair*, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Machkund, *p.p.* Dholpur *s.* R. A.
Machlishahr, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Machna, *r.* Betul *dis*, C. P.
Machrauli, Karnal *dis*, P.
Madagadkere, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Madakasira, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Madalpur, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Madana, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Madanapalle, *t.* and *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Madanganj, Dacca *dis*, B.
Madanpur, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Madanpur, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Madanpur, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Madanpur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Madanpur, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Madareepore, *s.d.* Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Madarganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Madari, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Madarkhat, A.
Madarsa, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Madarpak, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Madbhavi, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Maddagiri, *h.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Madder, Upper Godavari *dis*, C. P.
Maddur, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.

M.

Madenad, Mercara *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Madh, *h.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Madha, *r.* Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Madha, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Madhanapalle, *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Madhavpur, Barda *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Madhawal, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Madhepur, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Madhi, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Madhnagar, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Madhoganj, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Madhogarh, *t.* and *s.d.* Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Madhogarh, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Madhola, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Madhoni, *h.* Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Madhopur, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Madhorajpur, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Madhpuri, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Madhuban, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Madhuban, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Madhuban, *fair*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Madhubani, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Madhukhali, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Madhukhola, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Madhumati, *r.* Furreedpore and Jessore *dis*, B.
Madhupur, Bogra *dis*, B.
Madhupur, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Madhupur, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Madhupur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Madhurantakam, *tal*, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Madhu Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Madikerihalerinad, Mercara *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Madkotri, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Madnapur, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Madni, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Madrani, *fair*, C. I. A.
Madras, *cap*, *dis*, *presidency* and *s. g.* M. P.
Madria, *h.* Banswara *s.* R. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

M.

Madugula, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Madukarai, *r.s.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Madukarai, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Madura, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Madurantakam, *r.s* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Magadi, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Magardaha, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Magardha, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Magarwara, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Magdapur, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Maghiana, Jhang *dis*, P.
Maghra, *p.p.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Magoora, *t.* and *s.d.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Magori, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Magowal, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Magra, *dis*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Magra, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Magrahat, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Magraoli, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Magrayar, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Magroni, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Magsi, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Magura, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Mah, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Mahabal, *h.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Mahbal, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Mahaban, *p.p.* Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Mahabinayaka, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mahableshwar, *san.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahad, *tal*, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahadayi, *r.* Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahadeo, *h.* and *p.p.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Mahadeo, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahadeo, *r.* A.
Mahadeogarh, *p.h.i.* Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Mahadevpur, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Mahadewa, *par*, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mahag, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahagaon, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Mahagaon, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Mahagiri, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mahahmadpur, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Mahajan, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Mahakalidurga, *h.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Mahal, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Mahalakshmi, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahalingpur, Mudhol *s.* Bo. P.
Mahalla Sarkar Tirhoot, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Mahal-masrud, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mahal-shindogi, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahan, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Mahanad, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Mahanadi, or Mahanuddy, *r.* B. and C. P.
Mahanadi, *r.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Mahanadi, *r.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Mahanar, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Mahane, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Mahanetanr, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Mahanga, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mahanuddy, *r.* Jalpaiguri, Purneah and Maldah *dis*, B.
Maharajdurga, *ft.* Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Maharajganj, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Maharajganj, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Maharajganj, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Maharajganj, *p.p.* Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.

M.

Maharajganj, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Maharajganj, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Maharajpet, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Maharajpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Maharajpur, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Maharajpur, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Maharajpur, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Maharajpur, Maldah *dis*, B.
Maharani, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Maharashtra, Bo. P.
Maharowah, *ca*, Skikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mahar Samod, *h.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Maharua Gola, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mahasu, *sub*, of Simla, P.
Mahata, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Mahatpur, *fair*, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Mahe, French Settlement M. P.
Maheji, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Maheji, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahendraganj, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Mahendratanaya, *r.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Mahendru, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Maher, *h.* and *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Maher, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Mahesar, *ft.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Maheshbathan, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Maheshkhal, *par*, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Maheshkhali, *channel*, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Maheshmunda, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Maheshpur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Maheshpur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Maheshpur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Mahes Khali, *r.* A.
Mahesro, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Maheshtala, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Mahi, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mahi, *r.* Banswara *s.* R. A.
Mahi, *r.* Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahi, *t.* and *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mahi, *r.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.,
Mahial, Mahikanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mahidhar, *l.* Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Mahidharpur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mahiganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Mahiji, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Mahi Kanta, *t.c.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Mahim, *tal*, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahinagar, *par*, Pnrneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Mahind, *par*, Durbhanga *dis*, Behar, B.
Mahirwa, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Mahishara, *par*, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Mahiskhal, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Mahldar Khan, Delhi *dis*, P.
Mahjoi, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Mahm, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Mahmudabad, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mahmud Kot, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Mahna, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Mahnar, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mahoba, *t.* and *s.d.* Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mahoi, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Mahokhar, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Maholi, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mahona, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mahona, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

M.

Mahona, *par*, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mahr, *m.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mahrabpur, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mahrani, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mahrauli, Delhi *dis*, P.
Mahroni, *t.* and *s.d.* Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mahu, *par*, Narsinghgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Mahua-garhi, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Mahudha, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahul, *par*, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Mahuli, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Mahuli, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Mahuli, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Mahuwa, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Mahuwa, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Mahwa, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Maibelia, A.
Maihar, *s.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Maikal, *h.* Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Maikal, *f.r.* Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Maikal, *h.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Mailam, *r.s.* and *h.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Maileshvaram, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Mailog, *s.* Simla *dis*, P.
Mailpati, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Mailsi, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Maimara, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Mainadahar, A.
Mainadui, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Mainalli, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Maindargi, Kurundwad *s.* Bo. P.
Mainpuri, *eap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Maira, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Maira, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Maivadi, *s.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Maiyani, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Maiyar, *r.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Majali, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Majam, *r.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Majdighi, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Majgaon, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Majham, *r.* Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Majhaoli, Delhi *dis*, P.
Majhauli, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Majhaura, *par*, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Majhauwa, *par*, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Majhera, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Majhgawan, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Majhgawan, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Majhgawan, Jubbulporè *dis*, C. P.
Majhiaban, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Majhoi, *r.* Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Majhua, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Majhuli, Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Majhwan, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Majida, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Majidi, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Majigam, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Majitha, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Majorganj, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Majnamutha, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Majra, Rohtak, *dis*, P.
Majulipur, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Makalpur, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Makanpur, *p.p.* Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Makanpur, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.

M.

Makarandgarh, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Makardah, Howrah *dis*, B.
Makarji, *h.* and *tem.* Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Makbarah Paik, Delhi *dis*, P.
Makh, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Makhad, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Makhdumpur, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Makhdumpur, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Makhdumpur, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Makhdum Rashid, *fair*, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Makhjan, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Makhla, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Makimpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Makhu, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Makrai, *s.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Makrain, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Makrandnagar, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Maksudangarh, *s.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Maksudan, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Maksudo, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Maksudo Rind, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Maksudpur, *s. d.* Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Makundaprasad, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mal, *h.* Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Malabar, *dis* and *coast*, M. P.
Malabar-hill, *sub.* Bombay city, Bo. P.
Malaghat, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Malaghat, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Malaipalaiyam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Malakhera, Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Malalingpur, Mudhol *s.* Bo. P.
Malambi, *h.* Yelsavirshime *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Malancha, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Malanchi, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Malanga, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Malang Garh, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Malapahari, *r.* Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Malapuram, *cant*, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Malarna, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Malarna, Chaur-ka, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Malarna, Dungar, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Malatha, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Malaudh, *par*, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Malaut, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Malawar, *par*, Rajgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Malayagiri, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Malda, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Maldachor, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Maldah, *cap.* and *dis*, Behar, B.
Maldaha, Pubna *dis*, B.
Maldwar, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Malegaon, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Malegaon, Peint *s.* Bo. P.
Malegaon, *tal*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Malehpur, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Malekal Tirupati, *h.* Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Malemana, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Maleni, *r.* C. I. A.
Maler Kotla, *s.* Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Malethu, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Malgi, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Malgund, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Malhdasi, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Malhar, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Malhargarh, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Malhargarh, Jaora *s.* C. I. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

M.

Malhaur, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Malhnigopal, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Mali, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Malia, Machhu-Kanta *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Malian, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Maliara, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Maliara, *par*, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Malihabad, *s.d.* Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Malikpur, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Malipota, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Malir, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Malirri, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Maliyapuram, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Malkapur, Buldana *dis* Berar, H. A. D.
Malkapur, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Malkhed, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Malki, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Mallanwala, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Mallanwan, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mallapur, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mallapuram, *r.s.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Mallayangudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Malochi, Pubna *dis*, B.
Maloha, Umballa *dis*, P.
Malpur, Khandesh *dis* Bo. P.
Malpur, Mahi Kanta, Bo. P.
Malpura, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Malpura, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Malprabha, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Malprabha, *r.* Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Malsalami, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Malsej Ghat, *h.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Malsera, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Malsian, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Malsiras, *tal*, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Malthon, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Maluchi, Dacca *dis*, B.
Malud, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Malur, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Malur, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Malvalli, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Malwa, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Malwa, *t.c.* Indore and Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Malwad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Malwalli, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Malwan, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Malwa Tal, *l.* Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Malyapuram, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Mamandur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Mamandur, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Mamarpur, *ferry*, Delhi *dis*, P.
Mamdapur, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Mamdapur, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Mamdipara, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Mamdot, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Mamoni, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mamul, Gurdaspur *dis*. P.
Mamul, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Man, Lahore *dis*, P.
Man, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Man, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Man, *r.* Bheel Agency, C. I. A.
Man, *r.* Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Man, *tal*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Man, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Mana, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.

M.

Mana, Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Manabum, *h.* A.
Managoli, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Manai Maji, A.
Manakmajra, Umballa *dis*, P.
Manakwara, Kattywar *dis*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Manamadi, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Mana Madurai, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Manamalkudi, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Manantoddy, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Mananwala, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Manaparai, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Manas, *r*, Bogra and Cooch Behar *dis*, B.
Manas, *r*, A.
Manasa, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Manatu, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Manauli, Umballa *dis*, P.
Manauri, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Manawar, *par*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Manbazar, *s.d.*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Manbha, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Manbhoom, *par*, and *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Manchar, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Manchar, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Mancharda, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Manchenhalli, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Manchhar, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Manchikera, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mand, *r.* Aundh *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Manda, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Mandad, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Mandakini, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mandakini, *r.* N. W. P.
Mandal, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Mandal, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Mandalay, *cap*, Burmah.
Mandalgarh, *ft.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Mandangarh, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Mandaori, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Mandar, *h.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar B.
Mandar, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Mandar Mohana, *estuary*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Mandasa, *z*, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Mandauthi, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Mandavgari, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mandavgaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Mandawa, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Mandawal, Jaora *s.* C. I. A.
Mandawar, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Mandawar, *par*, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Mandganw, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Mandhal, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Mandhardeo, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mandhatta, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mandhatta, *i.* Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Mandheri, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Mandi *s.* P.
Mandla, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Mandladai, *h*, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Mandlesar, *ft.* and *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Mandleswari, *p.p.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar. B.
Mando, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Mandogarh, *ru.* and *ft.* Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Mandor, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Mandra, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Mandrael, *dis*, Kerowlee *s.* R. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

M.

Mandrak, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Mandrup, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Mandsaur, *t.* and *dis*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mandu, Mahal Sirgira, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Mandvi, Cutch, *s.* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Mandvi, *tal*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Madwa, *e.* Sankhera Mewas, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mandya, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Maneknatah, *h*, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Maner, *par.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Mangal, Hazara *dis*, P.
Mangal, *s.* Simla *dis*, P.
Mangala, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Mangalabetta, *h.* Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Mangalagiri, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Mangalam, *r.s.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Mangalawas, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Mangalbarl, *fair*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Mangaldai, *s.d.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Mangalgiri, A.
Mangaliawas, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Mangalkot, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Mangalore, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Mangalpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Mangalpur, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Mangalsi, *par*, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mangalum, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Mangalvedha, Kolhapur *s*, Bo. P.
Mangalvedha, Sangli, *s*. Bo P.
Mangaon, Sawantwari *s*. Bo. P.
Mangaon, *tal*, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Mangarh, Colaba, *dis*, Bo. P.
Mangari, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Mangawan, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Mangja Tungya, *h*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Manglaur, *par*, Saharunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mangli, Hazara *dis*, P.
Mangor, *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mangrol, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Mangrotha, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Mangrul, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Mangrul Dastgir, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Mangrul Pir, *p.p.* Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Mangsuli, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Mangtanwala, Lahore *dis*, P.
Manhes, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Mania, Dholpur *s*, R. A.
Maniari, *p.p*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Maniari, *r.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Manibgar, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Manickchak, Maldah *dis*, B.
Manickgunge, *s.d.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Manikaman, *beel*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Manikapur, *par*, Gonda *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Manikarayar, *r.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Manikar Char, A.
Manikarn, *p.p.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Manikbazar, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Manik Chak, *par*, Maldah *dis*, B.
Manikchaura, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Manikpatna, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Manikpunj, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Manikpur, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Manikpur, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Manikpur, *par*, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Manikpur, *tal*, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.

M.

Maniktala, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Manimajra, *fair*, and *p.p.* Umballa *dis*, P,
Manimukta, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Manipur, *cap*, and *s.* A.
Manirampur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Maniyachi, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Maniyar, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Manjakuppam, South Arcot *dis*, N. W. P.
Manjarabad, *ft.* Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Manjari, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Manjarkhed, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Manjarsumba, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Manjayar, *r.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Manjeri, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Manjguni, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Manjhand, *tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Manjhanpur, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Manjhi, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Manjhi, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Manjiwala, Bannu *dis*, P.
Manjri, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Manjut, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Manka, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Mankachar, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Mankahri, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Mankali, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Mankar, *fair*, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Mankera, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Manki, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mankulmanihari, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Manmad, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Mannalparai, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Mannarghat, *p.s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Mannargudi, *tal*, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Mannarkota, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Mannarkudi, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Manner, *r.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Manohar, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Manohar, *p. h. i.* Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Manoharpur, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Manoharpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Manohar Rai's Bazar, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Manoli, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Manoor, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Manora, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Manora, *l. houte*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Manora, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Manorpar, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Manpur, British *dis*, C. I. A.
Manpur, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Manpur, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Manpur, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Manra, *pat*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Mansa, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mansai, *r.* Cooch Behar *s.* B.
Mansahra, Hazara *dis*, P.
Manshai, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Mansingh, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Mansarganj, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Mansurganj, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mansurnagar, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Mansurnagar, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mansurnagar, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mantena, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Mnateshwar, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Mantha, Rungpore *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

M.

Mantir, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Manu, *r.* A.
Manur, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Manvan, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Manwar, *r.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Manwath, Hyderabad (Nizam's.)
Manyad, *r.* Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Mao, *h.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Maoobin, Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Maparwari, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Maraghat, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Marai, Kohat *dis*, P.
Maramar Nadi, *r.* A.
Maramutlu, Bowringpet or Kolar, *r.s.* Mysore *s.* M.P.
Marangapuri, *z.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Marankari, A.
Maraura, *par*, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Marda, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mardan, *cant*, Peshawur *dis*, P.
Mardanpur, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Marehra, *par*, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Margalla, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Marhal, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Mariadoh, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Mariahu, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mariani, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Marichakandi, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Marichap, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Marichapali, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Marichpur, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Maridan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Mariyahan, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Marka, *r.* A.
Marka, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Markacho, *par*, Hazaribagh dis, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Markanda, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Markanda, *r.* Umballa *dis*, P.
Markandeya, *r.* Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Markandi, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Markanum, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Markapur, *tal*, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Markuan, Jl. [illegible] *dis*, N. W. P.
Markundi, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Mar Nai, *r.* A.
Maroth, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Marpha, *pt.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Marsaghai, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Marsagram, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Marti, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Martin, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Marungapuri, *z.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Marwalo, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Marwas, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Masalpur, *dis*, Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Masaurhi, *par*, Patna and Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Masdi, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Mashahi, *plain*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Mashiwari, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Mashrak, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Masidpur, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Maskara, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Masnadapur, Murshedabad *dis*, B.
Masnigadi, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Masnadih, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Massan, *fair*, Jhang *dis*, P.
Masta, Rungpore *dis*, B.

M.

Masu Bhhurgari, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Masuda, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Masulipatam, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Masur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Masura, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Masuwah, *ca*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mat, *par*, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Matabhanga, *r.* Nuddea and Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Matabhanga, *s.d.* Cooch-Behar *s.* B.
Matabhanga, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Mataji, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. P.
Matakapura, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Matamahari, *r.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Matanni, Peshawur *dis*, P.
Matano Mad, Cutch *s.* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Matar, *tal*, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Matari, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mataundh, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Matberia, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Matgoda, *fair*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Math, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Matha, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Mathania, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Matheran, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Mathesvara Malai *h.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Mathra, Peshawur *dis*, P.
Mathura, Pubna *dis*, B.
Mathuranathji, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Mathurapur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Mathwar, *e*, C. I. A.
Mati, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Matiar, *h.* A.
Matiari, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Matiganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Matigara, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Matin, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Matisiri, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Matin Deva, *h.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Matlabganj, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Matlakhali, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Matli, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mato, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Matri Kunrian, *p.p.* Oodeypore, *s.* R. A.
Matta, Peshawur *dis*, P.
Mattital, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Matwad, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Mau, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Mau, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mau, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Mau, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mau, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mau, *t.* and *s.d.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Mau, *t.* and *s.d.* Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Mau, Aima, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Mau chibu, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Maudha, *t.* and *s.d.* Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Maudha, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Mauganj, *par*, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Maugram, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Mauhar, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Maulaganj, Gya *dis*, Behar B.
Mau Mahoni, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Maupur, Pubna *dis*, B.
Mauranwan, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Mau Nathbhanjan, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Maushibai, Aundh *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

M.

Mavinkere betta, *h.* Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Mavinkurna, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mawai, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Mawai, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mawai Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Mawai Moholara, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N.W.P.
Mawana, *s.d.* Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Mawaseka, Dungar, *h.* C. I. A.
Maya, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mayadapur, *par*, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Mayamantapur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Mayanachor, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Mayapur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Mayavaram, *tal*, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Maygaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mayna, Midnapore, *dis*, B.
Mayna Mati, *h.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Maynaguri, *s.d.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Mayni, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mayurakhi or Mayur, *r.* Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Mayurbhanja, Ballasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mayureshwar, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Mazagon, Bombay *city*, Bo. P.
McDonald's Choultry, Salem *dis*, M. P.
McLeodganj, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Medali, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Medha, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Medhar, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Medhasan, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Medleri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Meeanee, *b.f.* Sind, Bo. P.
Meean Meer, *cant* and *fair*, Lahore *dis*, P.
Meerut, *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Meghasani, *h.* Balasoré *dis*, Orissa, B.
Meghraj, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Meghwarna, *r.* Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Megna, *r.* B.
Megnanapuram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Megni, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Mehar, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mehdiganj, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Mehendiganj, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Meherpore, *s.d.* Nuddea *dis*, B.
Mehidpur, *cant*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Mehkar, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Mehmadabad, *tal*, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Mehmangachhi, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Mehnagar, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Mehnar, *p.p.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Mehsi, *par*, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Mehunbara, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Meja, Allahabad *dis*, N, W. P.
Mejarwali, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Mejia, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Mekhaliganj *s.d.* Cooch Behar *s.* B.
Mekliganj, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Melapalaiyam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Melkotebetta, *h.* Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Melpadi, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Melupaka, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Melur, *p.p*, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Melur *tal*, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Men, *r.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Mendki *r.* Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Menganapuram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Mengarh, *h.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.

M.

Menshigudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Meppadi, Malabar, *dis*, M. P.
Merangi, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Mercara, *cap*, and *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Mergui, *cap*, and *dis*, B. B.
Merkunad, *s.d.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Merta, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Meruka, *r.* Dholpur *s.* R. A.
Meruki, *r.* Dholpur *s*, R. A.
Meruling, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Merkunad, *t.c.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Meruti, *h.* Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.*M. P.
Merwara, *dis*, Ajmere, R. A.
Mesana, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mesri, *r.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Meswo, *r.* Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Meswo, *r.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Metiaburuj or Akra, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Metiari, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Meting, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Metrathi, *z.* Coimbatore *dis*, M P.
Mettupalaiyam, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Mewali, *s.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Mewat, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Mhais, *r.* C. I. A.
Mhaladevi, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mhalungi, *r.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mhasa, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mhasa, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Mhasawad, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Mhasurli, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Mhaswa, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Mhhaswad, Satara *dis*, Bo, P.
Mhesa, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Mhordan, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Mhow, *cant*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Miagam, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mianganj, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Miana Gondal, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Miani, Cutch *s.* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Miani, Hoshiarpur, *dis*, P.
Miani, Shahpur, *dis*, P.
Miani, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Mian Khel, Peshawur *dis*, P.
Mianpur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Mianwali, Bannu *dis*, P.
Michamara, A.
Midageshibetta, *h.* Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Midh, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Midnapore, *cap*, and *dis*, B.
Mihan, *r.* Rewah *s.* C. I. A.
Mihijan, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Mihndawal, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Mikir, *h.* A.
Milam, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Milkipur, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mimisal, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Mina, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Minachh, *h.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Minakhan, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Minapur, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Minchinabad, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Mindha, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Mindhala, *r.* Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Mindhawal, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Miradongar, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

M.

Miraj, *s.* Bo. P.
Miraj Prant, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Mirajgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mirak, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Miran, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Miran Chahaltan, *p.p.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Miran Ghati, Karnal *dis*, P.
Miran ki Sarai, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Miranpur, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Miranpur Katra, *par*, Shahjahapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mirapara, Jessore *dis*, B.
Mirawali, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mirganj *par*, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Mirgnath, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mirgoda *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mir Golam-Alijo-Tando, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Miri, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Miri, *h.* A.
Mirian, Bannu *dis*, P.
Mirjan, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mirjanhat, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Mirkadim, Dacca *dis*, B.
Mirpur, Hazara *dis*, P.
Mirpur, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mirpur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Mirpur, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mirpur Batoro, *tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mirpur Khas, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mirpur Sakro, *tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Miro Mari, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mir-ki-sarai, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Mirwah, *ca*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mirya, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Mirzaganj, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Mirzamurad, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Mirzapore, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Mirzapur, *cap* and *dis*, N. W. P.
Mirzapur, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Mirzapur, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mirzapur Chauhari, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Misan, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mishmi, *h.* A.
Mishrikoti, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mirsauliya, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Misrikh, *s. d.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Missadaera, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Mitauli, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mitha Khan-jo-Tando, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mithalak, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Mithakua, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mthalak, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Mithankot, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Mitha Tiwana, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Mithri, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Mithrau *r.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mitru Mooltan *dis*, P.
Mitti, *tal*, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mittri, Kelat, or Baluchistan
Miyanganj, Farrukhabad *dis*, N, W. P.
Mo, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A,
Moar, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Mochal Amritsar *dis*, P.
Mochh, Bannu *dis*, P.
Modalaipati, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Modnimb, Miraj *s.* Bo. P.
Moga, Ferozepore *dis*, P.

M.

Mogallur, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Mogaltur, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Moghal Sarai, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Mogra, Jodhpore, *s.* R. A.
Mohamdi, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mohan, *s.d.* Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mohan, *r.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mohan Auras, *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mohand, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mohanganj, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mohanganj, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Mohanganj, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mohangarh, Jeysulmere *dis*, R. A.
Mohania, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Mohanka, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Mohanlalganj, *s.d.* Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mohanpur, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Mohanpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mohanpur, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mohanpur, Midnapore, *dis*, B.
Mohar, *r.* Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Mohari, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Moharli, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Mohbat Dero Jatoi, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Moheshpur, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Moheshrakha, Howrah *dis*, B.
Mohgaon, Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Mohipura, Barwani, *s.* C. I. A.
Mohkher, Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Mohol, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Mohpa, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Mohpani, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Moj, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mokahmeh, Patna dis, Behar, B.
Mokamtala, Bogra *dis*, B.
Mokandpur, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Mokbhangi, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Mokhara, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Mol, *h.* and *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Molagul, A.
Molan, Banswara, *s.* R. A.
Molkalmuru, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s*, M. P.
Mollarhat, Jessore *dis*, B.
Mollarpur, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Molong-kong, Naga Hills *dis*, A.
Molpur, *fair*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Moman, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Mominabad, Hyderabad, (Nizam's.)
Momna Musawwir, *p.p.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Monair, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Mondha, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Mondha, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Mondra, *h*, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Monghyr, *cap*, *dis*, and *par*, Behar, B.
Moniat, Dacca *dis*, B.
Monier Khal, *cant.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Monihari, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Montgomery, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Moodkee, *b.f.* Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Moolky, South Kanara *dis*, M. P.
Mooltan, *cap*, *cant* and *dis*, P.
Moonsheegunge, *s.d.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Moorshedabad, *cap*, and *dis*, B.
Mor, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Mora, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Morab, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

M.

Moradabad, *cap*, *cant*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Moran, *r.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Moran, *r.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Morappur, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Morar, *cant*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Morasa, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Mordhar, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Morel, *r.* Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Morelgang, Jessore *dis*, B.
Morhar, *r.* Hazaribagh and Gya *dis*, B.
Mori, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Morinda, Umballa *dis*, P.
Morkariman, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Morna, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Morna, *r.* Aundh *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Morna, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Morni, Umballa *dis*, P.
Moro, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Morsi, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Mortakka, *t.* and *s.d.* Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Morthal, *par*, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Morvi, *tal*, Machhu Kanta *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Morwah kalan, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Morwah khurd, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Morwara, Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mosam, *r.* Bo. P.
Moshi, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Mota, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mota, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Motala, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Motebennur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Moth, *t.* and *s.d.* Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Motiganj, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Motigudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Motiharee, *c.s.* and *s.d.* Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Motijharna, *waterfall*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar B.
Moti Jhil, *l.* Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Motipur, Bahraich *dis*, N. W. P.
Motipur, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Moti Tala, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Motitalab, *l.* Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Motri, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Motur, *h.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Moulmein, or Maulmain *cap*, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Mowar, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Mowkhera, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Moyula Bhanja, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa B.
Mozufferpore, *cap*, and *dis*, Behar, B.
Mubarak Laghari, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mubarakpur, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Mubarakpur, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P,
Mubarakpur, *par*, Umballa *dis*, P.
Mubarakpur, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Much, Bannu *dis*, P.
Much, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Muchia, Maldah *dis*, B.
Mudakudore, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Muddanur, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Muddebihal, *tal*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Muddehpoora, *c.s.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Mudgeri, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mudhol, *s.* Bo. P.
Mudhoobunnee, *c.s.* & *s.d.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Mudimadagabetta *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.

M.

Mud-point, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Mufti-ka-purwa, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Mugdai, *spring*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Mugger Peer, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mughalbhim, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mughalpur, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Mughalpura, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Mughal Sarai, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Mugud, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mugur, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Mugutkhan Hubli, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Muhamdi, *s.d.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Muhammadabad, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Muhammadabad, Fatehgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Muhammadabad, *par*, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Muhammadabad, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Muhammadabad, *s.d.* Azamzarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Muhammad Bazar, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Muhammadgarh, *s.* Bhopal *a.*, C. I. A.
Muhammadnagar, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Muhammadpur, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P,
Muhammadpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Muhammadpur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Muhammadpur, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Muhammadzai, Kohat *dis*, P.
Muharanwala, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Muharli, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Muhibb Alipur, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Muhpa, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Mujnai, *r.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Mukarrabpur, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Mukerain, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Mukhai, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mukhra, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mukhthul, Hyderabad (Nizam's)
Muktagacha, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Muktipur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Muktsar, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Mukundpur, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Mul *t.* and *s.d.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Mula, *r.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mula, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Mulagol, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Mulaingiri, *h.* Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Mulana, *par*, Umballa *dis*, P.
Mulapal, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mulazai, Bannu *dis*, P.
Mulbagal, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Mulbagalbetta, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Mulgan, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mulgund, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mulher, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Muli, *tal*, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Muliapahar, *h.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mullazai, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Multai, *t.* and *s.d.* Betul *dis*, C. P.
Multhan, Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Mulwad, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Munanwan, Lahore *dis*, P.
Mundargi, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Mundgod, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mundia, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Mundahal, Hissar *dis*, P.
Mundamuhan, *ferry*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mundargi, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

M.

Mundeti, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Mundgod, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Mundharva, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Mundi, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Mundiagarh, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Mundikhel, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Mundka, Delhi *dis*, P.
Mundlana, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Mundra, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Mundrani, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Mungalum, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Mungeli, *t.* and *s.d.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Mungra Badshahpur, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mungrul Pir, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Mungus, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Munjeshwar, South Kanara *dis*, M. P.
Muniyar, *r.* Nellore, *dis*, M. P.
Muniyer, *r.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Munjpur, Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Munj Sagar, *l.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Munshiganj, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Munshihat, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Muradi, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Muradnagar, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Muradnagar, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Muragachha, *fair*, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Muraligunj, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Muralgi, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Muramgaon, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Murappanad, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Murarai, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Murarai, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Murassarpur, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Muratganj, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Murawad, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Murbad, *tal*, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Murdeshwar, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Murghai, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Murgiyatongari, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Murgod Prant, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Muridke, Lahore *dis*, P.
Murnad, Mercara *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Murree, *san*, and *cant*, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Mursan, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Murtaza, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Murtazapur, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Murthal, Delhi *dis*, P.

M.

Murud, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Murad Janjira, Ratnagiri, *dis*, Bo. P.
Murugmale, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Murwal, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Murwara, *t.* and *s. d.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Musafirkhana, *s. d.* Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Musa Khel, Bannu *dis*, P.
Musanagar, Cawnpore, *dis*, N. W. P.
Muscat, Arabia.
Musela, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mushi, *r.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Musigeri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Musiri, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Muskara, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Muski, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Mussooree, *san*, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Mussowli, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Mustafabad *s.d.* Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Mustafabad, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Mustafabad, Umballa *dis*, P.
Mustafapore, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Muswan, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Mutakidabad, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mutakidnagar, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mutakidpatna, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Mutanchetti Mitta, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Mutaur, *par*, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Mutgi, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Mutla, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Muttra, *cant*, *cap*, *dis*, and *p.p.* N. W. P.
Mutha, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Mutukalatur, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Mutupit, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Muzaffarabad, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Muzaffargarh, *cap*, *dis*, and *p.p.* P.
Muzaffarnagar, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Muzang, Lahore *dis*, P.
Myanoung, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Mylam, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Mylapore, Madras city, M. P.
Mymensingh, *cap*, and *dis*, B.
Mynagarh, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Mynaguri, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Mynanagar, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Mypady, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Mysadul, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Mysore, *pr. dis*, and *s.* M. P.

N.

Nababganj, Dacca, *dis*, B.
Nababganj, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Nababganga, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Nabha, *s.* P.
Nabiganj, *p.s.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Nabiganj, *par*, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Nabinagar, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Nabinagar, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Nabisar, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nachana, Jeysulmere *s.* R. A.
Nachangaon, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Nadai, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.

N.

Nadala, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Nadanghat, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Nadaun, Kangra *dis*, P.
Nadbai, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Nadgund, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Nadol, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Nadrai, Etah, *dis*, N. W. P.
Naduvatam, *plantation*, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Nag, *r.* Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Naga, *h.* A.
Nagaghully, Lakhimpur, *dis*, A.
Naga Hills, *dis*, A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

N.

Nagal, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Nagal, *par*, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Nagalapuram, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Nagalwari, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Nagamangala, Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Nagan, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Nagar, *m. r.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Nagar, *dis*, Bhurtpore, *s.* R. A.
Nagar, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Nagar, *r.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Nagar, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Nagar, *tal*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Nagar, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nagara, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Nagaram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Nagar Bari, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Nagar Basti, see Samastipur.
Nagarbeha, A.
Nagardas, *p.p.* Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Nagardeola, Khandesh *dis*, Bo, P.
Nagari, *t. r.* and *h.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Nagaria, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Nagarikatakam, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Nagar-Kiari, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chot-Nagpore, B.
Nagarnausa, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Nagar Parkar, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nagarpur, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Nagaur, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Nagavali, *r.* Ganjam *dis*, N. W. P.
Nagbhir, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Nagela, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Nagercoil, Travancore *dis*, M. P.
Nageshwar, *p.p.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Nageshwari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Naghbeer, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Nagina, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Nagina, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Nagli, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Nagnesh, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Nago, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Nagode, *cant*, and *s.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Nagore, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Nagothna, Kolaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Nagpahar, *h.* Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Nagphani, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Nagpur, *cap*, *dis*, and *s.g.* C. P.
Nagpur, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nagra, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Nagraon, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Nagri, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Nagri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Nagrikatakam, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Nagsiddh, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Nagwan, see Egra.
Nahakhanda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nahan, Sirmur *s.* P.
Nahan, Umballa *dis*, P.
Nahara, *e.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Naharani, A.
Nahargarh, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Nahargarh, *ft.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Naharmau, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Nahra *r.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Nahwai, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Naidupet, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Naigawan Ribai, *f.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.

N.

Naihati, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Naina Kot, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Naini, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Naini, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Naini Tal, *san*, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Nainsukh, *t.* P.
Naipur, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Nairi, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Naisang, Karnal *dis*, P.
Nai-sarai, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Naiya *r.* Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N, W. P.
Najafgarh, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Najafgarh, Delhi *dis*, P.
Najibabad, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Nakachari, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Nakadahabil, *beel*, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Nakalia, Pubna *dis*, B.
Nakasipara, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Nakeshwarbari, *fair*, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Nakhtrana, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Nakkapilli, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P,
Nakkati, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Nakna, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nakodar, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Nakol, Jessore *dis*, B.
Naktaura, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Nakur, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nakur, *s.d.* Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Nal, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Nal, Mewas *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Nal, *r.* Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P,
Nalagarh, Hindur *s.* P.
Nalatwad, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Nalawura, *r.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Nalbari, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Nalchha, *par*, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Nalchera, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Nalchirar dona, *khal*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Nalchitti, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Naldanga, Jessore *dis*, B.
Naldanga, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Nalera, Jhang *dis*, P.
Nalganga, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Nalhati, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Nalia. *e.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Nali Chanda, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Ch-Nagpore B.
Nalini, *r*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Naliya, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Nalkhera, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Nalknad, Padinalknad *tal*, Coorg, M, P.
Nalkuli, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nallur, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Nalta, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Namakal, *tal*, and *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Nammal, Bannu *dis*, P.
Nampur, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Namshu, *fair*, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Namti or Nyamti, Shimoga, *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Namtidal, A.
Nanai, *r.* Nowgong *dis*, A.
Na Nadi, *t.* A.
Nanakmata, Tarai *dis*, N. W. P.
Nanane-ki-nadi, *r.* Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Nanauta, Saharunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Nancherla, *r.s.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Nancowry, Nicobars, Bay of Bengal.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

N.

Nand, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Nand, *r.* Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Nandakuja, *r.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Nandala, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nandalur, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Nandardhan, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Nandarva, Lunawara *s.* Rewa Kanta Bo. P.
Nandavaram, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Nander, *dis*, Hyderabad (Nizam's)
Nandgad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Nandganj, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Nandgaon *s.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Nandgaon, *tal*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Nandgaon Kazi, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Nandgaon Peth, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Nandigam, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Nandigama, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Nandigram, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Nandikatta, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Nandikotkur, tal, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Nandini, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Nandna, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Nandod, Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Nandoli, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Nandukan, Sunth *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Nandur, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Nandura, Wun and Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Nandubar, tal, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Nandur Pathar, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Nandur Singota, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Nandur Vaidya, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Nandwai *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Nandyal, *tal*, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Naneghat, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Nangal, Lahore *dis*, P.
Nangalar Tup, A.
Nangal Dunna Singh, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Nangam, *e.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Nanga Parbat, *h*, Kashmir *s.* P.
Nangarecha, Cutch, *s.* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Nangloi, Delhi *dis*, P.
Nangpoh, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Nanguneri, *tal*, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Nanihat, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Nanjangud, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Nanjarajpatna, *cap*, and *dis*, Coorg, M. P.
Nankana, *fair*, Lahore *dis*, P.
Nannilam. *tal*, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Nanpara, *s.d.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Nanpur, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Nansari, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Nanu, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Nanu, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Naodwar, *f.r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Naohata, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Naokhila, *c.s.* Bogra *dis*, B.
Naosari, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Napad, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Napokhi, Padinalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P,
Napu, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Napuchar, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nara, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Nara, Hazara *dis*, P.
Nara, *t.c.* and *r.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Narada, *r.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Naragunti, *z.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.

N.

Narai, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Narail, *par*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Naraina, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Narainganj Umballa *dis*, P.
Naraingarh, Umballa *dis*, P.
Naraini, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Narainpett, Hyderabad (Nizam's.)
Narainvaram, *r.* North Arcot. *dis*, M. P.
Naraj, *h.* Cuttack *dss*, Orissa, B.
Narajol, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Naraoli, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Narasinganpet, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Narasingarayapetta, North Acort *dis*, M. P.
Naraya, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Narayandanri, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Narayanavaram, *r.* and *t* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Narayanganj, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Narayanganj, Dacca *dis*, B.
Narayangaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P,
Narayangar, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Narayangarh, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I, A.
Narayanpur, *can*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Narayanpur, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Narayanpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Narayanpur, Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Narayan Sarowar, Cutch *s.* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Narayan's Hat, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Naraynandagiri, Bellary *dis*, M, P.
Nardigudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Naregal, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P,
Narel, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Narendra, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Narendrapur, Howrah *dis*, B.
Narga, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Nargaon, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Narghat, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Narhan, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Narhan, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Narhar, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Narhat, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Narhat, *par*, Gya and Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Nari, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nariad, *tal*, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Naridigar, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Narkher, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Narki, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Narnala, *san*, Akola *dit*, Berar, H. A. D.
Narnaul, Patiala *s.* P.
Narnaul *r.* P.
Naro *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Naroli, Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Narora, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Narot, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Narowal, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Narra *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Narsannapet, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Narsapatnam, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Narsapur, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Narsapur, *tal*, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Narsaraopet, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Narsingdih, Dacca *dis*, B.
Narsingha, *h.* Seoni *dis*. C. P.
Narsinghgarh, *s.* Bhopal, *a*, C. I. A.
Narsinghgarh, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Narsinghpur, *cap* ,and *dis*, C. P.
Narsinghpur, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

N.

Narsinghpur, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Narsinghpur, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Narsingh Wari, Kolhapur *s*. Bo. P.
Narsipur, Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Narsipur, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Narsoba Wari, Kolhapur, *s*. Bo. P.
Narsunda *r*. Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Narul, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Narwal, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Narwar, *dis*, and *ft*. Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Narwar, *e*. Western Malwa *a*. C. I. A.
Narsarpur, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nashipur, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Nasigram, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Nasik, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Nasirabad, *c.s*. Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Nasirabad, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Nasirnagar, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Nasirpur, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Narsirpur, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Nasirujial, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Nasirwah, *ca*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nasrat, *r*. Shikarpar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nasrida, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Nasriganj, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Naswari, *e*. Sankhera Mewas *s*. Rewa-Kanta, Bo. P.
Nateputna, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Nathana, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Nathdwara, *sh*. Oodeypore *s*. R. A.
Nathpur, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Nathupur, Delhi *dis*, P.
Nathupur, *par*, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Natiagali, Hazara *dis*, P.
Nattore, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Natuda. Nuddea *dis*, B.
Naubacha, A.
Naubatpur, Patna *dis*, Behar B
Naudiha, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Naugaon, *e*. Western Malwa *a*. C. I. A.
Naukhera, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Naukuchia Tal, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Naulakha, Lahore *dis*, P.
Naulakh Umbra, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Naulana, *e*. Western Malwa *a*. C. I. A.
Nauli, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Naultha, Karnal *dis*, P.
Naundero, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nauni, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Naupada, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Naurang, *r*. Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Naurangabad, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Naurangabad, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Naushahra, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Naushahra, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Naushahra, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Naushahra, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Naushahro, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Naushahro, *tat*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nawabganj, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Nawabganj, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Nawabganj, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Nawabganj, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Nawabganj, *par*, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Nawabganj, Farrukhabad *diz*, N. W. P.
Nawabganj, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Nawabganj, *par*, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.

N.

Nawabganj, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Nawabganj, 24-Perguunahs *dis*, B.
Nawabganj Aleabad, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Nawabpur, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Nawab Shah, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nawadah, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Nawadih, Moonghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Nawagam, Rajpipla *s*. Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Nawagang, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nawagarh, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Nawai, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Nawai, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Nawakhala Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Nawakhali, A.
Nawakila, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Nawakot, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nawalgarh, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Nawalgund, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Nawalpur, Mewas *s*. Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Nawanagar, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Nawanagar or Jamnagar, *s*. Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Nawapur, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Nawashahr, *s.d*. Jullundur *dis*, P.
Nawegaon, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Nawegaon, *h*. and Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Nayabad, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Nayabasti, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Naya-Changani, *r*. Backergunge *dis*, B.
Nayagaon, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Nayagaon, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Nayagaon, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Nayagar, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Nayagar *t. s*. Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nayagram, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Nayakanhatti, *p.p*. Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore, *s*. M. P.
Nayal, Gwalior, *s*. C. I. A.
Nayapara, Jessore *dis*, B.
Nayapara, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Nayasarai, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Naydongri, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Nayudupet, Nellore, *dis*, M. P.
Nazareth, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Nazira, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Nazirabad, *par*, Bhopal *s*. C. I. A.
Nazirpur, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Nedhrad, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Neelapalli, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Neemuch, *cant*, and *dis*, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Negamam, *z*. Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Negapatam, *tal*, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Negheri Ting, *h*. and *t*. Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Neguan, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Neknamji, *p.p*. Tonk *s*. R. A.
Nelamangala, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore, *s*. M. P.
Nellakota, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Nellakota, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Nelli, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Nellikuppam, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Nellore, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Nemalpur *e*. Sankhera Mewas *s*. Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Neoriya, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Nepal, *s*. Himalayas.
Ner, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Neral, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Nerbudda *r*. C. P. C. I. A. and Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

N.

Neri, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Nerla, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Ner Parsopant, Berar H. A. D.
Ner Pinglai, Berar H. A. D.
Neri, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Nerur, Sawant Wari, *s.* Bo. P.
Nesargi, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Nesri, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Netai, *r.* Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Netrani, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Netrakona, *s.d.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Netravati, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Neulbisi, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Newaj, *r.* Rajgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Newasa, *tal*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Ngathinegyoung, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Nhavra, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Niamati, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Niamatpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Niaran, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Nibari, *duar*, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Nibhera, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Nibhera. Tonk *s.* R. A.
Nichlaul, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Nidadavol, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Nidamangalam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Nidgod, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Nidhauli, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Nidhauli, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Nidtad *ho.* Yelsavirshime *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Nighasan, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Nigohan Sissaindi, *par*, Lucknow *dis*, N. W. P.
Nigohi, *par*, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Nihal Singhwala, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Nikli, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Nilkaling, Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Nihtor, *t.* and *par*, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Nila, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Nila, Kohat *dis*, P.
Nilakhi, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Nilambur, *f.r.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Nilganj, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Nilgiri, *h.* and *dis*, M. P.
Nilkanth Mahadeo, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Nilla, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Niman, Bickaneer *s.* R, A.
Nimanpur, *par*, Dhar *s.* C. I. A.
Nimapara, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nimar, *dis*, C. P.
Nimar, *div*, Indore, *s.* C. I. A.
Nimaserai, Maldah *dis*, B.
Nimawar *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Nimawar Pachmahal *div*, Indore, *s.* C. I. A.
Nimaz, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Nimbait, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Nimbaj, Jodhpur *s.* R. A.
Nimbgaon, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Nimbagaon Jali, Ahmednagar, *dis*, Bo. P.
Nimbgaon Katki, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Nimbhera, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Nimbora, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Nimdant, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Nimgaon, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Nimgiri, *h.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Nimiaghat, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Nim-ka-thana, Jeypore *s.* R. A.

N.

Nimkarori, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Nimkhera, *e.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Nimkheri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Nimli *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Nindo Shahr, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ningan, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Ninlau, A.
Ninor, *l.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Nipani, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Nipani, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Nipania, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Niphad, *tal*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Nira *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Nirah, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Niralgi, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Nirgundi, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Nirmal, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Nirmala, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nirsha or Nirshachati, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Nirsoshi, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Nirviali, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Nirwanappangudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Nisankhpurkudha, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Nisbetganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Nishanigudda, Kanara *dis*, B.
Nishchindeepore, Nuddea *dis*, Bo. P.
Nithpur, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Niti, Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Niwai, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Nizamabad, *par*, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Nizamat, *palace*, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Nizampatam, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Nizampur, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Nizampur, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Nizampur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Nizampur, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Nizamtala, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Nizamuddin, Delhi *dis*, P.
Nizamuddinpur Bagra, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Noada, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Noakhali, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Noakholly or Bhullooah, *cap*, and *dis*, B.
Noakholly Khal, *khal*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Noan, Shahabad, *dis*, Behar, B.
Noanadi, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Noarband, *cant.* A.
Nobosophoh, *s.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Nogora, A.
Nohar, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Nohata, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Nohatta, Jessore *dis*, B.
Noh Jhil, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Nokha, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Non, *r.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Nonai, *r.* Darrang *dis*, A.
Nonaur, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Noner, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Nongspung, *s.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Nongstoin, *s*, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Nongtyrmen, *s.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Nongpoh, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Nongklao, *s.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Nonhara, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Norakonarsandikai, A.
Nosang Naga Hills *dis*, A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

N.

Nosam, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Notan, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Nowada, *s.d.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Nowalsigudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Nowgawan, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Nowgong, *cant*, Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Nowgong, *cap*, and *dis*, A.
Nowpara, Jessore *dis*, B.
Nowshera, *cant*, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Nowtala, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Noyil *r.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Nuagan, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nuapara, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nuddea, *dis*, B.
Nugur, *tal*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Nuh, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Nuhta, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Nunai. *r.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Nunbil. *hot-spring*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Nundydroog, *h.* and *p.p.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.

N.

Nungumbaukum, Madras City, M. P.
Nunia, *r.* Burdwan *dis*, B.
Nunnadi, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Nurabad, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Nurmahal, *fair*, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Nurnagar, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Nurpur, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Nurpur, Kangra *dis*, P.
Nurpur, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Nurpur, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Nurpur, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Nurpur, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Nurpur, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nurwah. *ca*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Nusseerabad, *cant*, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Nutanganj, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Nuzvid, *z.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Nya Doomka, *cant.* and *s.d.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Nyamati or Namti, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.

O.

Oalia, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Oarigachha, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Obra, *p.p.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Od, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Odalguri, A.
Odayakulam, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Oel, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ogan, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Oghad-ni-Thali, Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Ohan, *r.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Ohipum Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Ojhar, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Ojhat, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Okara, *fair*, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Okhla, Delhi *dis*, P.
Okhamandal, *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Okri, *par*, Gya and Patna *dis*, Behar B.
Ol, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Olabhar, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Olakur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Olas, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Olavakod, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Oldhar, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa B.
Olha, Chumparun *dis*, Behar B.
Olpad, *tal*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Olpur, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Omalur, Salem *dis*, M. P.

O.

Omkar, *r.* Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Onda, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Ongari, *p.p.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Ongole, *tal*, Nellore *dis*, M, P.
Oodeypore, *s.* R. A.
Oolaberiah, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Oosoor, *tal*, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Ootacamund, *san*, Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Or, *r.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Ora, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Orai, *s.d.* Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Orai, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Oran, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Oran, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Orang, Darrang *dis*, A.
Orasingha, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Orchha or Tehri, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Orderly bazar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Orissa, *div.* and *pr.* B.
Ormanji, *par*, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Orpure-ka-tal, *l*, Kerowlee *s.* R. A.
Osham, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Ottaipidaram, *tal*, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Ottapalam, *r.s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Otapidaram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Otur, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Owk, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.

P.

Paba, *r.* A.
Pabal, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Pabar, Ahmednagar, *dis*, Bo. P.
Pabbi, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Pabhat, Umballa *dis*, P.
Pabjo, Hyderabad *dis*, Slnd, Bo. P.

P.

Pabla, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Pachahi *par*, Durbhanga *dis*, Behar, B.
Pachaimalai, *h*, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Pachamba, *c.s.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Pachamba, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Pachapur, Belgaum, *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

P.

Pachaur, Narsinghgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Pachchhim Sarira, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Pachchhimbhigo, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Pachewar, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Pachham, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Pachhapur, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Pachhar, Gwalior, *s.* C. I. A.
Pachhauhan, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Pachhikot, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Pachhimratt, *par*, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pachhoha *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pachkhura, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Pachlakh, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Pachmarhi, *san* and *h*, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Pachmarhi, *z.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Pachnehi, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Pachor, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Pachor, *par*, Narsinghgarh *s.* C. I- A.
Pachora, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo, P.
Pachotar, *par*, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Pachpadra, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Pachpahar *par*, Jhalawar *s.* C. I. A.
Pachrukhi, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar B.
Pachun, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Pachwari, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Pad Eden, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Pada, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Padalam, *.rs.* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Padamnathji, *p.p.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Padampur, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Padarti, *salt stn.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Padinalknad, *cap* and *dis*, Coorg, M. P.
Padlia, Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Padma, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Padmabila, *beel*, Burdwan, *dis*, B.
Padmabila, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Padmala, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Padmala, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Padra, Baroda, *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Padri, *par*, Dnrbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Padrishibpur, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Padshahawari, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Paena, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Paenda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Pagar, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Pagar, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Pagara, *z.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Pagaro, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Pagla Manas, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Paglar Tek, *h*, A.
Pahara, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Pahara, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Pahara, *par*, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Paharapur, *par*, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Paharganj, Delhi *dis*, P.
Pahargarh, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Pahari, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Pahari, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Pahari Banka, *j*, Bundelkhand C. I. A.
Paharpur, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Pahar Sirgira, *z*, Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Pahasu, *par*, Bulandshahr, *dis*, N. W. P.
Pahesar, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Pahladpur, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Pahra, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Pahra, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.

P.

Pahrianwali, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Pahuj, *r*, C. I. A.
Pahuj, *r*, N. W. P.
Pahumara, *r*, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Paika, *r*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Paika, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Paikoliya, Basti, *dis*, N. W. P.
Paikpara, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Paila, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pailani, *s. d.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Paimar, *r.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Painda, *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Paintepur, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Paisuni, *r.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Paithun, Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions.)
Pakala, *port*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Pakambar or Suleman, *h.* Cuttack, *dis*, Orisssa, B.
Pakariawas, *cant*, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Pakhariapura, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Pakhi Mara, A.
Pakhi Mian, Mooltan *dis* P.
Pakha Laran, Shahpur, *dis*, P.
Pakni, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Pakoria, Pubna *dis*, B.
Pakpattan, *t.* and *fair*, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Pakri, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Pakribarwan, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Pakhr, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Pal, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Pal, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Pala, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Pala, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Pala, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Pala, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Paladam, *tal*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Palakod, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Palakol, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Palam, Delhi *dis*, P.
Palamcottah, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Palamow, *s.d.* Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Palampur, *t.* and *fair*, Kangra, *dis*, P.
Palan, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Palang, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Palani, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Palanpur, *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Palar, *r.* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Palar or Kshira, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Palasbari, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Palasgaon *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Palasgarh *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Palashari, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Palashbari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Palashdanga, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Palasi, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Palaskhed, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Palasni, *e.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Palasvihir, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Paldeo, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Paldhi, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Palej, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Paler, *r.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Palera, *l.* Banswara *s.* R. A.
Palganjo, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Palghar, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Palghat, *tal*, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Palhalli, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

P.

Pali, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Pali, Bhor *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Pali, Delhi *dis*, P.
Pali, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Pali, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Pali, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Pali, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Palia, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Paliganj, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Palitana, *tal*, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Palivela, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Paliyad, Kattywar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Palkhera, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Palkonda, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Palkot, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Palladam, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Pallapatti, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Pallarapalli Mitta, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Pallavaram, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Pallipat, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Pallur, *r.s.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Palma, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Palma, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Palmaner, *tal*, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Palnad, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Palnahara, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Palni, *t.* and *h.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Palod, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Paloha, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Palpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Palsa, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Palsi, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Palta, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Palur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Palur, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Palwal, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Palyad, Kattywar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Pamaru, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Pambaiyar, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Pamban, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Pamidi, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Pamlagautam, *r.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Pamuru, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Panabalia, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Panabaras, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Panagar, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Panagarh, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Panahat, *t.* and *par*, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Panai, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Panaj, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Panam, *r.* Panch-Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Panappakam, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Panar, *r.* Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Panar, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Panbhai, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Panbihar, *l.* Wn. Malwa *a.* C. I. A.
Panchabibi, Bogra *dis*, B.
Panchadhar, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Panchakhand, A.
Panchakot, *h.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Panchala, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Panchamnagar, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Panchanai, *r.* Patna and Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Panchanayi, *r.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Panchapali, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Panchapota, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.

P.

Panchar, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Pancharatner tek, *h.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Panchasar, Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Panchat, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Panchdona, Dacca *dis*, B.
Panchganga, *r.* Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Panchgani, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Panchgawhan, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Panchi *r.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Panch Pandu, *caves*, Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Panchpirwa, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Panchpukuria, *fair*, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Panchupur, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Panchthupi, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Pandalpur, *fair*, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Pandaria, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Pandatarai, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Pandarwara, Lunawara *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Pandaul, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Pander koura, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Pandhana, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Pandharpur, Sholapur *dis*,, Bo. P.
Pandhoi, *r.* N. W. P.
Pandhurna, Chhindwara *dis.* C. P.
Pandra, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B
Pandri, Kanara *dis.* Bo. P.
Pandu, *z.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Pandu, *r.* N. W. P.
Pandua, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Pandur, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Panduya, A.
Pandwa, Balasinor *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Pandwa, *r.* C. I. A.
Pandwaha, *t.* and *par*, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Panem, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Panetha, Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Panga, *h.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Panga, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Pangaon, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Pangara, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Pangasi, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Pangryo, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Pangsa, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Pangshi, Pubna *dis*, B.
Pangua, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Panguchhi *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Panhala, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Panhala (old,) Miraj *s.* Bo. P.
Panhan, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Panhwari, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Paniala, *par*, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Pani Bijwar, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I, A.
Panighata, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Panihati, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Panikhanda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Panimar, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Panipat, Karnal *dis*, P.
Panitolla, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Paniyara, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Panjan, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Panjhan, *r.* Nasik *dis*, Bo, P.
Panjhra, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Panjia, Jessore *dis*, B.
Panjkola, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Panjna, *r.* Kerowlee *dis*, R. A.
Panki, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

P.

Panna, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Pannuganj, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Pano Akil, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Panohar, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Panoli, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Panruti, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Pansina, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Panskura, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Pantamba, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Pantan, *f.r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Pantanaw, Thonkwa *dis*, B. B.
Panthawara, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Panth Piplauda, *e.* Western Malwa *a.* C. I. A.
Panvad, Chota Udepur *s.* Bo. P.
Panwar, *r.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Panwari, *t.* and *s.d.* Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Panwel, *tal*, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Paoda, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Paota, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Papaghni, *r.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Papaghni, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Papal, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Papanasam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Paprainda, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Par, *r.* Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Para, *par*, Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Para, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Parali, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Paramakudi, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Paramatti, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Paramnagar, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Parang, *r.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Paranginid, *t.c.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Parantij, *tal*, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Paras, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Parasan, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Parasgad, *tal*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Parasgaon, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Parasnath, Aundh *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Parasnath, see Pareshnath.
Parashram, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Parasuram, A.
Paraswad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Paraswara, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Parauna, *s.d.* Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Paravanar, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Parawar, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Parbati, *r.* C. I. A.
Parbati, *r.* Dholpur *s.* R. A.
Parbati, *r.* N. W. P.
Parbatipur, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Parbatpara, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Parbatsar, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Parchol, *par*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Parda, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Pardhari, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Pardi, *tal*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Pareshnath *h.* Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Pargad, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Pargaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Parhar, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Pariar, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Parichhatgarh, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Pariharpur Jabdi *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Pariharpur Ragho, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Parikud, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.

P.

Pari Nangar, *p.h.i*, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Parincha, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Parkar, *t.c.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Parkul, A.
Parla Kimedi, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Parlakot, *r.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Parlakot, Bastar *s.* C. P.
Parli, *r.s* .Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Parli, Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions)
Parmanand, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Parnala, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Parnasala, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Parner, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Parnera, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Parola, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Paron, *s.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Parpanangadi, *r.s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Parpori, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Parsa, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Parseoni, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Parshadepur, *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Parsharam, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Parshik, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Parsibazar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Partabganj, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Partabganj, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Partabgarh, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Partabgarh, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Partapor, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Partur, Hyderabad, (Nizam's Dominions)
Paru, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Paruspur, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Parvatipur, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Parwa, Basim *dis*, Berar H. A. D.
Parwad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Parwain, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Parwan, *r.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Parwan, *r.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Parwat, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Parwat, Sawant Wari *s.* Bo. P.
Parwati, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Parwati, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Parwaya, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Parwezabad, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Pasai, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Paschimdih, Dacca *dis*, B.
Paschimduai, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Pasgawan, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pashan, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Poshar, *r.* Jessore *dis*. B.
Pasrur, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Pasur, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Pat Tala, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Patadtkal, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Patakottacheru *r.s.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Patalam, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Pataman, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Patambi, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Patamundai, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Patan, Baroda *s.* Bo. P.
Patan, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Patan, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Patan, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Patan, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Patan, *par.* Narsinghgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Patan, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

P.

Patan, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Patan, *tal*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Patansaongi, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Patas, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Pataspur, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Pata Tekkali, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Pataudi, *s.* P.
Pataura, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Patazai, Pubna *dis*, B.
Patepur, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Pateshwar, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Patera, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Patgaon, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Patgram, *par*, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Pathankot, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Pathar, Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Pathardi, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Pathari, *l.* Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Pathari, *s.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Patharia, *l.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Patharia, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Pathariya, *h.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Pathar Kachhar, *f.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Pathena, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Pathgram, *c.s.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Pathraudha, Baghelkhand C. I. A.
Pathri, *r.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pathriparbani, Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions)
Pathrol, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Pathrot, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Pathur, Akola *dis*, Berar H. A. D.
Pathuria, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Pati, Barwani *s.* C. I. A.
Patia, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Patiala, *s.* P.
Patiali, Etah *dis*. N. W. P.
Patihal, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo P.
Patikona, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Patiladaha, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Patiram, *par*, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Patiya, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Patjirwa, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Patkai. *m.r.* A.
Patkebari, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Patkolanda, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Patkum, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Patli, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Patna, *cap*, and *dis*, Behar, B.
Patna, *cap*, and *s.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Patna, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Patna, *r.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Patna, *r.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Patnitala, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Patoamari, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Patoda, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Patonda, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Patooakhally, *s.d.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Patrahat, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Patrasaer, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Patrasaer, Burdwan *dis*, B,
Patri, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Patro, *r.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Patta, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Pattahat, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Pattan, Betul *dis*, C. P.
Pattambi, Malabar *dis*, M. P.

P.

Pattesam, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Patti, *fair*, Lahore *dis*, P.
Patti, *s.d.* Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pattikonda, *tal*, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Patukota, *tal*, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Patuli, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Patur, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Paturda, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Patur Nandapur, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Patur Shekh Babu, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Patwi, Umbalia *dis*, P.
Paud, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Paumben, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Pauna, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Pauna, *r.* Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Paundi, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Pauni, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Pauri, Garhwal *dis*, N W. P.
Pauthi, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Pavagada, *h.* Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Paveshwar, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Pavitragad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Pawa, Lndhiana *dis*, P.
Pawagarh, *h.* Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Pawai, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Pawai, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Pawai, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Pawaiya, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Pawangarh, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Pawanr, *par*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Pawapuri, *p.p.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Pawar, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Pawar, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Pawas, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Pawayan, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Pawi Mutanda, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Payer, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Payoli, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Payoshni or Purna, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Payrabanda, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Paysia, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Peapully, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Pedda Kimedi, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Peddapad, *r.s.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Peddapuram, *tal*, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Pedgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Peermaad, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Pegu, *cap*, and *div*, B. B.
Peint, *s.* Bo. P.
Peiwar, Afghanistan.
Pen, *tal*, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Penakonda, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Pench, *r.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Pendra, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Pendur, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Penganga, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Pennagaram, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Pennar, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Pennar, or Pinakini, *r.* Mysore *s.* M P.
Penner, *r.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Pentakota, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Pentapadu, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Penukonda, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Peraiyur, *z.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Perambalur, *tal*, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Perambur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

P.

Peri, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Perim, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Perim, *i*. Bo. P.
Periyakulam, *tal*. Madura *dis*, M. P.
Periyapatna, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Periyar, *r*. Madura *dis*, M. P.
Periyur, *h*. Madura *dis*, M. P.
Perpengadi, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Perozepore, *s.d*. Backergunge *dis*, B.
Perpangadi, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Peruana, Jhang *dis*, P.
Perundurai, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Perur, *tem*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Perzagarh, *z*. Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Pesam, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Peshawar, *cap*, *cant*, and *dis*, P.
Petai, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Petarbar, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Peth, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Peth, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Pethapur, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Petlad, Baroda *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Phagi, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Phagwara, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Phagwara, Kapurthala *s*. P.
Phalakata, *c.s*. and *s.d*. Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Phalegaon, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Phagu, *r*. Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Phalera, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Phalia, Gujrat *dis*, P.
Phaljur, *tem*, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Phalki, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat Bo. P.
Phalodi, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Phalsund, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Phalta, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Phaltan, *s*. Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Phansideva, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Phaphamau, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Phaphund, *s.d*. Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Pharah. Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Pharal bazar, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Pharamgiri, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Pharingachhi, *r*. Burdwan *dis*, B.
Pharkhara, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Pharkia, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Pharoya Tan, *h*. Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Phega, *tributary*, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Phen, *r*. Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Phillora, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Phillour, *cant*, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Phingeswar, *z*. Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Phonda, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Phonda, *h*. Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Phonda, *p*. Kolhapur *s*. Bo. P.
Phoranbari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Phukalian, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Phulan, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Phulangraumari, A.
Phulbari, *par*, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Phulbari, *par*, Maldah *dis*, B.
Phulbari, Patna, *dis*, Behar, B.
Phulhata, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Phulhatta, *r*. Jessore *dis*, B.
Phuljhar, *z*. Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Phuljuri, *h*. Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Phulkumar, Rungpore *dis*, B.

P.

Phulkusama, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Phulperas, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Phulpur, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Phulpur, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Phulpur, Benares, *dis*, N. W. P.
Phultala, Jessore *dis*, B.
Phulwari, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Phutaniganj, A.
Piagpur, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Piali, *r*. 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Piarana, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Piaro, *par*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Pichhabani, *ca*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Pichhola, *l*, Oodeypore *s*. R. A.
Pichhor, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Pihani, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pihani Pindarwa, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pihewa, *fair*, and *p.p*. Umballa *dis*, P.
Piklon, *par*, Bhopal *s*. C. I. A.
Pilauda, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Piler, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Pili, *r*. Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pilia-khal, *l*. Western Malwa *a*. C. I. A.
Pilibhit, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Pilich, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Piljanga, Jessore *dis*, B.
Pilkana, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Pilkhuwa, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Pillur *z*. Salem *dis*, M. P.
Pilu, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Pimpalgaon Baswant. Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Pimpalgaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Pimpalgaon Kala, Akola, *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Pimpalgaon Raja, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Pimpalner, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Pimpalwandi, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Pimpladevi, Dang *s*. Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Pimpri, Dang *s*. Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Pinakini or Pennar, *r*. Mysore *s*. M. P.
Pincha, *r*. Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Pindar, *r*. Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pindar, *r*. N. W. P.
Pindaran, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Pindaruch, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Pind Dadan Khan, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Pindi Bhatian, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Pindigheb, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Pind Matte Khan, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Pindrye, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Pind Sultani, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Pingal, *r*. Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pingi, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Pingla, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Pingna, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Pinjal, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Pinjar, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Pipar, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Piparia, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Piparpur, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Piparwani, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Piplan, Bannu *dis*, P.
Piplauda, *e*. Western Malwa *a*. C. I. A.
Piplaun, Western Malwa *a*. C. I. A.
Piplee, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Pipli, Umballa *dis*, P.
Piapli Bi'oli, Bhopal *s*. C. I. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

P.

Piplia, *e.* Western Malwa *a.* C. I. A.
Piplia, *par,* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Piplod, *l.* Baria *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Piplod, Nimar *dis,* C. P.
Pipra, Chumparun *dis,* Behar, B.
Pipraich, Gorakhpur *dis,* N. W. P.
Piprahri, Banda *dis,* N. W. P.
Pipraund, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Piprenda, Banda *dis,* N. W. P.
Pir Adil, *fair* and *p.p.* Dera Ghazi Khan *dis,* P.
Pirai, *r.* Sitapur *dis,* Oudh, N. W. P.
Pirana, Ahmedabad *dis,* Bo. P.
Pirawa, *par,* Tonk *s.* C. I. A.
Pir Awes, Karachi *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Pirbahor, Patna *dis,* Behar, B.
Pirgachha, Rungpore *dis,* B.
Pir Gaji, Karachi *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Pirganj, *par,* Dinagepore *dis,* B.
Pirganj, Rungpore *dis,* B.
Pir-jo-Goth, Hyderabad *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Pirmahal, Mooltan *dis,* P.
Pirnagar, *par,* Sitapur *dis,* Oudh, N. W. P.
Pirpainti, Bhagalpur *dis,* Behar, B.
Pir Panjal, *h.* Cashmere *s.* P.
Pir Patho, Karachi *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Pir Pithora, *p.p.* Thar and Parkar *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Pirthala, Gurgaon *dis,* P.
Piru, Shahabad *dis,* Behar, B.
Pisangan, Ajmere *dis,* R. A.
Pisarva, Poona *dis,* Bo. P.
Pisol, *par,* Nasik *dis,* Bo. P.
Pisora, Ahmednagar *dis,* Bo. P.
Pithapuram. *z.* Godavari *dis,* M. P.
Pitlawad, *par,* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Pithoragarh, *cant.* Kumaun, *dis,* N. W. P.
Pithoria, *e.* Saugor *dis,* C. P.
Pitihra, *z.* Saugor dis, C. P.
Piyain, *r.* A.
Pizgaon, Wun *dis,* Berar, H. A. D.
Plach, Kullu *s. d.* Kangra *dis,* P.
Plassey, *b.f.* Nuddea *dis,* B.
Pobi, Hazaribagh *dis,* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Podanur, Coimbatore, *dis,* M. P.
Podili, Nellore *dis,* M. P.
Pohna, Wardha *dis,* C. P.
Pohod, Wun *dis,* Berar, H. A. D.
Poicha. *e.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Pokaran, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Pokhan, *r.* Karachi *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Pokhar or Pushkar, Ajmere *dis,* R. A.
Pol, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Pollachi, *tal,* Coimbatore *dis,* M. P.
Polur, *tal,* North Arcot *dis,* M. P.
Polur, Nellore *dis,* M. P.
Pomalwari, Sholapur *dis,* Bo. P.
Pomara, Chittagong *dis,* B.
Ponatit, Khasi and Jaintia Hill *dis,* A.
Ponani, *tal,* and *r.* Malabar *dis,* M. P.
Pondicherry, French Settlement M. P.
Ponnai, North Arcot *dis,* M. P.
Ponnapet, Kiggatnad *tal,* Coorg, M. P.
Ponneri, *tal,* Chinglegut *dis,* M. P.
Ponniar, *r.* South Arcot *dis,* M. P.
Ponniar, *r.* Salem *dis,* M. P.
Ponur, Kistna *dis,* M. P.
Poona, *cant, cap,* and, *dis,* Bo. P.

P.

Poonamallee, Chingleput *dis,* M. P.
Poonpoon, *r.* Gya and Patna *dis,* Behar, B.
Pooree, *cap* and *dis,* Orissa, B.
Popawatigarh, *p.p.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Poradaha, Nuddea *dis,* B.
Poragacha, Furreedpore *dis,* B.
Porahat, *par,* Singhbhoom *dis,* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Pora Parbat, *h.* A.
Poravipalaiyam, Coimbatore *dis,* M. P.
Porbanda, *tal,* Barda *dis,* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Pori, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Port Blair, Andamans, Bay of Bengal.
Port Canning, see Canning Town
Porto Novo, South Arcot *dis,* M. P.
Porumamilla, Cuddapah *dis,* M. P.
Posina, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Polanam, *z.* Salem *dis,* M. P.
Potanur, Coimbatore *dis,* M. P.
Potavaram, Godavari *dis,* M. P.
Potegaon, *z.* Chanda *dis,* C. P.
Potikall, *h.* Bastar *s.* C. P.
Potlan, Qodeypore *s.* R. A.
Potna, Burdwan *dis,* B.
Potpuri, *r.* Chanda *dis,* C. P.
Pottanum, *z.* Salem *dis,* M. P.
Poungday, Prome *dis,* B. B.
Poyakhaly, *par,* Purneah *dis,* Behar B.
Poynad, Colaba *dis,* Bo. P.
Prabal, Tanna *dis,* Bo. P.
Prabhanwalli, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Prachi *r.* Pooree *dis,* Orissa, B.
Prachi, Sorath *dis,* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Pragpura, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Praharpur Mawas, *par,* Durbhunga *dis,* Behar, B.
Prakasha, Khandesh *dis,* Bo. P.
Pranhita, *r.* Upper Godavari *dis,* C. P.
Prasidhgarh, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Pratabganj, A.
Pratabganj, Bhagalpur *dis,* Behar, B.
Pratabnagar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis,* B.
Pratap, Pooree *dis,* Orissa, B.
Pratapbaju, *par,* Rajshahye *dis,* B.
Pratapgarh, Satara *dis,* Bo. P.
Pratapgarh, *z.* Chhindwara *dis,* C. P.
Prattipedu, Godavari *dis,* M. P.
Praudayar, *r.* Tanjore *dis,* M. P.
Pravidayanar, *r.* Tanjore *dis,* M. P.
Prawara, *r.* Ahmednagar *dis,* Bo. P.
Prawara Sangam, Ahmednagar *dis,* Bo. P.
Prayag, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Prempur, Mahi Kanta, Bo. P.
Pretshila, *h.* Gya *dis,* Behar, B.
Proddutur, *tal,* Cuddapah *dis,* M. P.
Prome, *cap,* and *dis,* B. B.
Protabganj, Goalpara *dis,* A.
Pubna, *cap,* and *dis,* B.
Pubpar, A.
Pudda, *r.* Moorshedabad and Nuddea *dis,* B.
Pudi, North Arcot *dis,* M P.
Pudimadaka, Vizagapatam *dis,* M. P.
Pudukota, *s.* Trichinopoly *dis,* M. P.
Pudur, *d.* Tinnevelly *dis,* M. P.
Puduvayil, Chingleput *dis,* M. P.
Pugalur, Coimbatore *dis,* M. P.
Pukhrayan, Cawnpore *dis,* N. W. P.
Pukuria, *par,* Mymensingh *dis,* B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

P.

Pula, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Pulavanar, *r*. South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Pul Badshahi, Karnal *dis*, P.
Pulbudhia, Delhi *dis*, P.
Pulgaon *r. s.* Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Pulicat, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Pulicherla, *z.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Palikonda, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Pulivendla, *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Pullampet, *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Pullanger *r.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Pulney, *h.* and *tal*, Madura *ais*, M. P.
Pulwa, *s. d.* Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Punadra, Mahi Kanta, Bo. P.
Punahana, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Punand, *r.* Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Punarbhaba, *r.* Maldah and Dinagepore, *dis*, B.
Punasa, *f.r.* Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Punch, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Punch, Kashmir *s.* P.
Punch, *r.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Pundi, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Pundil, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Pundooah, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Pundri, Karnal *dis*, P.
Pungal, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Punganur, *z.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Punjab, *pr.* and Lt.-Governorship, P.
Punkabaree, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Punniar, *b.f.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Punra, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Puntamba, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Pupri, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Pur, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Pur, *par*, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Pura, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Purabbhigo, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Purah, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Puramamilla, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Puran, Hyderbad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.

P.

Purandarpur, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Purandhar, *tal*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Purangarh Muchkundi, *r.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo, P.
Purani, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Puranigudam, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Puranpur, *par*, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Purara, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Purbadhala. Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Purbaduai, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Purbasthali, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Pureni, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Purjana, Pubna *dis*, B.
Purkazi, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Purkhali, Umballa *dis*, P.
Purna, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Purna, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Purneah, *cap*, and *dis*, Behar, B.
Purnia, *l.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Pursewaukum, Madras city, M. P.
Purulia *cap.* Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore B.
Purushothapur, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Purwa, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Purwa, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Purwa, *s.d.* Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Pus, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Pusa, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Pusad, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Pusda, Amraoti *dis*, Berar H. A. D.
Pusesauli, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Pusla, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Pushkar or Pohkar, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Pushp Sagar, *l.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Pushpagri, *h.* Coorg, M. P.
Pushpawati, *r.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Putalapattu, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Puthia, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Puthimari, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Putina, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Putur, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Pyapali, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.

Q.

Quetta, Baluchistan
Quilandi, Malabar *dis*, M. P.

Q.

Quilon, Travancore *s.* M. P.

R.

Rabbinal, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Rabnabad, *i.* and *r.* Sundarbans, B.
Rabkavi, Sangli *s.* Bo. P.
Rabkob, *mines*, Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Rabkob, *cap*, Udaipur *s.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Rabri, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rabupura, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Rachna Doab, *t.c.* P.
Radapuram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Radaur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Radhan, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.

R.

Radhanagar, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Radhanpur, *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Radhapuram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Radodra, Mahi Kanta, Bo. P.
Radtondi, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Rae Bareli, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Raekot, *fair*, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Raepur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Raepur, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Raepur, *l.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Raepur, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

R.

Raepur, *par*, Indore *s.* C I. A.
Raepur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Raepuria, Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Raesar, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Raesen, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Raewind, Lahore *dis*, P.
Rafiganj, *fair*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Ragarh, Bhor *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Raghanadhapur, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Raghapur, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Raghogarh, *ft.* Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Raghogarh, *ft.* and *s.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Raghubati, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Raghunathapuram, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Rughunandan, *h.* Sylhet *dis*. A.
Raghunathganj, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Ragunathgarh, *h.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Raghunathpur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Raghunathpur, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Raghunathpur, *p.p.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Raghunathpur, Sarun *dis*, Behar B.
Raghunathpur, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Ragunathpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Raha, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Rahama, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Rahan, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Rahata, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Rahatgarh, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Rahe, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Rahimabad, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Rahimatpur, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Rahimki Bazar, *p.p.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rahmatpur, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Rahon, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Rahra, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Rahuri, *tal*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Rai, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Rai, Delhi *dis*, P.
Raibag, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Raichoor, Hyderabad, Nizams' Dominions.
Raidroog, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Raiga, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Raiganj, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Raiganj, Pubna *dis*, B.
Raigaon, Bhagelkhand, C. I. A.
Raigarh Bargarh, *s.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Raikot, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Raikwar, Bhagelkhand, C. I. A.
Raina, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Rainkhan, *tributary*, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Raipur, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Raipur, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Raipur, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Raipur, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Raipur, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Raipur, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Raipurkhal, *khal*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Rairakhol, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Rairi, *ft.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Raishwar, *ca*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rajabahar, A.
Rajabari, Dacca *dis*, B.
Rajaborari, *f.r.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Rajahmundry, *t.* and *tal*, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Rajakhal, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Rajakhera, *t.* Dholpur *s.* R. A.

R.

Rajakhera, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Rajaldesar, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Rajam, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Rajampet, Cuddapah, *dis*, M. P.
Rajana, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Rajanagaram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Rajangaon. *o.d.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Rajanpur, *cant*, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Rajapur, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Rajapur, Banda *dis*, N. W, P.
Rajapur, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Rajapur, Rajshaye *dis*, B.
Rajapur, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Rajapur, *tal*, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Rajapuram, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Rajarampur, *par*, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Rajarhat, Jessore *dis*, B.
Rajarhat, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Rajasansi, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Rajasingamangalam, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Rajauli, Gya *dis*, Behar, B,
Rajaund, Karnal *dis*, P.
Rajaur, *par*, Indore *s.*, C. I. A.
Rajbari, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Rajbari, Peint *s.* Bo. P.
Rajgan, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Rajganj, *par*, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Rajganj, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Rajgaon, Basim *dis*, Berar. H. A. D.
Rajgarh, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Rajgarh, Baria *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Rajgarh, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Rajgarh, *t.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Rajgarh, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Rajgarh, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Rajgarh, *s.* Bhopal *a.* C. I. A.
Rajgarh, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Rajgarh, Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Rajgarh, *par*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Rajghat, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Rajghat, *ferry*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Rajghat, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Rajghat, *ferry*, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Rajghat, *p.p.* Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Rajghata, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Rajgir, *par*, Patna, *dis*, Behar, B.
Rajgir, *p.p.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Rajgir, Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Rajgram, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Rajhat, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Rajhati, Bandar, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Rajibpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Rajim, *p.p.* Raipur, *dis*, C. P.
Rajim, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Raj Kandi, *h.* A.
Rajkot, *cap*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Rajmachi, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Rajmahal, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Rajmai, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Rajmehal, *h.* and *s. d.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Rajnagar, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Rajnagar, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Rajnagar, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Rajnagar, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ragnagar, Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

R.

Rajnagar, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Rajo Khanani, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo P.
Rajoli, *z.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Rajor, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Rajpar, *e.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Rajpipla, *s.* Rewa Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Rajpur, Barwani *s.* C. I. A.
Rajpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Rajpur, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Rajpur, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Rajpura, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Rajpura, Patiala *s.* P.
Rajpura, *par*, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Rajpura, Umballa *dis*, P.
Rajpur Ali, *s.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Rajpur Soharia, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Rajrajeshwar, *p.p.* Banswara *s.* R. A.
Rajsamand, *l.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Rajshahye, *dis*, and *div*, B.
Rajula, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Rajuli, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Rajur, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Rajur, Poona *dis*, Bo- P.
Rajura, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Rajuri, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Rajuri, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Rajwah, *ca*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Raj Masna, Chota Udepur *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Rakab, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Raksal, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Rakshasagudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Rakshi, *plain*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Raktadaha, *beel*, Bogra *dis*, B.
Rakti, *r.* A.
Ralaota, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Ralegaon, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Ramabudrapur, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Ramachandrapuram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Ramaleshwar, Mahi Kanta, Bo. P.
Ramallakot, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Raman, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ramandrug, *h.* and *cant*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Ramapatam, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Ramapatnam, *z.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Ramas, *s.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ramaswamikanave, *ho.* Nanjarajpat, *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Rambag, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Rambha, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Rambhadrapur, *fair*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Rambhapur, *par*, Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Rambihar, *par*, Narsinghgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Rambrai, *s.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Ramchandrapur, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Ramchawand, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Ramda, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Ramdas, *fair* and *p.p.* Amritsar *dis*, P.
Ramdurg, *e.* Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Ramdwara, *p.p.* Tonk, *s.* R. A.
Rameshwar, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Rameswaram, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Ramganga *r.* Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Ramganj, *s. d.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Ramgarh, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Ramgarh, Midnapore, *dis*, B.
Ramgarh *dis*, Jeypore, *s.* R. A.
Ramgarh, *e.* Bhopal *a.* C. I. A.

R.

Ramgarh, *ft.* Barwani *s.* C. I. A,
Ramgarh, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Ramgarh, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Ramgarh, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Ramgarh, Shahabad *dis*. Behar, B.
Ramgarh, Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Ramgarh, Umballa *dis*, P.
Ramghat, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Ramgir, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Ramgopalpur, Mymensingh *dis* B,
Ramjibanpur, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Ramkola, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Ramkot, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N W. P.
Ramkunda, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpur, B.
Ramman, *r.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Ramnad, *z.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Ramnagar, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh. N, W. P.
Ramnagar, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Ramnagar, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Ramnagar, *fair*, Gujranwala *dis* P.
Ramnagar, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Ramnagar, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ramnagar, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Ramnagar, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Ramnagar, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Ramnagar, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Ramnagar, *par*. Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Ramor, *l.* Banswara *s.* R. A.
Rampa, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Rampal, Jessore *dis*, B.
Rampeli, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Rampore Bauleah, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Rampore Haut, *s.d.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Rampur, *s.* Rohilkhand, N. W. P.
Rampur, Baghelkand C. I. A.
Rampur, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Rampur, Bashahr *s.* P.
Rampur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Rampur, Nanjarajpatna *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Rampur, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Rampur, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Rampur, *par*, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Rampur, *t.* and *par*, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Rampur, Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Rampur, Sunth *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Rampura, Ahmedabad *dis*, Gujarat Bo. P.
Rampura, *e.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Rampura, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Rampura, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Rampura, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Ramree, *i.* and *t.* Kyoukhpyoo *dis*, B. B.
Ramsagar, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Ramsanehighat, *s. d.* Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ramsej, Nasik *dis*, Bo, P.
Ramshila, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Ramsor, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Ramtal, *l.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Ramtek, *s. d.* Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Ram Thamman, *fair*, Lahore *dis*, P.
Ramtirath, *fair*, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Ram Tirtha, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A, D.
Ramu, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Rana, *r.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ranadhaoan, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Ranaghat *s. d.* Nuddea *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

R.

Ranala, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Ranapur, *bar*, Bheel *a*. C. I. A.
Ranasan, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ranchee, *c.s.* Lohardagga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Rander, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Randhikpur, Baria *s*, Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Randia Orgoda, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa B.
Raneegunge, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Raneh, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Ranga, *r*. A.
Rangagora, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Rangamati, *f*, *r*. Goalpara *dis*, A.
Rangamatia, *cap*, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Ranganadi, *r*. Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Rangapur, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Rangaswami, *h*. Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Rangaswamibetta, *h*. Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Rangbi, *valley*, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Rangchepgiri, A.
Rangdai, A.
Rangi, *z*. Chanda *dis*, C. P
Rangia, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Rangir, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Rangit, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Rangit *r*. Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Rangiya, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Rangjuli, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Rangmagiri, Garo Hill *dis*, A.
Rangoon, *cap*, and *s.g*. B. B.
Rangpur, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Rangpur, *old cap*, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Rangrenggiri, A.
Rangsagar *l*. Dungarpur *s*. R. A.
Rangunia, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Rani, A.
Rani, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Rania, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Rania, (Sirsa) *dis*, P.
Rani Amraoti, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Ranibennur, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Rani Dungri, *h*. Kishengurh *s*. R. A.
Raniganj, Partabgurh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Raniganj, *t*. and *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Ranigarh, *ft*. Partabgarh *s*. R. A.
Ranikhet, *cant*, and *san*, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Ranipet, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Ranipokhri, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Ranipur, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Ranipur, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Ranisankail, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Ranital, Kangra *dis*, P.
Ranjangaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Ranjangaon, Poona *dis*, Bo, P.
Ranjia, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Rankala, Kolhapur *s*. Bo. P.
Ranmachan, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Rannadi, *r*. Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ranod, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Ranpur, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Ranpur, *h*. Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ranpur, *t.s*. Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ranthambhor, *ft*. Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Ranwan, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Raokhanwala, Jhang *dis*, P.
Raona, A.
Raona, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Raozan, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Rap, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rapri, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Rapti, *r*. Oudh and N. W. P.
Rapur, *tal*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Rar, *l*. Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rarh, *par*, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Rarmo, *l*. Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Raruli-Katipara, Jessore *dis*, B.
Ras, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Rasalpur, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Rasan, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Rasdhan, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Rasia, *h*. Bhurtpore *s*. R. A.
Rasidpur, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Rasin, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Rasipuram, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Rasmancha, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Ras Muari, *cape*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rasol, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Rasra, *p.p.* Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Rasubaygudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Rasulabad, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Rasulabad, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Rasulganj, A.
Rasulpur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Rasulpur, Gurgaon, *dis*, P.
Rasulpur, *r*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Rasulpur, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Rasulpur Ghaus, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Ratabari, Sylhet, *dis*, A.
Ratadevi, *sh*. Tonk *s*. R. A.
Rataghara, *h*. Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Ratan, *r*. Partabgarh, *s*. R. A.
Ratangarh, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Ratangarh, Bickaneer, *s*. R. A.
Ratangarh, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Ratangarh, Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Ratanjila *dis*, Jeypore, *s*. R. A.
Ratanmal, *e*. Bheel *a*. C. I. A.
Ratanpur, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Ratanpur, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Ratanpur, *h*. Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ratesh, *f*. Keonthal *s*. Simla *dis*, P.
Rath, *t*. and *s*. *d*. Hamirpur *dis*, N, W. P.
Rathaidoung, Akyab *dis*, B. B.
Ratha-purushottampur, Pooree, *dis*, Orissa, B.
Rathasan, *h*. Oodeypore *s*. R. A.
Rathian, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Ratial, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Ratnagar, *l*. Bheel *a*. C. I. A,
Ratnagir, *h*. Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Ratnagiri, *cap* and *dis*, Bo. P.
Ratodero, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ratti, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Rattia, Hissar *dis*, P.
Ratti-halli, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Ratwa, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Raua, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Raudha, Hissar *dis*, P.
Raunapar, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Rautara, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Raver, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Raver, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Ravet Punawala, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ravi, *r*. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

R.

Rawa, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Rawai, *dis*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Rawalpindi, *cap*, *cant*, *dis*, and *fair*, P.
Rawalya, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Rawangaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Rawatsar, Bickaneer *s.* R, A.
Raya, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Raya, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Rayacheruvu, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Rayachoti, *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Rayadrug, *t.* and *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Rayagadda, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Rayakota, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Rayalcheru, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Rayapuram, *r.s.* Madras *dis*, M. P.
Rayan, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Rayapetta, *suburb*, Madras towin, M. P.
Rayavalasa, *p.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Raybag, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Raybag Prant, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Raychand, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Raydak, *r.* A.
Raydak, *r.* Cooch Behar and Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Raydih, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Raydom, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Raygarh, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Raygarh Killa, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Raygram, Jessore *dis*, B.
Raymangal, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Raymurdha, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Rayna, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Raypura, Dacca *dis*, B.
Reddipalle, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Redi, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Regu, *r.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Regyee, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Rehar, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Rehli, *t.* and *s.d.* Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Rejauli, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Remuna, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Rendwar, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Rengan, *c.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Rekapalle, *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Rengati Pahar, *h.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Rengma, *h.* Naga Hills *dis*, A.
Rengtan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Reni, Bicknaneer *s.* R. A.
Renigunta, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Reoti, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Repalle, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Reri, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Retam, *r.* C. I. A.
Retayambadi, *z.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Reth, *r.* Oudh, N. W. P.
Retra, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Rettayampadi, *z.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Revelgunge, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Rewadanda, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Rewah, *cap*, and *s.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Rewa Kanta, *t.e.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Rewari, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Rewas, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Riah, *s.d.* Sialkot *dis*, P.
Richha, *par*, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Richhal, *cr.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rigauli, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.

R.

Rigra, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Rihand, *r.* N. W. P.
Rikhabdeo, *p.p.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Rind or Arind, *r.* N. W. P.
Ringnand, *par*, Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Ringnod, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Ripu, *duar*, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Rishikishan, *tem*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Rishikund, *springs* Monghyr *dis*, B.
Risod, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Rithaura, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Ritpur, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Riwat, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Robertsganj, *t.* and *s.d.* Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Rodha, Hissar *dis*, P.
Roh, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Roha, *tal*, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Rohama, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa B.
Rohan Khed, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Rohanpur, Maldah *dis*, B.
Rohat, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Rohilanwali, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Rohilkhand, or Rohilcund, *t.c.* N. W. P.
Rohini, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Behar, B.
Rohini, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Rohini, *r.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Rohira Bhor, *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Rohna, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Rohri, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rohtak, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Rohtang, *p.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Rohtas, *par*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Rohuaman, *beel*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Rohuwa, *p.p.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Rojhan, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Rojhan, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rojo, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Rokai, *r.* A.
Rokha Jais, *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ron, *tal*, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Ronaba, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Ronahi, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Roopnarayan, *r.* Midnapore and Hooghly *dis*, B.
Rookee *t. cant*, and *s.d.* Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Roran, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Roranwali, Jhang *dis*, P.
Rori, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Rori, Umballa *dis*, P.
Roro, *r.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Rorsa, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Rosa, Shahjahanpur *dis*, Rohilkhand, N. W. P.
Roserha, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Roshanabad, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Rotas, *old*, *ft.* Jhelum *dis*, P.
Rotasgarh, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Roth Budruk, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Roth Khurd, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Royail, Dacca *dis*, B.
Royapettah, *sub*, Madras, M. P.
Royapuram, *sub*, Madras, M. P.
Royis, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Rudarpur, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Rudarpur, Tarai *dis*, N. W. P.
Rudauli, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Rudauli, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Rudawal, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

R.

Rudrapur, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Rudraprayag, *p.p.* Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Ruhana, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Ruia, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Rukmini, *r.* A.
Ruknpur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Ruknpur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Rukunadeipur, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Ruma, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Rumbah, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Rumka Thul, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Rundha, Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Rungli Rungliot, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Rungpore, *cap* and *dis*, B.
Runija, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Runisayadpur, Muzufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Runkuta, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Rupadaha, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Rupaheli, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Rupal, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Rupar, Umballa *dis*, P.
Ruparel *r.* Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.

R.

Rupbas, *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Rupganj, Dacca *dis*, B.
Rupkalia, A.
Rupnagar, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Rupnagar. *l.* Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Rupnagarh, *par*, Kishengurh *s.* R. A.
Rupnarayan, *p.p.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Rupnarayan, *r.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Rupnath, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*. A.
Rupshaha, *r.* Jessore *dis*, B.
Rupsi, A.
Rura, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Rurka (Kalan), Jullundur *dis*, P.
Rusera, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Rushikulya, *r.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Russa, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Russelkonda, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Rustam, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Rusullabad, Unao *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Ruthiai. Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Rutlam, *s.* Western Malwa *a.* C. I. A.
Rwatoung, Thayetmyo *dis*, B. B.

S.

Sabalgarh, *ft.* Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Sabalgarh, *dis*, and *ft.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sabang, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sabari, *r.* Upper Godavari *dis*, C. P.
Sabarmati, *r.* Ahmedabad *dis*, and Mahi Kanta, Bo. P.
Sabhaganj, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sabhapur, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sabhar, *r.* Dacca *dis*, B.
Sabi, *r.* Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Sabi, Mahi Kanta Bo. P.
Sabzalkot, Dera Ghazi Khan, *dis*, P.
Sabzimandi, *sub*, of Delhi city, Delhi *dis*, P.
Sachak, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Sachendi, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Sachin, *s.* Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Sachor, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Sadabad, *par*, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Sadalgi, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Sadanpur, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Sadarbagicha, Cachar *dis*, A.
Sadarbazar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sadarpur, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Sadashivgad, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Sadashivgarh, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Sadat, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sadha, *tal*, Dholpur S. R. A.
Sadhaura, *fair*, Umballa *dis*, P.
Sadhuhati, Jessore *dis*, B.
Sadhuhati, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Sadhuhati, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sadiachandpur, Pubna *dis*, B.
Sadikpur, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Sadiya, *cant*, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Sadra, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sadras, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Sadri, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Sadrpur, *par*, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.

S.

Sadullaganj, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Sadullahnagar, *par*, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sadullahpur Maldah *dis*, B.
Safdarganj, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Safdarjang, Delhi *dis*, P.
Saffrai, *coal tract*, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Safipur, *s.d.* Unao *dis*, Oudh N. W. P.
Sagar, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sagardi, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Sagarmati, *r.* Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Sagar Taloo, *l.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Sagarwha, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sagbara, Rajpipla *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Sagiler, *r.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Sagor, *par*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sagri, *s.d.* Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Sagtala, Baria *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Sagthali, *l.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Sagwara, Dungarpur *s.* R. A.
Sahabad, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sahar, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Sahar, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Saharanpur, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Saharni, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Sahasram, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sahaswan, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Sahaswan, *par*, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Sahatwar, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sahawal, Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Sahawar, *par*, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Sahdoke, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Sahebganj, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Sahebgunge, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sahebnagar, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sahib ganj, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Sahibganj, Backergnnge *dis*, B.
Sahipur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Sahispur, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Sahiti, *p.h.i.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sahiwa, Bickaneer *s*. R. A.
Sahiwal, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Sahjad, *r*. N. W. P.
Sahuspur, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Sahyadri, Aundh *s*. Satara *dis*, Bo, P.
Sahyadri, *h*. Nasik and Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Sai, *r*. Oudh and N. W. P.
Sai, *r*. Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Saiber, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Saidabad, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Saidabad, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Saidan, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Saidan Baoli, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Saidapet, *tal*, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Said Mahmud, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Saidpur, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Saidpur, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Saidiya, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Saifgaaj, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Saighata, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Saila, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sailana, *s*, Wn. Malwa *a* C. I. A.
Sailkopa, Jessore *dis*, B.
Sailwara, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Sailkheri, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Saini, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sainpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sainta, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Sainkhera, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
St. Thomas' Mount, *cant*, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Saipu, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Sairi, Simla *dis*, P.
Sajan Sawai, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sajeti, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Sajli, *r*, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Sajna, *r*, N. W. P.
Sajna, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sajner, *r*, Gwalior *s*, C. I. A.
Sakaldiha, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Sakan, *r*, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Sakarhalpur, Tonk *s*, R. A.
Sakarni, *r*, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sakatpur, *par*, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sakesar, *san*, Shahpur *dis*, P.
Sakharabad, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Sakhargarh, Aundh *s*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Sakharia, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Sakharwah, *ca*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sakheda, Baroda *s*, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sakhi Sarwar, *p.p.* Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Sakhwa, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sakit, *par*, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Sakkarepatna, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s*, M. P.
Sakleshpur, *par*, Mysore *s*, M. P.
Sakoli, *d.*, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Sakra, Tonk *s*, R. A.
Sakra, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Sakrand, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sakrar, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Sakrawa, *par*, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P
Sakrej, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Sakri *r*, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Sakri, *r*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Sakrigali, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.

S.

Sakse, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Saktesgarh, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sakti, *s*, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Saktigarh, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Saktipur, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Sakulipur, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Salabatkhan, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Salabatpur, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Salai, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Salaiya, Baghelkhand C. I. A.
Salambha, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Salandi, *r*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B
Salasar, Bicknaneer *s*, R. A.
Salaun, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Salawas, Jodhpore *s*, R. A.
Salaya, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Salbai, Gwalior *s*, C. I. A.
Salbaldi, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Salbani, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sal Beyt, *i*, Kattywar, Gujarat Bo. P.
Salem, *cap* and *dis*, M. P.
Salemabad, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Salempur, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Salempur, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Salempur, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Salempur Mahua, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Salepur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Saler, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Saletekri, *z*, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Salhawas, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Sali, *r*, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Salia, *r*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Saliamangalam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Saligram, *r*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Salikha, Jessore *dis*, B.
Salil-Arrah, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Salimabad, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Salimabad, Kishengurh *s*, R. A.
Salimpur, *par*, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Saliyamangalam, *r.s.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Salkocha, A.
Salmara, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Salandi, *r*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Salon, *s.d.* Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Salpara, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Salsette, *tal*, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Salshi, *r*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Saltora, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Salt Range, *m*. P.
Salu, Hyderabad, Nizam's Dominions.
Salu, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Salumbar, *dis*, Oodeypore *s*, R. A.
Salur, *z*, Vizigapatam *dis*, M. P.
Salween, *r*, B. B.
Samadhiala, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Samagol, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Samaguting, Naga Hills *dis*, A.
Samai, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Samaleshwar, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Samalkot, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Samalpati, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Samalpur, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Samana, Karnal *dis*, P.
Samanga, *beel*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Samangarh Kolhapur *s*., Bo. P.
Samanta, Nuddea *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Samara, *r.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Samarkha, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Samaro, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Samasatta, Bahawalpur, *s.* P.
Samastipur, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Samatur, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Sambalpur, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Sambalpur, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat Bo. P.
Samayanallur, *r.s.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Sambhal, *par*, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sambhar, *cant*, and *l.* Jodhpore *s*, R. A.
Sambhuganj, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Sambrani, Kanara, *dis*, Bo. P.
Sambrial, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Samdari, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Samdhi, Palanpur *s.* Gujarat. Bo. P.
Samel, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Samer, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Sameswari, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Sami, Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sami Nellur, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Samlaji, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Samnamir, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Samnasgi, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Samner, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Samod, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Samoi-ka-pahar, *h.* Bheel *a*, C. I. A.
Sampgaon, *tal*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Sampagi, *p.* South Kanara *dis*, M. P.
Sampla, Kishengurh *s.* R. A.
Sampla, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Sampna, *r.* Betul *dis*, C. P.
Samra, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Samrala, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Samthar, *s.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Samti, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Samudragarh, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Samukpota, Jessore *dis*, B.
Samulcottah. Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Samundri, Jhang *dis*, P.
Sanahwal, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Sanand, *tal*, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Sanaut, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Sanawad, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Sanawad, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Sanawan, *s.d.* Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Sanawar, *san*, Simla *dis*, P.
Sanbhalkha, Karnal *dis*, P.
Sanchi, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Sandar, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Sandero, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Sandha, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Sandi, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sandila, *s.d.* Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sandip, *t.* and *r.* Noakholly *dis*, B.
Sandosi, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Sandoway, *cap* and *dis*, B. B.
Sandur, *s.* Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Sandwa, Bickaneer *s*, R. A.
Sandwip, *i.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Sangakhera, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Sangam, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Sangam, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Sangameshwar, *tal*, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Sangam Mahuli, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Sangamner, *t.* and *tal*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.

S.

Sangamvalasa, *z.* Vizgapatam *dis*, M. P.
Sanganur, Jeypore, *s.* R. A.
Sangarhi, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Sangari, Hazaribagh, *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Sanghai, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Sanghar, *p.p.* Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Sanghar, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sanghaur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Sanghi, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Sanghola, Delhi *dis*, P.
Sangipur, Partabgarah *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sangjani, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Sangli, *cap*, and *s.* Bo. P.
Sangola, *tal*, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Sangramgarh, Partabgarh *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sangrampur, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Sangrar, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sangri, *r.* and *s.* Simla *dis*, P.
Sangrur, Jind *s.* P.
Sangtikopp, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sangu, *r.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Sangvi, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sanichari. Gwalior *s.* C. I. A,
Sanir Haor, A.
Sanisganj, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Sanivarsante, *par*, Coorg, M. P.
Sanjai, *r.* Singbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Sanjan, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Sanjeli, *e.* Balasinor *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Sanjhoro, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sanjit, *par*, Jaora *s.* C. I. A.
Sanka, Narsinghgarh *s.* C. I. A.
Sankaranainarkoil, *tal*, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Sankarapuram, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Sankaridrug Salem *dis*, M. P.
Sankarkati, *fair*, 24-Pergunnahe *dis*, B.
Sankarpasa, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Sankarpur, Chanda, *dis*, C. P.
Sankeshwar, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Sankeshwar, *p.p.* Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Sankh, *r.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Sankh, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sankhatra, Silakot *dis*, P.
Sankheda Bahadurpur, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sankhun, Bickaneer, *s.* R. A.
Sankli, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Sankosh, *r.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Sankosh, *r.* Rungpore and Cooch Behar, B.
Sankrail, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Sankrail, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Sann, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sanora, *e*, Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Sanpadar, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sanri, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sanr Mata, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Sansar Dhara, *falls*, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Sanskut, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Santail, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Santal Khal, *khal*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Santalpur, *tal*, Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Santanutalapadu, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Santapilli, *l. h.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Santaveri, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Santekasalagere, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Santemarahalli, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Santhal, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Santhia, Pubna *dis*, B.
Santhu, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Santipore, Nuddea, *dis*, B.
Santnathji, *p. p.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Santosh, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Santrapur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sanwat, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Saoli, Baroda *s.* Gujarat Bo. P.
Saoli, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Saoligarh, *f. r.* Betul *dis*, C. P.
Saoner, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Sapan, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Saphala, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Sapleja, *r.* Backergunge *dis*, B.
Saptasring, Nasik, *dis*, Bo. P.
Saptur, *s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Sapuamundi, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sara, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Sara, *l*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sara, Pubna *dis*, B.
Sara, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Saradhna, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Saragaj, *h.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Saragaon, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Saragara, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Saragur, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sarai Aghat, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarai Akil, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarai Amanat Khan, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Sarai Girdhari, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarai Hamid, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar B.
Sarai Kalu, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Saraikela, *t.* and *s.d.* Singbhoom *dis*, Ch-Nagpore, B.
Sarai Khwaja Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarai Mughal, Lahore *dis*, P.
Sarai Mahiuddin Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarai Mamre z. Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarai Mir, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarai Mughal, Lahore *ais*, P.
Sarai Naurang, Bannu *dis*, P.
Sarai Nazarbagh, *fair*, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Saraisa *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Sarai Sadr, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarai Sidhu, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Sarai Sitaram, Deihi *dis*, P.
Sarakanei, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Saral, *l.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Saranda, *h.* Singbhoom *dis*, Chota Nagpore, B.
Sarneshwar Mahadeo, *p.p.* Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Sarangajore, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sarangarh, *s.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Sarangi Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Sarangkhera, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Sarangoi, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sarangpur, *par*, Dewas *s.* C. I. A.
Sararchar Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Saras, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Saraswati *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa B.
Saraswati, *r.* P.
Saraswati, *r.* Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Saraswati, *r.* Palanpur and Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Saratha *port*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sarauli, *par*, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarayan, *r.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sarbaibandha, A.
Sarbhan, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.

S.

Sarbhanga, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sarbhon, Surat *dis*, Bo. P*s*
Sarda or Chauka, *r.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sarda, *r.* N. W. P.
Sarda, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Sardam, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Sardargarh, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Sardarshahr, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Sardeipur, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B,
Sardha, *r.* Oudh, N. W. P.
Sardhana, *p.p.* and *s.d.* Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Sardhar, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Sardhara, *h.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sardharidhar, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Sardharo, *p.p.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sardiha, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sardua, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Sareni, *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sareshpur, *m. r.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Sargan, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sarguja, *s.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Sarh, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarhad, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sarhali, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Sarhatta, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Sarhind, Umballa *dis*, P.
Sarh Salimpur, *par*, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Saria, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sarigram, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Sarila, *f.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Sarisha, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sarishpur, A.
Sarispur, *h.* A.
Sarispur, *h.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sarjapur, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sarju or Suheli, *r.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sarju, *r.* N. W. P.
Sarkar Valavendi Mitta, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Sarkhej, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Sarmehra, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Sarna, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Sarnath, *p.p.* Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Saroli, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Saromannagar, *par*, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Saroth, *cant*, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Sarpai, *can*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sarrail, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Sarsa, Allahadad *dis*, N. W. P,
Sarsa, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Sarsa, *r.* N. W. P.
Sarsaganj, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarsan, Sunth *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Sarsati, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sarsaul, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarsawa, Saharunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sarsha, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Sarsura, *p.p.* Kishengurh *s.* R. A.
Sarsuti, *r.* Karnal *dis*, P.
Sarsuti, *r.* Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Sarta, *tributary*, Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Sarthachor, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Saru, *h.* Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Sarukshetri, A.
Saru Manas, *r.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Sarun, *cap*, and *dis*, Behar, B.
Sarupnagar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Sarwan, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sarwar, *dis*, Kishengurh *s.* R. A.
Sarwar, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Sarvakot Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Sarvasiddhi, *tal*, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Sasanga, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Sasni, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Sasseram, *t.* and *s.d.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Sasu, *r.* Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Sasur Khaderi, *r.* N. W. P.
Saswad, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Satalgaon, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Satamba or Vingorla, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Satana, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Satankulam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Satanwari, *ft.* Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Satara, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Satasi, *par*, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Satbaura, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Satdar, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Satgachi, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Satgaon Dinarpur, *h.* A.
Satgaon, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Satghur, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Satghara, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Sath, *dis*, Sirohee *s.* R. A.
Sathamba, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sathana, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Sathasna, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sathbatia, *ferry*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sathi, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sathiari, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Sathla, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Sathlana, Jodhpore, *s.* R. A.
Satirhat, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Satiyavizianagaram, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Satkhania, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Satkhira, *t.* and *s.d.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Satlasna, *s.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Satmala, *h.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Satmala, *h.* Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Satmalan, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Satna, *r.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Satpati, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Satpati, *r.* Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Satpura, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Satpura, *m. r.* Indore *s.* C. I. A. and Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Satrah, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Satrikh, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Satrujitpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Sat-saika, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Sattenapalle, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Sattankulam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Sattarganj, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Satti, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Sattivedu, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Satur, *tal.* and *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Saturi, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Satwas, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Satyabadi, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Satyamangalam, *tal*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Sauda, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Saugor, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Saugor, *i.* and *l. h.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Saundana, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.

S.

Saundatti, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Sauner, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Saunra, *r.* Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Saurath, *p.p.* Durbhanga *dis*, Behar, B.
Saurikh, *par*, Farrukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sausar, *t.* and *s. d.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Savandurga, *h*, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Saveri, *r.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Savitri, *cr.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Savitri, *r.* Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Savudam, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Sawabi, Peshawur *dis*, P.
Sawalsang, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Sawan, Gwalior, *s.* C. I. A.
Sawanamal, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Sawant Wari or Sundar Wari, *cap*, and *s.* Bo. P.
Sawanur, *s.* Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sawar, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Sawar, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sawarda, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Sawargaon, *tal*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Sawargaon, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Sawargaon, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sawari, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sawli, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Sawyerpuram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Sayadpur, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Sayadwala, *fair*, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Sayan, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Sayan, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Sayar, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sayauri, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Saykhera, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Sayla, *tal*, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Sayyidnagar, Jalaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Sayyidpur Bhitari, *p.p.* Ghazipur, *dis*, N. W. P.
Sayyidpur, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Sayyidpur, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Sayyidraja, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Sayyidwala, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Sealdah, *s.d.* and *sub*, Calcutta, 24-Pergnnnahs *dis*, B.
Secunderabad, *cant*, Hyderabad, Nizam's Dominions.
Sedsai, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Seebpore, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Seetabuldee, *cant*, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Seetamurhee, *c.s.* and *s.d.* Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Segaon, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Seghur, *p.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Segowlie, *cant*, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Seharsol, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Sehawa, *f.r.* and *t.c.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Sehore, *cant*, and *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Sehwan, *cap*, and *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sekhat, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Selapur, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Selere, *r.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Selem, A.
Seleru, *r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Selgaon, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Selu, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Semaria, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sembhar, Palanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Semli, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Semra, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Semraun, *par*, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Semri, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Sen, *r.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Senaot, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sendamangalam, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Sendgarsa, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sendhwa, *ft.* and *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Sendra, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Sendurjana, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sengar, *r.* N. W. P.
Senhati, Jessore *dis*, B.
Senpahari, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Senthal, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Seohara, *par*, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Seonath, or Seo, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Seondra, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Seoni, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Seoni, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Seopur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Seorinarayan, *s.d.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Sepau, *p.p.* Dholpur *s.* R. A.
Serajgang, Pubna *dis*, B.
Seramau, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Serampore, *c.s.* and *s.d*, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Sergada, *z*, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Sergar, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Serghar, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Seringapatam, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sessa, Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Setur, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Sevagiri, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Sevalpatti, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Severi, *r.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Sevvapet, *r.s.* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Sewa, Karnal *dis*, P.
Sewan, Karnal *dis*, P.
Sewanor Aliganj, *c.s.* and *s.d.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sewani, Hissar *dis*, P.
Sewli, Rae Bareli, Oudh, N. W. P.
Shabachalla, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Shabang, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Shabkadar, *ft.* Peshawar *dis*, P.
Shadad, *r.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shadhan Lund, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Shadiabad, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Shadipur, Kohat *dis*, P.
Shadulapur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Shafakhana, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahabad, *dis*, Behar, B.
Shahabad, *s.d.* Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. P. W.
Shahabad, Kashmir *s.* P.
Shahadad, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Shahabad, Hyderabad, Nizam's Dominions.
Shahabad, Umballa *dis*, P.
Shahada, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Shahakund, Baghelkand, C. I. A.
Shah Alam, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Shahamad, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Shahapur, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Shahapur, Sangli *s.* Bo. P.
Shahapur, *tal*, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Shahawari, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Shahbandar, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Shahbandar, *t. and tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shahbazar, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Shahbaz Khel, Bannu *dis*, P.
Shahbaznagar, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahdadpur, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.

S.

Shahdadpur, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shahdara, *t.* and *fair*, Lahore *dis*, P.
Shahdara, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahdaura, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Shahganj, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Shahganj, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahganj, Mirzapore *dis*, N. W P.
Shahgarh, Jeysulmere *s.* R. A.
Shahgarh, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Shahgharib, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Shah Hamir, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shah Hassan, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shahi, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Shah-i-Buldan, *p.p.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Shahjahanpur, *cap*, and *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahjahanpur *dis*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Shahjahanpur, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Shahjahanpur, *par*, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahjahanpur, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahjahanpur, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Shah-ji-kur, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shahkapur, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shahkot, Jhang *dis*, P.
Shahkot, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Shah Muhammad Wali, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Shahpur, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Shahpur, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Shahpur, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Shahpur, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Shahpur, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shahpur, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Shahpur, Kangra *dis*, P
Shahpur, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Shahpur, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahpur, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Shahpur, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Shahpur, Nimar *dis*, C. P.
Shahpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Shahpur, Betul *dis*, C. P.
Shahpur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Shahpur, *h.* Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Shahpur, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shahpura, Betul *dis*, C. P.
Shahpura, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Shahpura, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Shahpura, Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Shahpura, Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Shahpuri, *i.* Arakan, *div.* B. B.
Shahr Sawad, *sub.* Agra city, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahr Farid, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Shahr Sultan, *fair*, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Shah Sadrdin, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Shahwali, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Shah Yakik, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Snahzadpore, Pubna *dis*, B.
Shahzadpur, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Shahzadpur, Umballa *dis*, P.
Shaikhawati, *pr.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Shaikhpura, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Shaikhsar, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Shaikwah or Sadiya, *see* Sadiya, A.
Shail, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Shailadhukri, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Shailakupa, Jessore *dis*, B.
Shaistabad, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Shajalpur, Narsinghgarh *s.* C. I. A.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Shajanwa, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Shajapur, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Shakar, *r*. Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Shakar darra, Kohat *dis*, P.
Shakar, *r*. Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Shakargarh, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Shakund, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Shalbani, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Shali, *h*. Simla *dis*, P.
Shalika, Jessore *dis*, B.
Shalmala, *r*. Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Shalwari, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Shamdihi, *fair*, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Shamganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Shamgarh, *par*, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Shamhu, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Shamir, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Shamli, *s.d*. Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Shamnagar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Shampur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Shampur, Howrah *dis*, B.
Shamsabad, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Shamsabad, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Shamsabad, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Shamsergad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Shamsha, *r*. Mysore *s*. M. P.
Shamsherganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Shamuni Khatak, Bannu *dis*, P.
Shanivarsante, Yelsavirshime, *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Shankara, *h*. Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Shankargarh, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Shankargarh, Peshwar *dis*, P.
Shankhatirtha, *r*. Mysore *s*. M. P.
Shankodhar, Indore *s*. C. I. A.
Shanllyagari, *khal*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Shanur, *r*. Berar, H. A. D.
Shaora, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Shapur, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Shapur, *beel*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Shapur Pati, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Sharada, *r*. Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Sharafuddinpur, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Sharakpur, *t*. and *fair*, Lahore *dis*, P.
Sharangagram, Sibsagar, *dis*, A.
Sharanur, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Sharavati, *r*. Mysore *s*. M. P.
Sharetalli, Travancore *s*. M. P.
Shariakandi, Bogra *dis*, B.
Sharifpur, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Sharmanavati, *r*. Mysore *s*. M. P.
Sharsha, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Sharupkati, Backergunge, *dis*, B.
Sharwala, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Shastri Jaygarh, *cr*. Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Shatashringaparvata, *h*. Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Shatrujitpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Shatul, *p*. Bashahr *s*. P.
Shedhi, *r*. Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Shegaon, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Shejawad, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Shekhan, Jhang *dis*, P.
Shekh Bhirkio, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shekh Budin, Bannu *dis*, P.
Shekh Budin, *h*. Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Shekh Fazil, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Shekhupura, Gujranwala *dis*, P.

S.

Shekhwali, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Shelidah, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Shella, *s*. Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Shenbagh, Noakhally *dis*, B.
Shendurni, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Sheogaon, *tal*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sheohar, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Sher, *r*. Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Sheraingil, Travancore *s*. M. P.
Sherbal, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Shergarh, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Shergarh, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Shergarh, Tonk *s*. R. A.
Shergarh, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Shergarh, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sherghotty, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Sheri, *r*. Lunawara *s*. Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Sherighasha, Bannu *dis*, P.
Sher Kandi, Bogra *dis*, B.
Sherkot, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Shermadavi, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Shermuhammadpuram, *z*. Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Sherpur, Bogra *dis*, B.
Sherpur, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Sherpur, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Sherpur, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sherpur, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Sherpur, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Sherpur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Sher Shah, *fair*, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Shershahabad, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Shertally, Travancore *s*. M. P.
Shevaroy Hills, *san*, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Sheshgarh, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Shetrungi, *h*. Hallar *dis*, Kattywar Bo. P.
Shetrunjo, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar Bo. P.
Shewa, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Shewara, *e*. Sankhera Mewas *s*. Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Shiamgarh, Karnal *dis*, P.
Shibashaha, *r*. Jessore *dis*, B.
Shibchar, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Shibganj, *c.s*. Maldah *dis*, B.
Shibganj, Bogra *dis*, B.
Shibi, *p.p*. Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Shiggaon, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Shihni, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Shikarpur, *cap*, and *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shikarpur, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Shikarpur, *par*, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Shikarpur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Shikarpur, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s*, M. P.
Shikarhat, Jessore *dis*, B.
Shikohabad, *s.d*. Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Shikrapur, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Shilaidaha, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Shilakuti, A.
Shillong, *cap*, *san*, and *s.g*. Khasi Hills, A.
Shimoga, *cap*, and *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Shimsha, *r*. Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Shimulia, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Shingatgeri, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Shingnapur, Kolhapur *s*. Bo. P.
Shingnapur, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Shingti, Howra *dis*, B.
Shinkiari, Hazara *dis*, P.
Shinor, Baroda *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Shinpura, *cant*, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Shirala, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirali, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirampur, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Shirawati, *r.* Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirhatti, Sangli *s.* Bo. P.
Shirhatti, *s.* Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirol, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirol, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Shirpur, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirsha, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Shirsoli, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirvegudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirwada, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirwal, Bhor *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Shirwan, Hazara *dis*, P.
Shita, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Shitaba, *r.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Shitgarh, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Shiugarh, *e.* Western Malwa *a.* C. I. A.
Shiuhar, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Shiuli, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Shiupur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Shiupur, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Shiupur, *p.p.* Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Shiurajpur, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Shiurajpur, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Shiurajpur, *t.* and *par*, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Shiv, *r.* Partabgarh *s.* R, A.
Shivaganga, *h.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Shivaganga, *s.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Shivalaya, Dacca *dis*, B.
Shivbara, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Shivnad, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Shivnar, *p.p.* Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Shivner, *fl.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Shiwapur, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Shiwapur, Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Shiwrajpur, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota- Nagpore, B.
Shiyali, *t.* and *tal*, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Sholagarh, Dacca *dis*, B.
Sholaguri. A.
Shola Mohana, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sholapur, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Sholavandan, Madura *dis*, M, P.
Sholinghur, *r.s.* North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Shoranur, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Shorapur, Nizam's Dominions, H.
Shorepur, Dehra Dun *dis*, N. W. P.
Shoreyar, *r.* Cochin *s.* M. P.
Shorkot, Jhang *dis*, P.
Shoro, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Shravanbelgola, Hassan *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Shravanbelgolabetta, *h.* and *p.p.* Hassan *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Shribati, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Shridharpur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Shrigonda. *t.* and *tal*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Shrikhanda, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Shrikol, Jessore *dis*, B.
Shrikrishnapur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Shri Nagar, *p.h.i.* Palanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Shringeri, *p.p.* Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Shripur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Shripur, 24-Pengunnahs *dis*, B.
Shriwardhan Janjira *s.* Bo. P.

S.

Shujabad, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Shujanagar, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Shujanpur, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Shujaulpur, *fl.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Shukartar, *p.p.* Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Shukna, *valley*, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Shukrguzari, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Shulaiyar, *r.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Shunkar, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.
Shuria, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Shurshuni, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*. B.
Shushuni, *r.* Bankoora *dis*, B.
Shwedoung, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Shwegyeng, *cap*, and *dis*, B. B.
Shwelay, Prome *dis*, B. B.
Shyamgram, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Shyamsundarpur, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Siadi, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sialba, Umballa *dis*, P.
Sialkot, *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Siana, *par*, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Siani, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Siba, Kangra *dis*, P.
Sibhok, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Sibi, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sibi, Afghanistan.
Sibpur, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Sibsagar, *cap*, and *dis*, A.
Siddapur, *tal*, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Siddhagarh, *p.h.i.* Sawantwari *s.* Bo. P.
Siddhaur, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Siddhavattam, *t.* and *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Siddheswar, *tem*, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Siddheshwari, *r.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Siddhirdona, *khal*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Sidhatek, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sidhhat, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sidhout, *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Sidhpur, Baroda, Gujarat *s.* Bo. P.
Sidhua Jobna, *par*, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sidhwal, Karnal *dis*, P.
Sidlagatta, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sidlagundi or Bedti, *r.* Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Sidli, *duar*, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Sidmukh, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Sighra, Benares *dis*, N W. P.
Sigur, *p.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Sihal, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sihawal, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sihodra, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Sihoj, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sihol, Dinagepore, *dis*, B.
Sihonda Girwan *t.* and *par*, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Sihor, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Sihora, *e.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Sihora, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Sihora, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Sihora, *s.d.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Sihori, *tal*, Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Sihra, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sija or Kamargachi, Hoogly *dis*, B.
Sijawal, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Siju, Garo Hills *dis*, A.
Sikal, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Sikan, *r.* Durbhunga, *dis*, Behar, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Sikandarabad, *s. d.* Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikandarpur, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Sikandarpur, *par*, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikandarpur, *par*, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sikandra, Agra, *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikannra, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Sikandra, *par*, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikandra, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikandra, *par*, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikandra, *par*, Cawnpore *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikandra, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Sikandra, Umballa *dis*, P.
Sikandra Rao, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikar, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Sikarpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sikarwar, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sikarwari, *dis*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sikhar, *ft.* Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikkim, *s.* B.
Sikkil, *r.s.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Siko, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sikrai, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Sikrara, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikraul, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Sikri, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Sikri, Delhi *dis*, P.
Sikti, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Sila, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Silanath, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Silani, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Silania, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Silao, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Silawad, Barwani *s.* C. I. A.
Silchar or Cachar, *cap*, and *dis*, A.
Silda, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sildubi, A.
Sileman, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Silghat, Nowgong *dis*, A.
Silhat, *par*, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Silhauri, *fair* and *p.p.* Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Silheti, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Sili, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Siliguri, *c.s.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Siliserh, *l.* Ulwur *s.* R. A.
Silkuri, Cachar *dis*, A.
Siller, *r.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Sillana, *s.* Malwa, C. I. A.
Silor, *r.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Silpata, Darrang *dis*, A.
Silwani, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Silye, *r.* Midnapore, and Manbhoom *dis*, B.
Simaria, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B,
Simaria, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Simauni, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Simga, *s.d.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Simhachallam, *sh.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Simla, *cap*, *dis*, *san*, and *s.g.* P.
Simlapal, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Simlia, *e.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Simra, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Simrauta, *t.* and *par*, Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N.W.P.
Simri, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Simulia, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Simultala, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Simuriya, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Sina, *r.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.

S.

Sinanwan, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Sinaphna, *r.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sinchal, *h.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Sinchula, *r.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Sind, *pr.* Bo. P.
Sinda, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Sindewaki, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Sindgi, *tal*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Sindh, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sindh, *r.* N. W. P.
Sindhan, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Sindhara, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Sindh Sagar Doab, *t.c.* P.
Sindi, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Sindkhed, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sindkhed, Buldana *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sindkhera, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Sindri, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Sindurjana, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sindwah, *ca.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Singa, *p.* Bashahr *s.* P.
Singahi, Kheri dis, Oudh, N. W. P.
Singalantapuram, *s.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Singalila, *h.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Singampatti, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Singanama, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Singanallur, *r.s.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Singaperumalkoil, *r.s.* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Singaraj, *h.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Singaraya Konda, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Singardaha, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Singari, A.
Singha, Jessore *dis*, B.
Singaurgarh *ft.* Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Singhala, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Singhana, *e.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Singhana, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Singhasan Tekri, Bhcel *a.* C. I. A.
Singhbhoom, *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Singheshwarthan, *fair*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Singhia, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Singhora, *h*, Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Singhpur, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Singhpur, *par*, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Singpur, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Singhul, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Singimari, *r.* Cooch Behar *s.* B.
Singirampur, *p.p.* Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Singla, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Singla, *f.r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Singmari, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Singoli, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Singori, Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Singpur, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo, P.
Singra, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Singramau, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Singrauli, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Singrauli, *s.d.* Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Singri, *r.* Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Singur, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Sinha, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Sinhgarh, *h.* Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Sinjhauli, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sinnar, *tal*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Sinor, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sinre, *beel*, Jessore *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Sinti, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Siohara, Bijnor *dis*, N. W. P.
Sipah, *par*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sipna, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Sipra, *r.* Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sipri, *cant*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sir, *r.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Sir, *r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sira, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Siracha, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Siradi, *p.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Sirain, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sirakot, *ft.* and tem, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Siral, *o.d.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sirala, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Siralkoppa, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sirani, Hyderabad *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sirawali, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Sirasgaon, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sirasghat, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sirathu, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sirauna, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sirdarpore, *cant*, Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Sirguppi, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sirhind, *t.c.* P.
Sirhpura, *par*, Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Siringashira, *h.* Singhbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Siris, *par*, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Sir Kanda, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Sirkhed, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sirmaur, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sirmur (Nahan) *s.* P.
Sirohi, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sironcha, *cap*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Sironj, Tonk *s.* C. I. A.
Sirpur, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sirpur, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Sirpur, Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Sirr, *c.r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sirsa, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Sirsangi, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Sirsawa, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sirsi, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sirsi, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sirsindi, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Sirsi, *tal*, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Siruguppa, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Sirumalai, *h.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Sirur, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sirur, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Sirur, *tal*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Sirutandanallur, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Sirvel, *tal*, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Sisak Tlang, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Sisana, Rohtak *dis*, P.
Sisawan, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sisia, Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sisolar, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sispara, *p.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Siswa, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sitabari, *sh.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Sitabaldi, or Seetabuldee, *cant*, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Sitai, *beel*, Pubna *dis*, B.
Sitai, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Sitakund, *hot-spring*, Monghyr, *dis*, Behar, B.
Sitakund, *p.p.* Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sitakund, *p.p.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.

S.

Sitakund, *h.* Chittagong *dis*, B.
Sitakunda, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sitamau, *s.* Western Malwa *a.* C. I. A.
Sitampetta, *h.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Sitamadi, *r.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Sitanagar, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Sitanagaram, *h.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Sitapahar, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Sitapur, *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sitapur, *t.* and *p.p.* Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Sitar, *r.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Sitarampalli, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Sitarampur, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Sitha, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Sitimani, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Sitlaha, *par*, Baghelkhand C. I. A.
Sitpur, Muzaffargarh *dis*, P.
Sitpura, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Situng, *peak*, Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Siv, *r.* Western Malwa *a.* C. I. A.
Sivaganga, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Sivakasi, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Swagirl, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Siva kodu, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Sivasamudram, *falls* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Siwai Jaipur, *pr.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Siwai Madhopur, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Siwai Ramgarh, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Siwaliks, *m.r*, N. W. P. and P.
Siwana, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Siwas, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Siyana, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Siyawari, Jhansi *dis*, N. W. P.
Sleemanabad, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Soane, *r.* Patna, Gya and Shahabad *dis*, B.
Sobhapur, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Sobnali, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sobraon, *b.f.* Lahore *dis*, P.
Sodepore, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Solasiramani, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Sonepat, Delhl *dis*, P.
Sohag, *ca.* Lahore *dis*, P.
Sohagi, *par*, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sohagpur, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sohagpur, *t.* and *s. d.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Sohail, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Sohan, *r.* Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Sohana, Umballa *dis*, P.
Sohawa, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Sohawal, *s.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sohdra, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Sohna, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Sohuwala, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Sohwal, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Soit, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Sojat, Jodhpore *s.* R. A,
Sojima, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sojitra, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Solani, *r.* N. W. P.
Solari, *h.* Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Solaveram, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Solisiramani, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Solon, *cant*, Simla *dis*, P.
Som, *r.* Dungarpur *s.* R. A.
Somanur, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Somavarpet, Nanjarajpatna, *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Somanore, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Somavati, *r.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Someshwarangudd, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Someshwari, *r.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Someswari, *r.* A.
Somna, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Somnath, *tem*, Kattywar, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Somnathpur, *tem*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sompet, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Somrah, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Somsa Parbat, *h.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Son, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Son, *r.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Son, *r.* Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Son, *r.* N. W. P.
Sona, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Sonabaju, *khal*, Rajshahye and Pubna *dis*, B.
Sonabaju, *s.d.* Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Sonabhari, A.
Sonada, or Hope Town, *c.s.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Sonadanga, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Sonadanga, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sonagaon, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Sonah, *Sulphur Springs*, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Sonai, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Sonai, *r.* Nowgong *dis*, A.
Sonai, *r.* Cachar *dis*, A.
Sonai, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sonaimukh, Cachar *dis*, A.
Sonakhali, Midnapore *dis*. B.
Sonakhan, *z.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Sonakuri, *beel*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Sonala, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Sonamale, *h.* Padinalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Sonamganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Sonamukhi, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Somanur, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Sonapur, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Sonapur, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Sonapur, Kamrup *dis*, A.
Sonargaon, Dacca *dis*, B.
Sonari, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Sonari, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Sonari, Sibsagar *dis*, A.
Sonarong, Dacca *dis*, B.
Sonarpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sonaul, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sonbarsa, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Sonbarsa, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sonbarsa, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Sonbarsa, Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sonda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Sonepat, Delhi *dis*, P.
Sonepore, *fair*, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Son Ganga, *r.* Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Songaon, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Songarh, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Songarh, *h.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Songarh, Mahi Kanta, Bo. P.
Songir, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Sonh, *r.* Rae Bareli *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sonkach, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sonkh, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Sonmai, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Sonmiani, Baluchistan.
Sonora, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Sonori, Poona *dis*. Bo. P.

S.

Sonpur, Sarun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sonpur, *z.* Chhindwara *dis*, C. P.
Sonpur, *s.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Sonsari, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Sontha, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Soopole, *s.d.* Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Soory, *c.s.* and *cant*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Sopara, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Sorab, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Soraon, *par*, Allahabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Sorawan, Kangra *dis*, P.
Sorji, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Soro, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Soron. *t. par*, and *p p.* Etah *dis*, N. W. P.
Soru, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Soso, *s.d.* Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Soti, *r.* Bahraich *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Soti Bahjia, *r.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
South Arcot, *dis*, M. P.
South Canara, *dis*, M. P.
Soyet, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Spiti, *s.d.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Srigauri, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Sri Gotamnath, *p.p.* Partabgarh *s.* R. A.
Srigovindpur, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Sriharikot, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Srikakulam, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Srikot, Hazara *dis*, P.
Sri Madhopur, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Sri Mushnum, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Srinagar, Ajmere, *s.* R. A.
Srinagar, Dacca *dis*, B.
Srinagar, Garhwal *dis*, N. W. P.
Srinagar, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Srinagar, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Srinagar, Kumaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Srinagar, Kashmir *s.* P.
Srinagar, *par*, Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Srinathji, *p.p.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Sringeri, *fair*, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Srinivaspur, *tal*, Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sriperumbudur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Sripur, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Sripur, *s.d.* Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Sripur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sripur, Jessore *dis*, B.
Sripuram, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Srirangam, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Srisurjiyapahar, *h.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Srivaikuntham, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Srivilliputtur, *tal*, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Sthalbasantpur, Pubna *dis*, B.
Stonehousepet, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Stringakarapukota, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Suarmar, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Suarpahri, *h.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Subansiri, *r.* Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Subargum, *h.* Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Subarnakhali, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Subarnapur, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Subarnrekha, *r.* Lohardugga, Manbhoom, Midnapore and Balasore *dis*, B.
Subathu, *cant* and *san*, Simla *dis*, P.
Subeha, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Subhalara, Jessore *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Sudasna, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sudharam or Noakholly or Bhullooah, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Sudharam, *khal*, Noakholly *dis*, B.
Sudikonda, *h*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Sufedkoh, *m.r.* Afghanistan and P.
Sufi Fakir, *p.p.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Suganpur, *fair*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Sugaon, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sugi, *h.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Sugli, *r.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Sugri, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Suhan, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Suheli or Sarju, *r.* Kheri *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sui, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Suigam, Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sujaganj, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Sujamutha, *par*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sujanagar, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sujanganj, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sujangarh, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Sujanpur, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Sujanpur Tira, Kangra *dis*, P.
Sujatpur, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Sujawal, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sukaltirth, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Sukalwari, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Suket, *s.* P.
Sukheke, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Sukheta, *r.* Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sukhi, *r.* N. W. P.
Sukhjora, *fair*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sukhli, *r.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Sukhuchak, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Suki, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Sukinda, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sukkur, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Suknai, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sukpukuria, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Sukpur, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Sukpur, *h.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sukri, *r.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Suktia, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Sulekere, *l.* Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Suleman Range, *m.r.* P.
Sulibhavi, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Sullia, South Kanara *dis*, M. P.
Sultanabad, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orrissa, B.
Sultanabad, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Sultanagar, *t.* and *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sultangacha, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Sultanganj, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Sultanganj, Mainpuri *dis*, N. W. P.
Sultanganj, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Sultangunge, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Sultanipur, Benares *dis*, N. W. P.
Sultanpur, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Sultanpur, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Sultanpur, *par*, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sultanpur, *p.p.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Sultanpur, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Sultanpur, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Sultanpur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sultanpurghat, *p.p.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Sultanwind, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Sulur, *r.s.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.

S.

Sulurpeta, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Sumaoli, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sumbak, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Sumdiri, *r.* Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Sumerpur, *par*, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Sumesar, *h.* Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Sunakhala, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sunamganj, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Sunapur, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Sunar, *r*, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Sunda, North Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Sundalpur, *fair*, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Sundarapandian, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Sundara Perumalkoil, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Sundarbans, *t.c.* B.
Sundarganj, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Sundarpur, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sundarsi, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Sundar Wari, or Sawant Wari, *s.* Bo. P.
Sundh, *r.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Sundho, *h.* Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Sundi, *r.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Sundigad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Sunel, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Sunera, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Sungarpur, Hissar *dis*, P.
Sunghra, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sungra, Hamirpur *dis*, N .W. P.
Sungu, *r.* Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Sungu, *s.d.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Sunhat, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Sunkam, *e.* Bastar *s.* C. P.
Sunkeri, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Sunkesala, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Sunnakalbetta, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Sunnapugunta, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Sunth, *s.* Rewa Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sunthrampur, Rewa Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Sunti, *r.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Suntikoppa, Mercara *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Sunwara, Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Supa, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Supa, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Supa, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Supa, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Supal, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar. B.
Supgacha, Pubna *dis*, B.
Supur, *fair*, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Supur, *t.* & *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Sur, *r.* Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Sur, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Surada, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Suraha Tal, *l.* Ghazipur *dis*, N. W. P.
Surajgarh, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Surajgarh, *par*, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Surajpur, *par*, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Surajpur, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Surajpur, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Surajpur, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Suramangalam, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Surana, Barwani *s.* C. I. A.
Surandi, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Surangi, *z.* Gamjam *dis*, M. P.
Surapur, Jaunpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Surat, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo, P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

S.

Suratgarh, Bickaneer *s.* R. A.
Surath, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Behar, B.
Surauli, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Surdaha, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Suregaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Surgana, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Surgaon, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Surharpur, *par*, Fyzabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Surharpur, *par*, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Suri, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Suri, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Surir, Muttra *dis*, N. W. P.
Surirpur, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Suriyawa, Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Surjagarh, *z.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Surjano, *h.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Surjyagarh, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Surkhi, Saugor *dis*, C. P.
Surla, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Surlabhimutnad, *ho.* Nanjaraj patna *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Surma or Barak *r.* Sylhet *dis*, A.
Sursand, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Sursati, (Saraswati), *r.* P.
Sursi, Chota Udepur *s.* Bo. P.
Surul, Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Surul, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Suruliyar, *r.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Survacotta, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Surya, *r.* Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Susang, GaroHills *dis*, A.
Susanga, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Susari, *ft.* Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Susner, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Susunia, *h.* Bankoorah *dis*, B.
Suswa, *r.* N. W. P.

S.

Sutahata, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Sutalia, *c.* Bhopal *a.* C. I. A.
Sutang, *r.* A.
Sutgata Dongar, Sangli *s.* Bo. P.
Suthri, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Suti, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Sutlej, *r.* P.
Sutna, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Sutua, *r.* Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Suvarnamukhi, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Suvarnanadi, *r.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Suvarnapur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Suvarnavati, *r.* Coorg and Mysore *s.* M. P.
Suvisashapuram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Suwar, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Suwara, *r.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Suwawan, *r.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Suyachadongar, Aundh *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Swabi Maira, Hazara *dis*, P.
Swali, *port*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Swami Mallai, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Swarnagram, Dacca *dis*, B.
Swarnanadi, *r.* South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Swarnamukhi, *r.* Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Swarupganj, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Swarupnagar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Swaruppur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Swat, *r.* and *valley*, Afghanistan.
Swetganga, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Syambazar, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Syamnagar, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Sylhet, *cap*, and *dis*, A.
Synhet, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Synthia, *r.s.* Beerbhoom *dis*, B.
Syriam, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.

T.

Tababeria, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Tada, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Tadiandamol, *h.* Padinalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Tadkod, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Tadpatri, *tal*, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Tadri, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Tagar, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Taharabad, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Tahganw, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Tahirpur, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Taingapatam, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Tajganj, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Tajori, Bannu *dis*, P.
Tajpore, *c.s.* and *s.d.* Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Tajpur, Sylhet *dis*, A.
Tajpur, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Tajpur, *par*, Purneah *dis*, Behar, B.
Tajpuri, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Tak, *r.* Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Takalghat, Nagpore, *dis*, C. P.
Takhta Bai, Buddhist *ru.* Peshawar *dis*, P.
Takht-i-Suliman, *h.* Kashmir *s.* P.
Takhtpur, Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.

T.

Taki, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Taklit, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Takmak, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Takwara, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Tal, *par*, Jaora *s.* C. I. A.
Tala, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Tala, Jessore *dis*, B.
Tala, *p.p.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Talagang, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Talagaon, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Talaja, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Talakaveri, *fair*, Coorg, M. P.
Talamba, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Talapundi, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Talasban, *par*, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Talaubukshi, Lucknow *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Talavadi, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Talbahat, *par*, Lalitpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tal Baraila, *beel*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Talcher, *t.s.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Talchiri, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Taldanda, *ca.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Taldanda, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

T.

Taldangra, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Talegaon, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Talegaon, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Talegaon, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Talegaon Dabhara, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Telegaon Dhamdhera, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Talen, *par*, Rajgarh *s*. C. I. A.
Talen Lataheri, Indore *s*. C. I. A.
Talera, *ravines*, Kerowlee *s*. R. A.
Talewari, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Talgan, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Talghat, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Talgram, *t*. and *par*, Farrukhahad *dis*, N. W. P.
Talhar, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Telibpur, Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Telikoti, *par*, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Taliparamba, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Talini Tan, *h*. Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Taljhari, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Talkad, Mysore *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P,
Tallapudi, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Talliparamba, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Talma, Furreedpore *dis*, B.
Talma, *r*. Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Talnagar, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Taloda, *tal*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Talodht, Chanda *dis*, C, P.
Talpada, Balasore *dis*, Orissa, B.
Talpar or Tal, *r*. Bastar *s*. C. P.
Talpukul, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Talsagara, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Taltali, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Talti, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Talwan, Jullundur *dis*, P.
Talwana, Sawant Wari *s*. Bo. P.
Talwandi, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Talwandi, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Talwandi, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Talwarr, Sawant Wari *s*. Bo. P.
Tamaka, *h*. Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tamar, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Tamarhat, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Tamangarh, Kerowlee *s*. R. A.
Tamba, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Tambaur, *par*, Sitapore *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tambe, *par*. Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.
Tambraparni, *r*. Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Tambraparni, *r*. Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Tambulwari, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Tamkohi, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tamman, Jhelum *dis*, P.
Tammiler, *r*. Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Tamolpur, A.
Tampaur, Sitapore *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tamra, *p.p*. Jeypore *dis*, R. A.
Tamracheri, *p*. Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Tamranga, *l*. Goalpara *dis*, A.
Tamrapurni, *r*. Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Tanadighi, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Tanakallu, Cuddapah *dis*. M. P.
Tanar, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Tanda, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Tanda, *s.d*. Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tanda Mausha, Fyzabad *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tandiaon, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tandan, Maldah *dis*, B.

T.

Tando Adam, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Tando Alahyar, *tal*, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Tando Ghulam Haidar, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo.P.
Tando Muhammadkhan, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo.P.
Tandoor, Hyderabad (Nizam's)
Tangacheri, *p*. Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Tandwa, Hazaribagh *dis*, Chota-Nagpur, B.
Tangarghat, A.
Tangail, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Tangellamudi, *z*. Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Tangi, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tangi, Peshawur *dis*, P
Tangi, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tangla or Mukai, *r*. Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Tanglu, *h*. Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Tanguturu, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Tangwani, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Tanjore, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Tank, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Tankapani, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tankara, Machhu Kanta *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Tankari, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Tanna, *fort*, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Tanna, *cap*, and *dis*, Bo. P.
Tansa, *r*. Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Tanseya, Gwalior *s*. C. I. A.
Tan Talai, *hot spring*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Tantiband, Pubna *dis*, B.
Tanuku, *tal*, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Tanur, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Tanwana, Cutch *s*. Kattywar, Bo. P.
Tanyad, *r*. Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Tapankhanda, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tapasi, Burdwan, *dis*, B.
Tapchansi, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Tapoban, *fair*, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Tappa, *c*. Bhopal *a*. C. I. A.
Tappa Asl, *par*, Sultanpur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tappa-Barkup, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Tappa-Bayas, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Tappa-Bhatsalla, *par*. Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Tappa Bhawapar, *par*, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tappa-Chapila, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Tappa Jar, *par*, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Tappa Kanman, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tappa Khanzadpur, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Tappa-Kon, *s.d*. Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tappa-Kusambi, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Tappal, *par*, Aligarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Tappa-Manihari, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Tappa-Sarath Deoghur, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Tapti, *r*. C. P. and Bo. P.
Tapti, *lt. house*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Tarachandi, *fair*, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Taracho, *l*. Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Taraf-dakhinjoar, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Tarag, *r*. Dacca *dis*, B.
Taragani, Hooghly *dis*, B.
Taragarh, *h*. and *san*, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Taragarh, *fort*, Hindur *s*. P.
Taragunia, *par*, Rayshahye *dis*, B.
Tarai, *s.d*. Darjeeling *dis*, B.
Tarai, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

T.

Tarai, *dis*, N. W. P.
Taraka, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tarakeshwar, *p.p.* Hooghly *dis*, B.
Tarakot, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tarana, *par*, Indore *s.* C. I. A.
Taraoli, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Taraon, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Tarapur, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Tarapur, Cambay *s.* Bo. P.
Taras, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Tarash, Pubna *dis*, B.
Tarauga, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Tarautha, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Tarayani, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Tarbhan, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Tarbela, Hazara *dis*, P.
Targaon, Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Targol, Chota-Udepur *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Tarhawan, *par*, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Tarhoch *s.* Simla *dis*, P.
Tarikere, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tariwala, Ferozepore *dis*, P.
Tariya-Sujan, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tarkali, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Tarkesar, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Tarkulwa, Gorakpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tarla, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Tarlakota, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Tarli, *r.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Tarnaul, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Tarnetar, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Tarn Taran, *fair*, *p.p.* and *s.d.* Amritsar *dis*, P.
Taroba, *l.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Tarsand Chaunr, *beel*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Tarson, *par*, Durbhunga *dis*, Behar, B.
Tartua, *par*, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Taru, Peshawar *dis*, P.
Tarwa, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Tasgaon, *tal*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Tataparai, *r. s.* Tinevelly *dis*, M. P.
Tatarkandi, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Tatipur, *fair*, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Tatkai, Kohat *dis*, P.
Tatapati, *p.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Tatko, *r.* Manbhoom *dis*, B.
Tatli, Sialkot *dis*, P.
Tatta, *tal*, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Tattamangalam, Cochin *s.* M. P.
Tattihalla, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Taunsa, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Taura, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Tauru, Gurgaon *dis*, P.
Tavalgerimurnad, *ho.* Kiggatnad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Tavoy. *cap*, and *dis*, B. B.
Tavunad, *ho.* Padinalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Tawa, *r.* Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Tawi, Hazara *dis*, P,
Tazmandi, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Teesta. *r.* Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Behar and Rungpore *dis*, B.
Tegachhi, *par*, Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Tegra, Monghyr *dis*, Behar, B.
Tegur, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Tehatta, *fair*, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Tehri or Orchha, *s.* Bundelkhand C. I. A.
Tehri, *s.* Garhwal, N. W. P.

T.

Tehta, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Teispur, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tejgarh, Damoh *dis*, C. P.
Tejgarh, Chota-Udepur *s.* Bo. P.
Tekalkota, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Tekkali, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Teknaf, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Tekri Rasya, *h.* Tonk *s.* R. A.
Tel, *r.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tel, or Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Telangabazar, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Telangapenth, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Telhara, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Telikud, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Telingana, *o.n.d.* M. P.
Telisaer, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Telkar, *l.* Moorshedabad *dis*, B.
Tellar, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tellicherry, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Tem, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Tembhurni, Sholapur *dis*, Bo. P.
Tenali, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Tenasserim *t. c.* and *div*, B, B.
Tendula, *r.* Raipur *dis*, C. P.
Tendun, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Tendukhera, Narsinghpur *dis*, C. P.
Tendwara, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Tengakhat A.
Tengar Haor, A.
Tengra, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Tenkarai, *tal*, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Tenkasi, *tal*, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Tennali, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Tennutapuram, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Tenrakhali, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Tentulia, *c.s.* Jalpaiguri *dis*, B.
Teora, Umballa *dis*, P.
Tepa, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Tepra, *r.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Teprakulam, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Tepugarh, *h.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Tera, Cutch *s.* Bo. P.
Terdal, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Terdal, Sangli *s.* Bo. P.
Terekhol, Sawant Wari, *s.* Bo. P.
Terha, Hamirpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Teri, Kohat *dis*, P.
Teriote, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Terohal, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Teroovatteyoor, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Terora, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Teruvadanai, Madura, *dis*, M. P.
Terupadiripuleyur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Teru Utarakosamangai, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Terwara, Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Tesua, *r.* Bilaspur *dis*, C. P.
Tewar, Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Tezpur, Darrang *dis*, A.
Thaboung, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Thagara, Tounghnoo *dis*, B. B.
Thahtoon, Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Thakeswari, *tem*, Goalpara *dis*, A.
Thakurani, *h.* Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Thakurdwara, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Thakurganj, Dinagepore *dis*, B.
Thakurtola, *z.* Raipur *dis*, C. P,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

T.

Thal, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Thalang, *r*, A.
Thalner, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Thaloda, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Than Kattywar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Thana Bhawan, Moradabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Thana Bhawan, Muzaffarnagar *dis*, N. W. P.
Thanagaon, Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Thana Ghazi, Ulwur *s*. R. A.
Thandachiri, Chittagong *dis*, B.
Thandiani, *san*, Hazara *dis*, P.
Thandla *par*, Indore *s*. C. I. A.
Thanesar, *t*, *fair* and *p.p.* Umballa *dis*, P.
Thanga, Kattywar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Thangor, Umballa *dis*. P.
Thano Bula Khan, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Thanwar, *r*. Mandla *dis*, C. P.
Thanwla, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Thapla, Hazara *dis*, P.
Thara, *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Tharad, Radhanpur *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Tharari, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Tharia Ghat, Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Thariyaon, Fatehpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tharu Shah, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Tharwa, *ca*. Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Thasra, *tal*, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
That, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Thatia, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Thatia, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Thatta, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Thattaparai Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Thawa, Rajpipla *s*. Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Thayetmyo, *cap*, and *dis*, B. B.
Theh Mandala, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Theekweng, Bassein *dis*, B. B.
Thengora, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Theog, *s*. Simla *dis*, P.
Thikri, Dhar *s*. C. I. A.
Thimurni, Hoshangabad *dis*. C. P.
Thogaon, Ellichpur *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Thol, Umballa *dis*, P.
Tholla, Tipperah *dis*, B.
Thongzai, Henzada *dis*, B. B.
Thonkwa, *dis*, B. B.
Thora, *r*. Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Thotibari, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Thoungyeng, *r*. Amherst *dis*, B. B.
Thugaon, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Thul, *tal*, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Thuliya, *r*. Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Thulukapatti, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Thummapati, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Tiagor, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tibara, Nilgarri, *p.p.* Jeypore *s*. R. A.
Tibba, Mooltan *dis*, P.
Tibbi, Montgomery *dis*, P.
Tibbi Lundan, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Tibbi Rassam, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Tibi, Bickaneer *s*. R. A.
Tidumalaimitta, *z*. Salem *dis*, M. P.
Tigar, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Tigiria, *t.s*. Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tigora, *f.r*. Saugor, P.
Tihar, Delhi *dis*, P.

T.

Tijara, Ulwur *s*. R. A.
Tikaitnagar, Bara Banki *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tikamgarh, Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Tikan, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tikari, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Tikhana, Karnal *dis*, P.
Tiko, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Tikota, Kurandwad *s*. Bo. P.
Tikri, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tikri, Meerut *dis*, N. W. P.
Tikrikila, A.
Tilain, *h*. Cachar *dis*, A.
Tilakchaund, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B,
Tilaksender, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Tilam, *h*. A.
Tilar, *r*. Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Tilari, Sawant Wari *s*. Bo. P.
Tilathu, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Tilbegampur, Bulandshahr *dis*, N. W. P.
Tilhar, *par*, Shahjahanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tiliagarhi, *par*, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Tiljala, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Tiljuga, *r*. Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Tiloi, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tilothu, Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Tilpat, *p.h.i*. Delhi *dis*, P.
Tilpur, *par*, Gorakhpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tilza, *par*, Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Tiluri, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Tilwalli, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Tilwara, Jodhpore *s*. R. A.
Timar, *r*. Jubbulpore *dis*, C. P.
Timburni, Hoshangabad *dis*, C. P.
Timiri, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Timmor, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Tinai, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Tinai, *r*. Unao *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tindivanam, *tal*, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tindumangalam, *z*. Salem *dis*, M. P.
Tindwari, Banda *dis*, N. W. P.
Tingrainadi, *r*. Lakhimpur *dis*, A.
Tingrikota, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Tinnanur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Tinnevelly, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Tinpahar, Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Tintoi, Mahi Kanta, Bo. P.
Tinawri, Jodhpore *s*. R. A,
Tipai, *r*. Cachar *dis*, A.
Tipam, *h*. A,
Tipkai, *r*. Goalpara *dis*, A.
Tipperah, *dis*, and, *s*. B.
Tiptur, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Tirakhardah, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Tiran, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tirbeni, *p.p.* Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Tirekhol, *r*. Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Tirhi, *r*. Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tirhoot, *t*. and *s.d*. Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Tirkheri Malpuri, *z*. Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Tirmohan, *r*. Patna *dis*, Behar, B.
Tirsut, *par*, Mozufferpore *dis*, Behar, B.
Tirtal, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tirthanhalli, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P
Tjrual, A.
Tiruchendur, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Tiruchengod, Salem *dis*, M. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

T.

Tiruchulai, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Tirukalikundram, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Tirukoilur, *tal*, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tirumale, *p.p.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tirumalgalaivassal, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Tirumallai Mitta, *z.* Salem *dis*, M. P.
Tirumalrayapatnam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Tirumangalam, *tal*, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Tirupadiripuliyur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tirupanandal, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Tirupapuliyur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tiruparankundram, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Tirupati, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tirupatur, *tal*, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Tirupatur, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Tirupavanam, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Tiruporur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Tirupur, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Tirur, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Tirurangade, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Tirushuli, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Tirutani, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tirnturaipundi, *tal*, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvadamarudur, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvadi, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvadi, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvakarae, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvallam, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvallur, *tal*, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvalur, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvanalur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvangady, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvankoda, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tiruverumbur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvendipuram, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvelipuram, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tlruvur, *z.* Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Tiruvur, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Tirwa, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Tirwa, Farukhabad *dis*, N. W. P.
Tisania, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tisgaon, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Tisua, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Titabar, A.
Titagudi, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Titagarh, *r.s.* 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Titalyah, Jalpaiguri *dis*, A.
Titas, *r.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Tithal, *s.* and *san*, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Titimati, Kiggatnad, *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Titron, Saharanpur *dis*, N. W. P.
Tittaghur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Tittakudi, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Titte, *r.s.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Tittor, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Titur, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Titwala, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Tiur, *h.* Sonthal Pergunnahs *dis*, Behar, B.
Tivro, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Tivraghat, *h.* Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Tiwasa, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Tiyagadrug, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tiyak, A.
Toba Tek Singh, Jhang *dis*, P.
Tochi, *pass*, Bannu *dis*, P.

T.

Toda Bhim, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Todanad, *t.c.* Nilgiri *dis*, M. P.
Toda Rae Singh, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Todgarh, Ajmere *dis*, R. A.
Togarshi, Shimoga *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tohana, Hissar *dis*. P.
Tohgaon, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Toj, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Toka, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Tokrabandha, *h.* Tipperah *dis*, B.
Tollygunge, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Tondayar, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tondi, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Tongha, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Tonk, *cap*, and *s.* R. A.
Tonk, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Tons, *r.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Tons, *r.* Oudh and N. W. P.
Tonwarghar, *dis*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Topchanchi. Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Toran, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Toran Mal, Satpura Hills, Bo. P.
Torawati, *t.c.* Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Torgal, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Torgal, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Tori, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Tori Fatehpur, *j.* Bundelkhand, C. I. A.
Torna, Bhor *s.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Torpa, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Torsa, *r.* Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar *dis*, B.
Tosham, Hissar *dis*, P.
Totapalli *z.* Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Toungngoo, *cap*, and *dis*, B. B.
Tounggoop, *t.* and *r.* Sandoway *dis*, B. B.
Trambawati Nagari, *p.h.i.* Palanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Tranquebar, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Travancore, *s.* M. P.
Tret, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Tribeni, *p.p.* and *r.* Hooghly *dis*, B.
Trichendur, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Trichengode, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Trichinopoly, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Trichur, Cochin *s.* M. P.
Tukaranguai, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Triloknath, *p.p.* Kangra *dis*, P.
Trimbak, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Trimmu, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Trimohini, Jessore *dis*, B.
Trimrelgherry, Hyderabad (Nizam's.)
Trinomalai, *tal*, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Triparsur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Tripatty, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Trivandrum, Travancore *s.* M. P.
Triplicane, *sub*, Madras, M. P.
Tripuna Thorai, Cochin *s.* M. P.
Tritani, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Triverdi, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Trombay, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Tsanrwe, Henzada *dis*, B.B.
Tuasatpara, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tudiyalur, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Tughlakabad, *fort*, and *ruins*, Delhi *dis*, P.
Tukreswarir Parbat, *h.* A.
Tulandar, *par*, Mymensingh *dis*, B.
Tulasichara, *fair*, Midnapore *dis*, B.
Tulasighat, Rungpore *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

T.

Tulasihata Maldah, *dis*, B.
Tulasipur, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Tullagam, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Tulshisham, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Tulsigudda, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Tulsijan, A.
Tulsipur, *par*, Bahraich *dis*, N. W. P.
Tulsidur, *par*, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Tulukapan, *r.s.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Tumar, *r.* Western Malwa *a.* C. I. A.
Tumarkod, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Tumkur, *cap*, and *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tumlook, *s.d.* Midnapore *dis*, B.
Tummalapenta, *port*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Tumminkatti, Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Tumsar, Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Tuna, Cutch *s.* Kattywar, Bo. P.
Tundar, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tendi, *par*, Manbhoom *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Tundla, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Tunga, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tungabhadra, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Tungabhadra, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tungavi, *s.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Tungar, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Tungi, Dacca *dis*, B.
Tuni, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Tunki, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.

T.

Tunrukacha, *h.* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Tupain Tan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis*, B.
Tuphanganj, *s.d.* Cooch Behar *dis*, B.
Tura, *cap*, Garo Hill, *dis*, A.
Turagiri, *h.* A
Turagiri, *h.* Cooch Behar *dis*, B.
Turaiyur, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Turbela, Hazara *dis*, P.
Turbganj, Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Turka, *r.* Rungpore *dis*, B.
Turkaulia, Chumparun *dis*, Behar, B.
Turmupuri, *s.* Bhandara *dis*, C. P.
Turtipar, Azamgarh *dis*, N. W. P.
Turtipur, Maldah *dis*, B.
Turuvunur, Chitaldroog *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Turuvekere, Tumkur *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tushbhandar, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Tuskhali, Backergunge *dis*, B.
Tuthi, *r.* Shahabad *dis*, Behar, B.
Tuticorin, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Tuwad, Radhanpur *s.* Bo. P.
Tuziani, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Twante, Hanthawaddy *dis*, B. B.
Tuaga Drug, *h.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Tyagli, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Tyakalbetta, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tyangondal, Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Tyonthar, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.

U.

Ubanro, *tal*, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Uben, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Ubesarji, *h.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A.
Uch, Bahawalpur *s.* P.
Uch, Jhang *dis*, P.
Uchad, *s.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Uchana, Karnal *dis*, P.
Uchen, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Udai, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Udalguri, Darrang *dis*, A.
Udamelpet, *tal*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Udarband, Cachar, *dis*, A.
Udasi, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Udawanti, *r.* N. W. P.
Udayagiri, Pooree *dis*, Orissa, B.
Udayagiri, *tal*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Udayarpalalyam, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Uday Sagar, *l.* Oodeypore *s.* R. A,
Udepur, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Udepur, *fl.* Gwalior, *s.* C. I. A.
Udepura, *par*, Bhopal *s.* C. I. A.
Uderalal, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Udi, Upper Sind Frontier *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Udiarpoliam, *tal*, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Udipi, *tal*, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Udwara, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Ugargol, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Ughi, (Agaor) *cant*, Hazara *dis*, P.
Ujhani, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Ujjaini, *dis*, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Ukhara, Burdwan *dis*, B.
Ukli, Kaladgi *dis*, Bo. P.

U.

Uksan, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Ul, *r.* Sitapur *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Ula or Birnagar, *fair*, Nuddea *dis*, B.
Ulgulimudigerinad, *ho.* Mercara, *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Ulhas, *r.* Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Ulipur, Rungpore *dis*, B.
Ullapara, Pubna, *dis*, B.
Ulra, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Ultadanga, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Ulundurpet, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Ulvi, Kanara *dis*, Bo P.
Ulwur, *s.* R. A.
Umananda, *i.* Kamrup *dis*, A.
Umardarh, Hoshangabad, *dis*, C. P.
Umargarh, Agra *dis*, N. W. P.
Umariya, Bareilly *dis*, N. W. P.
Umarja, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Umarkas, *cr.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Umarkhed, *p.p.* Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Umarkot, *ca.* and *tal*, Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Umarkot, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Umarkot, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Umarkot, *p.p.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Umarsari, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Umballa, *cant*, *cap*, and *dis*, P.
Umbarda, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Umbardi, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Umbardoho, *r.* Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Umbargam,, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Umedganj, Tonk *s.* R. A.
Umga or Madanpur, *p.p.* Gya *dis*, Behar, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

U.

Umiam, *r.* Khasi and Jaintia Hils *dis*, A.
Umkem, *r.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Umla, *l.* Rajpipla, *s.* Rewa Kanta, Bo. P.
Umsning, A.
Umra, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Umrahat, Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Umrala, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Umrala, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Umraz, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Umrer, *s.d.* Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Umreth, Chhindwara, *dis*, C. P.
Umreth, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Umri, Baghelknand, C. I. A.
Umri, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Umri, *z.* Bhandara, *dis*, C. P.
Umria Baria, *s.* Rewa Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Umru, *r.* Khasi and Jaintia Hills *dis*, A.
Una, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Una, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Unao, *cap*, and *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Unarpur, Karachi *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Unchaud, Gwalior *s.* C. I, A.
Unchawalli, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Unchehra, *s.* Baghelkhand, C. I. A.
Und, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Undawari, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Undni, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Undsarviya, *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Unel or Unhal, Gwalior *s.* C. I. A.
Unherakhurd, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Uniara, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Unja, Baroda *s.* Bo. P.
Unjalur, *r. s.* Coimbatore *dis*, M P.
Untari, Lohardugga *dis*, Chota-Nagpore, B.
Upad, *l.* Goalpara *dis*, A.
Uparbarbhag, A.
Upleta, Hallar *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Uppar, *r.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Uppinangadi, *tal*, South Canara *dis*, M. P.
Uppin Betigeri, Dharwar, *dis*, Bo. P.
Uppinnattam, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.

U.

Uppraudh, *s.d.* Mirzapur *dis*, N. W. P.
Uprora, *z.* Bilaspur, *dis*, C. P.
Urampad *r. s.* Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Uran, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Uratla, *z.* Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Urava Konda, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Urkad, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Urlam, *z.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Urmar, Hoshiarpur *dis*, P.
Urmori, *r.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Urttanad Chatram, Tanjore, *dis*, M. P.
Uruli, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Urun, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Usalampatti, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Usar Budruk, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Usehat, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Uska, Basti *dis*, N. W. P.
Usmankhera, Sirsa *dis*, P.
Usrahar, Etawah *dis*, N. W. P.
Utakuli, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Utangan, *r.* Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Utangan, *r.* N. W. P.
Utankarai, *tal*, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Utawli, *r.* Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Utgir, *dis*, Kerowlie *s.* R. A,
Utihar, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Utikan, *par*, Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Utran, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Utraula *s.d.* Gonda *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Utrauli, Hardoi *dis*, Oudh, N. W. P.
Uttal, *z.* Sambalpur *dis*, C. P.
Uttanhallibetta, *h.* and *p. p.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore, *s.* M. P.
Uttankarai, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Uttaramaliur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Uttarpara, Howrah *dis*, B.
Uttaya, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Uttukuli, *r. s.* Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Uttumalai, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Utur, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.

V.

Vadakancheri, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Vadala, Gurdaspur *dis*, P.
Vadamadura Madura *dis*, M. P.
Vadavar, *r.* South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Vadimitta, *z.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Vagarpeth, *h.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Vaghnakh, Chanda *dis*, C. P,
Vaidisvarankoil, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Vaidyanath, Kurundwad *s.* Bo. P.
Vaigai, *r.* Madura *dis*, M. P.
Vaippar *r.* Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Vaira, *r.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Vairag, Sholapur *dis*. Bo. P.
Vairatgarh, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Vairavanathapatnam, Madura, *dis*, M. P.
Vairowal, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Vaitarna, *r.* Tanna, *dis*, Bo. P.
Vaithisvarankoil, *r. s.* Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Vaiyampati, Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.

V.

Vakkaleribetta, *h.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Valangaman, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Valiyar, *r.* Trichinopoly *dis*, M. P.
Vallam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Vallara Malla, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Vallinur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Vallur, *z.* Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Vallioor Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Vallipalayam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Valtoho, Lahore *dis*, P.
Valuvanad, *tal*, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Vamaravilli, Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Vamsadhara, *r.* Ganjam *dis*, M. P.
Vanamadevi, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Vanavasi, *p.p.* Kolar *dis*, Mysore *s.* M. P.
Vandalur, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Vangal, Coimbatore *ds*, M. P.
Vaniyambadi, Salem *dis*, M. P.
Vanike, Gujranwala *dis*, P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

V.

Vanur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Varada, *r*. Mysore *s*. M. P.
Varaha, *r*. South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Vartirayiruppu, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Vasantapur, *p.p.* Bangalore *dis*, Mysore *s*., M. P.
Vasantavada, *z*. Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Vastara, Kadur *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Vassudevanallur, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Vayalpad, *tal*, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Vayitri, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Vedapati *z*. Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Vedaramam, Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Vedasandur, Madura *dis*, M. P.
Vedavati, *r*. Mysore *s*. M. P.
Vedganga, *r*, Kolhapur *s*. and Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Vegayammapet, *z*, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Vehar, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Vejalpur, Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Vel, *r*. Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Velachha, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Veldurti, Kurnool *dis*, M. P.
Velgaon, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Vellar, *r*. South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Vellatikolam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Vellatur, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Velliyangiri *h*, Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Vellore, *tal*, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Velukurchi, *z*. Salem *dis*, M. P.
Velur. *z*, Madura *dis*, M P.
Vena, *r*. Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Vencatagiri, *z*, Nellore *dis*, M. P.
Vencatagiri, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Vencatigirikota, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Venktapur, *r*, Kanara, *dis*, Bo. P.
Vennar, *r*. Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Vepancheri, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Verawal, Sorath *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Veri Jhap, *p.p.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Veshma, Baroda *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Vetaipalaiyam, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Vetakaranpudur Coimbatore *dis*, M. P.
Vetapalem, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Vetar, *r*. Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Vetatapudiyangadi, *cant*, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Vettiyar, *r*. Tanjore *dis*, M. P.
Viara, Baroda *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Vidor, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Vidul, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Vihoa, Dera Ismail Khan *dis*, P.
Vihowa, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis*, P.
Vijapur, Baroda *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.

V.

Vijapur, *e*. Bastar *s*. C. P.
Vikavandi, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Vilatikulam, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Vilholi, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Villupuram, *tal*, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Vincharna, *r*, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Vinchur, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Vindhyachal or Vindhyas, *m.r.*, R. A. and C. I. A.
Vingorla, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Vinukonda, *tal*, Kistna *dis*, M. P.
Viraghattam, Vizagapatam, *dis*, M. P.
Viramgam, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Virampur, Palanpur *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Virampura, *e*. Sankhera, Mewas *s*. Bo. P.
Viraperumanallur, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Virapur, Bellary *dis*, M. P.
Virar, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Virarajendrapet, Yedenalknad *tal*, Coorg, M. P.
Viravaram, *z*. Godavari, *dis*, M. P.
Viravasaram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Virawah, *ca*. Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Virdel, *tal*, Kandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Virgaon, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Viringipuram, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Virinjipuram, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Virjoli or Satamba, Colaba *dis*, Bo. P.
Virpur, Balasinor *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Virpur, Panch Mahals *dis*, Bo. P.
Virpur, *p.p.* Pandu Mewas *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Virudupati, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Virupachi, Madura, *dis*, M. P.
Virwara, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Visapur, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Vishalgarh, *f*. Kolhapur *s*. Bo. P.
Vishnupur, Bankoora *dis*, B.
Vishnupur, 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, B.
Vishnusamudrakere, *l*. Hassan *dis*, Mysore *s*. M. P.
Visnagar. Baroda *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Visunpur, *t.s*. Cuttack *dis*, Orissa, B.
Viswaganga, *r*. Berar H. A. D.
Vita, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Vitandgarh, Bhor *s*. Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Vithal Vishram, *par*, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Vizagapatam, *cap*, and *dis*, M. P.
Viziadurg, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Vizianagram, *z*. Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Vontiniotta, Cuddapah *dis*, M. P.
Vriddhachalam, South Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Vussoodavanulloor, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Vuyyuru, Godavari *dis*, M. P.
Vyteri, Malabar *dis*, M. P.

W.

Waddadi, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Wadgaon, Kolhapur *s*. Bo. P.
Wadgaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Wadhawan, Dang *s*. Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Wadhiar, Radhanpur *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Wadhwan, *tal*, Jhalwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Wadnagar, Baroda *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Wadnaira, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Wadner, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.

W.

Wafgaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Wagad, Cutch *s*. Bo. P.
Wagha, Lahore *dis*, P.
Waghel, *l*. Radhanpur *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Waghel, Radhanpur *s*. Gujarat, Bo. P.
Waghera, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Wagheri, Sawant Wari *s*. Bo. P.
Wagholi, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Waghotan, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

W.

Waghur, *r.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Wagidora, Banswara *s.* R. A.
Wagra, *tal*, Broach *dis*, Bo. P.
Wah, Rawalpindi *dis*, P.
Wahangaon, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Wahiro, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Wahur, *c.r.* Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Wai, *tal*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Waigaon, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Wainganga, *r.* Seoni *dis*, C. P.
Waiphal, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Wair, *dis*, Bhurtpore *s.* R. A.
Wairagarh, *par*, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Wairagarh, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Wajiria, *e.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Wajrabai, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Wajragarh, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Wakad, Basim *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Wakhari, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Wakhari, *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Wakori, Nagpur *dis*, C. P.
Wakri, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Wakrias. *Garden*, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Waktapur, *e.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Waktapur, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Wala, *tal*, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Walajabad, Chingleput *dis*, M. P.
Walajanagar, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Walajapet, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Walasna, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Walawal, Sawant Wari *s.* Bo. P.
Walawanad, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Walawanad, Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Walayar, *r.s.* Malabar *dis*, M. P.
Wale, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Walgaon, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Walghat, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Wali Muhammad Jamali, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Walla Rajshahye *dis*, B.
Walki, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Wallabgad, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Walod, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Waltair, Vizagapatam *dis*, M. P.
Walukad, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Walukad, Gohelwad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Walwa, Kolhapur *s.* Bo. P.
Walwa, *tal*, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Walwari, Dang *s.* Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Walwhan, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Wambori, Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Wan, *r.* Berar, H. A. D.
Wana, *r.* Nagpur, *dis*, C, P.
Wanbhachran, Bannu *dis*, P.
Wandiwash *tal*, North Arcot *dis*, M. P.
Wandur, Malabar, *dis*, M. P.
Wang, *r.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Wangaon, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Wango, Hyderabad *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Wani *par*, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Wanjra, *r.* Ahmednagar *dis*, Bo. P.
Wankaner, *tal*, Jhalawad *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Wankhed, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Wan Radharam, Lahore *dis*, P.
Wanthli, Sorath dis, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Wantmuri, Belgaum *dis*, Bo. P.
Wao, Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.

W.

Wapi, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
War, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Wara, Poona *dis*, Bo. P.
Wara, *tal*, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Warad, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Waragam, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Warah, Shikarpur *dis*, Sind, Bo. P.
Warahi, Radhanpur *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Warali, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Warali, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Warangaon, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Wara Seoni, Balaghat *dis*, C. P.
Warasinor, Rewa Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Warda, *r.* Dharwar *dis*, Bo. P.
Wardha, *cap*, and *dis*, C. P.
Wardha, *r.* Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Wardhari, Lunawara *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Wardi, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Waregaon, Akola *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Wargatti, Kanara *dis*, Bo. P.
Warha, Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Warhona, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Wari, Sawant Wari *s.* Bo. P.
Wariao, Surat *dis*, Bo. P.
Wari Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, *s.* Bo. P.
Wariwara, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Warki or Wadki, Wun *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Warna, *r.* Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Warnera, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Warnoli Moti, *c.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Warnoli Nani, *c.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Warnol Mal, *c.* Pandu Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Warora, *s.d.* Chanda *dis*, C. P.
Warora, Wardha *dis*, C. P.
Warsa, *par*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Warsora Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Wartal, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Warud, Amraoti *dis*, Berar, H. A. D.
Waruj, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Warwala, Baroda *s.* Gujarat, Bo. P.
Wasad, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Wasan, *l.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Wasantgarh, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Washishti, Ratnagiri *dis*, Bo. P.
Wasind, Tanna *dis*, Bo. P.
Wasla, *par*, Bhagalpur *dis*, Behar, B.
Wasna, Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Waso, Kaira *dis*, Bo. P.
Wasota, Satara *dis*, Bo. P.
Wastral, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Wasurna, Dang *s*, Khandesh *dis*, Bo. P.
Watganj 24-Pergunnahs *dis*, Bo. P.
Watrak, *r.* Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Watrak, *r.* Mahi Kanta, Gujarat, Bo. P.
Wattap, Tinnevelly *dis*, M. P.
Wautha, Ahmedabad *dis*, Bo. P.
Wavi, Nasik *dis*, Bo. P.
Wawanya, Machhu Kantha *dis*, Kattywar, Bo. P.
Wazirabad, *fair*, Gujranwala *dis*, P.
Wazirawali, Ludhiana *dis*, P.
Wazir Bhullar, Amritsar *dis*, P.
Wazirganj, Budaun *dis*, N. W. P.
Wazirganj, Gonda *dis* Oudh, N. W. P.
Wazirganj, Gya *dis*, Behar, B.
Wazirpur, *dis*, Jeypore *s.* R. A.
Wazirpur, Backergunge *dis*, B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Alphabetical Index.

W.

Weda, *r.* Bheel *a.* C. I. A.
Wellington, *cant,* and *san,* Nilgiri *dis,* M. P.
Weltur, Nagpur *dis,* C. P.
Wilad, Ahmednagar *dis,* Bo. P.
Winawas, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Winina, Jodhpore *s.* R. A.
Wokha, Naga Hills, A.
Wolakod, Malabar, *dis,* M. P.
Wontangady, Coorg, M. P.

W.

Wontimetta, Cuddapah *dis,* M. P.
Wora, *r.* Sankhera Mewas *s.* Bo. P.
Worsleyganj, Gya *dis,* Behar, B.
Wudagudiem, Godavari *dis,* M. P.
Wukia, Chittagong *dis,* B.
Wun, *cap,* and *dis,* Berar, H. A. D.
Wuttapolliem, Malabar *dis,* M. P.
Wynaad, *tal,* Malabar *dis,* M. P.

Y.

Vadaho, *l.* Thar and Parkar *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Vadiki, Bellary *dis,* M. P.
Vadwad, *par,* Belgaum *dis,* Bo. P.
Vaikundi, Belgaum *dis,* Bo. P.
Vakkundi Mahal, *par,* Belgaum *dis,* Bo. P.
Vakutganj, Farukhabad *dis,* N. W. P.
Valur, Kurandwad *s.* Bo. P.
Vamaganur, Bellary *dis,* M. P.
Vankanmardi, Belgaum *dis,* Bo. P.
Vanmur, Dharwar *dis,* Bo. P.
Van, Kanara *dis,* Bo. P.
Vanaon, French Settlement, M. P.
Vandan, *h.* Chittagong Hill Tracts *dis,* B.
Vandoon, Thonkwa *dis,* B. B.
Vaongai, Dharwar *dis,* Bo. P.
Vargatti, Belgaum *dis,* Bo. P.
Var-i-Wafadar or Sot *r.* N. W. P.
Varu, Dera Ghazi Khan *dis,* P.
Varu, Dera Ismail Khan *dis,* P.
Varu Lund, Shikarpur *dis,* Sind, Bo. P.
Varur, Belgaum *dis,* Bo. P.
Vawal, Khandesh *dis,* Bo. P.
Vawateshwar, Satara *dis,* Bo. P.
Veagheen, Henzada *dis,* B. B.
Vedabetta, Mysore *dis,* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Vedapady, Salem *dis,* M. P.
Vedatore, Mysore *dis,* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Vedavnad, *ho.* Nanjarajpatna, *tal,* Coorg, M. P.

Y.

Vedehalli, Kadur *dis,* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Vedenalknad, *tal,* Coorg, M. P.
Vediyur, *p. p.* Tumkur *dis,* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Vekkambi, Kanara *dis,* Bo. P.
Velagiri *hs.* Salem *dis,* M. P.
Velahanda, Bangalore *dis,* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Velandur, Mysore *dis,* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Vellaiyar, *r.* Salem *dis,* M. P.
Vellamanchili, Godavari, *dis,* M. P.
Vellammanagudd, Belgaum *dis,* Bo. P.
Vellapur, *tal,* Kanara *dis,* Bo. P.
Velsavirshimo, *tal,* Coorg, M. P.
Velwal, Mysore *dis,* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Vemmiganur, Bellary *dis,* M. P.
Veni, Basim *dis,* Berar, H. A. D.
Vennehole, *r.* Mysore *s.* M. P.
Veola, Nasik *dis,* Bo. P.
Veotmal, Wun *dis,* Berar, H. A. D.
Vercaud, Salem *dis,* M. P.
Verla, *r.* Satara *dis,* Bo. P.
Vernagudem [illegible]davari *dis,* M. P.
Verraguntla [illegible]h *dis,* M. P.
Verramukap[illegible]apah *dis,* M. P.
Verumaipati, [illegible]*dis,* M. P.
Veur, Tanna [illegible].
Vewada. Ellic[illegible] Berar, H. A. D.
Vogeshwar, *pa*[illegible]bagh *dis,* Chota-Nagpore, B.
Yusafzai, Pesh[illegible]P.

Z.

Zafarabad, Jaunpur *dis,* N. W. P.
Zafarshahi, *par,* Mymensingh *dis,* B.
Zafarwal, Sialkot *dis,* P.
Zahurabad, Ghazipur *dis,* N. W. P.
Zaidpur, Bara Banki *dis,* Oudh, N. W. P.
Zamaniah, *s.s.* Ghazipur *dis,* N. W. P.
Zamabad, *par,* Cuttack *dis,* Orissa, B.
Zainabad, Nimar *dis,* C. P.
Zainshahi, *par,* Mymensingh *dis,*

Z.

Zam, Dera Ismail Khan *dis,* P.
Zamania, Ghazipur *dis,* N. W. P.
Zanzibar, Africa.
Zarakni, Dera Ismail Khan *dis,* P.
Zarifnagar, Budaun *dis,* N. W. P.
Ziarat Shekh Alahdad, *sh.* Kohat *dis,* P.
Zira, Ferozepore *dis,* P.
Zirapur, *par,* Indore *s.* C. I. A.

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